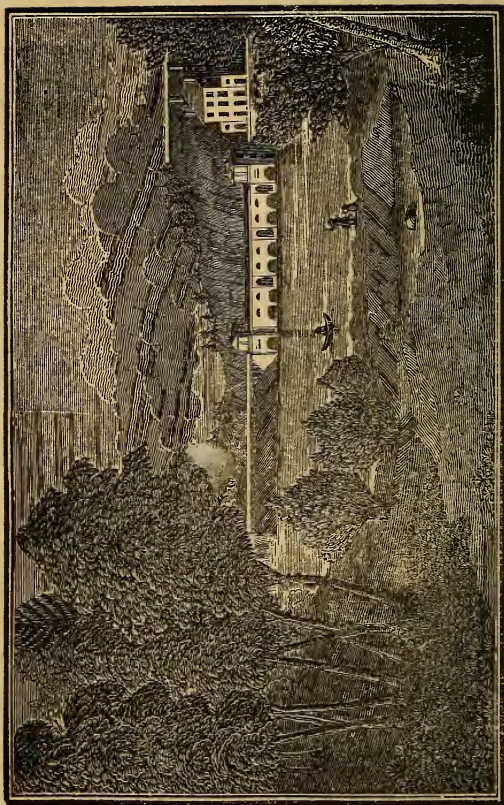






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FAIR MOUNT WATER WORKS.

A

GEOGRAPHY OF PENNSYLVANIA

FOR

THE USE OF SCHOOLS

AND PRIVATE FAMILIES.

SECOND EDITION,

WITH CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

BY

REBECCA EATON.

Take fast hold of Instruction.—SOLOMON.



Philadelphia:

EDWARD C. BIDDLE, 23 MINOR STREET.

1837.

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PREFACE

TO THE

SECOND EDITION.

IN presenting the second edition of this Geography to the public, the compiler would beg leave to say, that some parts of the work have been considerably enlarged, and that untiring efforts have been made to render it correct. The county of Philadelphia has been examined by gentlemen of high literary attainments, who are well acquainted with this portion of the state. Sheets of most of the other counties have been sent to prominent individuals living in those counties; some of whom have made corrections, others important additions. To render the work still more attractive to the juvenile reader, a number of interesting and useful anecdotes have been added. Having thus availed herself of every means in her power for improving the work, and having received recommendations from various individuals filling the highest departments in our literary institutions, the author now offers it to the public with the fondly encouraging hope,

that it may be extensively useful to the rising generation. She would also embrace the present opportunity to acknowledge her high obligation to those gentlemen in the city, and in other parts of the state, who have so kindly and readily aided her' in the humble effort to advance the cause of education.

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A

GEOGRAPHY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

LETTER I.

INTRODUCTION.

MY DEAR PUPILS:

Feeling deeply interested in your improvement, I have much wished to direct your attention to the study of your own state, and have recently taken three extensive tours in the interior; the object of which was, to collect facts conducive to your improvement. Considerable information was obtained, which I found interesting, and hope it may prove useful, not only to you, but to the youth of the state generally. Encouraged by the advice of teachers, and other judicious friends, I have been induced to compile a Geography of Pennsylvania. This I design to address to you in a series of letters. An acquaintance with your own state will add to your fund of practical knowledge, conduce to make you more intelligent, more interesting and useful members of society, to rouse and expand your feelings of benevolence, and may induce you, at some future period, to form plans for the improvement of those, whom you ought especially to consider as brethren.

Pennsylvania is a noble state, distinguished for extent of territory, for the grandeur of its mountains and rivers, and for a great deal of interesting scenery. It is the greatest manufacturing state in the Union; is rich in mineral and vegetable productions, and particularly abounds in limestone, iron, salt, and coal. These afford great facilities for manufacturing establishments. It has an abundance of rock and timber for building; and, in many places, abounds in that beautiful and useful material, white marble. As an agricultural state, Pennsylvania is preeminently distinguish-

ed; and its system of internal improvements is truly magnificent. It enjoys a climate, at once healthy and agreeable, abounds in fossils, has fine turnpikes, excellent railroads, canals and bridges, numerous important literary and benevolent institutions, and may be regarded as one of the most favoured states in the Union. With such a state, and this your own, you ought, surely, to be made acquainted. But you must not suppose, that I intend to detail to you all, which this noble state affords, that is interesting and useful. That I cannot do for two reasons. My research has not been sufficiently extensive for this; and if it had been, it would occupy more time, than the limits of this work would allow.

Thus much and much more, might be said, in favour of Pennsylvania. But we must not conceal, that there is a counterpart to all this. There is another tale to be told; a tale, that should thrill through every heart, and cause every bosom to heave with anguish. It relates to the intellectual and moral degradation of many of the lower class of people. A great number of them can neither read nor write. Oh, tell it not to the Heathen, publish it not in the islands of the Pacific; let not the pagan daughters rejoice, let them not rejoice, that in this highly favoured nation, in this privileged state, so many of the population are unable to read or write.

I wish all the intelligent youth of our state to be made acquainted with this fact. I wish them to know it, because, I trust, they have many feelings of kindness, compassion and benevolence; because, by knowing it, they may be induced to feel it, and feeling it, their energies may be exerted in favour of a reformation. True, our legislature has done much; but we wish the work to go on with a glorious tide of success; we wish the united energies of all combined in making Pennsylvania preeminently distinguished for literary and moral culture.

What advantages may result from an acquaintance with your own state?

What are the natural features, which distinguish Pennsylvania?

In what respect is Pennsylvania the first state in the Union?

What is said of Pennsylvania as an agricultural state?

Of her system of internal improvements?

How does Pennsylvania compare with other states in the Union?

What fact is stated relative to the intellectual and moral degradation of many of the lower class of people?

Why is it desirable, that the intelligent youth of our state should be acquainted with this fact?



LETTER II.

THE meaning of Pennsylvania is Penn's Woods. It is derived from the surname of William Penn, and *Sylva, Woods*. Few, if any regions of equal extent, ever bore, in a state of nature, a more dense forest. Pennsylvania was an expanse of woods in the strictest sense of the word.

You perceive from the map, that Pennsylvania is a very large state. It extends from Lat, $39^{\circ} 43'$ to $42^{\circ} 16'$ North, and from $2^{\circ} 20'$ East, to $3^{\circ} 36'$ West from Washington. It is bounded North, by New York and Lake Erie; East, by Delaware river, which separates it from New York and New Jersey; South, by Delaware, Maryland and Virginia; West, by Virginia and Ohio. Its greatest length is 315 miles; greatest breadth 176; general breadth 153, containing about 46,000 square miles.

"The mountains of Pennsylvania obtrude themselves at the first glance, on the map, as the most prominent of its natural features.

"The structure and position of its mountains have given to Pennsylvania, an aspect peculiar to itself. The Appalachian system, in the United States, generally extends in a direction, deviating, not very essentially, from southwest to northeast; but in Pennsylvania, the whole system is inflected from that course, and passes the state in a serpentine direction. Towards the south boundary, the mountains lie about north-northeast, gradually inclining more easterly, as they penetrate northward, and, in the central counties, many of the chains lie nearly east and west; but as they extend toward the north, they again imperceptibly incline to the northeast, and enter New York and New Jersey, nearly in that direction.

"The various ranges of these mountains are known by different names. The following are some of the principal: the South Mountain, or Blue Ridge, the Kittatinny, or Cove Mountain, Sideling Hill, Allegheny, Laurel Hill and Chestnut Ridge.

“Between the Kittatinny Mountain and the north branch of the Susquehanna river, the intermediate country is, in a great part, composed of high rugged mountains, and narrow, deep and precipitous valleys. This is the most sterile, and least improvable part of Pennsylvania, but it is the region, producing the most extensive masses of anthracite coal, known on the globe.

“The chain, which rises on both banks of the Susquehanna river in Luzerne, is among the most interesting features, not only in the United States, but in the world. The chain, which is called the Allegheny, forms, in the southern part of Pennsylvania, a ridge between the Atlantic slope and the valley of the Ohio. Allegheny Mountain has, no doubt, from this circumstance, received its preeminence among the mountain chains of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia.”

The area, covered by the bases of the mountains, has been estimated, by Mr. Darby, at 6,750 square miles, or nearly one-seventh of the superficies of the state.

What is the meaning of Pennsylvania?

Between what degrees of latitude and longitude does it lie?

What are the boundaries?

What are the most prominent natural features of Pennsylvania?

In what direction do the mountains pass through the state? Name the six principal ranges?

What is the most sterile and least improvable part of Pennsylvania?

What mineral does this part produce in great abundance?

Between what waters does the Allegheny Mountain form a ridge?

What proportion of Pennsylvania is covered with mountains?



LETTER III.

MOUNTAINS CONTINUED.

Now, my dear pupils, I must endeavour to give you a faint description of some of the scenery, which particularly attracted my attention, as I passed the mountainous regions. In travelling from Chambersburg to Pittsburg, we soon found ourselves in the region of mountains. The scenery was truly grand. Height above height, and cliff above cliff, these rocky eminences rear their blue peaks to the clouds, and spread around in majestic grandeur,

The first mountain we passed, you perceive from the map, must have been the Tuscarora or Cove Mountain. "Emerging from the wood, as we reach the top, there suddenly bursts upon our view a widely extended prospect of fertile valleys, farm houses and smiling villages, giving life to the scene." We hardly knew which to admire most, the elevated grandeur of the mountains, or the splendid beauties of the vale beneath.

In a very warm day, near the middle of July, we reached Bedford, having travelled over mountains and through clouds of dust; yet the pleasure we enjoyed was almost indescribable. The scenery was so exceedingly varied and interesting, that we had one continued feast; we could not sufficiently admire its beauties.

Among the numerous objects which presented themselves to view, were a great variety of flowers, forest and fruit trees, beautiful birds, clear streams of water, bridges, valleys, fountain pumps, steep precipices, deep ravines, bold towering eminences, sidelong hills, with the shadows lengthening and receding, and

"Shade unperceived, so softening into shade,
And all so forming an harmonious whole,
That, as they still succeed, they ravish still."

The mountains and hills seemed thrown together in beautiful disorder. The rapid whirling of the stage gave them the appearance of continued motion; and they seemed to say to us, "He maketh the mountains skip like rams, and the little hills like lambs."

One of the streams we passed, near Bedford, is called Bloody run. It was so named, from an incident which occurred relative to some of the first settlers. Returning from business one day, they commenced washing in this stream, and while thus engaged some Indians came up, and murdered them all.

Fountain pumps abound in this region. A pump of this kind may be had, wherever a spring is found, whose reservoir is higher than the outlet. In these springs, large pipes are placed with a horizontal tube near the top, whence issues an everflowing stream.

July 16th, we crossed the Allegheny Mountain, Laurel Ridge, and Chestnut Ridge. The ride did not seem so dangerous as we had anticipated; yet it was very fatiguing.

The weather was very warm, and the roads rough. Again we were encircled with mountains, and, occasionally, could see nothing but these immense masses in every varied form and direction. Sometimes there were openings, when a rich and enchanting landscape was presented to our delighted view. We could realise, that we were above the fields, above the surrounding mountains, and above the clouds. Sometimes we passed directly through the clouds, at other times we could see them settling in the valleys, or flitting in the sunbeams. We could not, like a traveller in South America, who had ascended the Andes, feel that we were on the top of the world, but we could, with propriety, consider ourselves on the top of Pennsylvania.

The Tuscarora Mountain, Sideling Hill, Allegheny Mountain, and Laurel Hill, are all from eight to ten miles over. Sometimes, when travelling over these mountains, fatal accidents occur. In 1835, when passing the Allegheny Mountains, an event of this kind took place. The stage driver falling asleep, and the horses getting out of the road, the stage and passengers went down a precipitous bank of a great many feet. The passengers were not dangerously injured, but badly bruised. Laurel Hill we found fragrant with thousands of that beautiful plant, called the mountain laurel.

We saw a great number of little cottages, in the mountains, surrounded by woods. How their occupants subsisted, we could not conjecture ; but have since learned, that they obtain support by the manufacture of iron.

July 17th, we rode from Greensburg to Pittsburg, thirty-eight miles. The country is broken and eminently hilly. Though not mountainous, yet, as the hills are, many of them, cleared and cultivated, they appear larger than the mountains themselves. As we were rolled from hill to hill, ascending, and then again descending these massy eminences, we had an unobstructed view of their magnitude, and of the beauties of cultivated nature. The prospect was elevating and truly ennobling to the mind. This truth, "God is great," seemed to bear upon the mind, as if responded from a thousand tongues.

Enormous hills, frightful precipices, deep glens, impenetrable forests, cultivated fields, small villages, pleasant country seats, &c., alternately presented themselves to our view. The mountains receding from view, and softening into shade, resembled the distant ocean.

As soon as we pass the Allegheny Mountain, we come to what are called the western waters. The streams, instead of flowing east, flow west and southwest, and mingle with the waters of the great valley.

We passed within a mile of the field, celebrated for the defeat of Gen. Braddock, twelve miles from Pittsburg. His self-conceit, obstinacy, and contempt for the provincial troops, caused, not only his own death, but the loss of a gallant army, and the exposure of the western frontiers to a savage foe. There is now a flourishing school in that place, under the superintendence of Mrs. Oliver, called the Braddock Field School.

In the progress of our journey home, we took what is called the upper route from Meadville to Philadelphia. If you wish to know what the appearance is, as we pass along from Meadville to the mountains, you must picture to yourselves a very delightful country, for a few miles, but a poor road, with long tedious hills, rocky, and extremely tiresome to the traveller; some villages; a few good houses and farms and numerous log cabins, with a little spot cultivated. But much of the country resembles an unbroken wilderness. Even where the land is cleared and cultivated, the numerous stumps, and dead straggling trees evince, plainly, that it is a new country. But even the wilderness is not without its varieties, as meandering streams, numerous beautiful flowers, glebe lands, the richly variegated autumnal hues, and occasionally, a bold elevation, from which we could see the distant hills, and thickly embowering woods. Very singularly looking hogs would sometimes give variety to the scene. They were very lean, and had long bristles.

We were told, that the first night after leaving Meadville, we must lodge in the wilderness. Lodge in the wilderness! we thought; how can we do that? We soon learned, however, that when the road was first made, the country, through which it passed, was a wilderness; and although there are now some settlements, it continues to bear that name. But the fact is, that it is a very lonesome place, and might, with much propriety, be still called a wilderness.

You will perceive, from the map, that by continuing the upper route, we recrossed the Allegheny in Centre county, On that day, leaving Franklin, the seat of justice in Venango county, we commenced our journey at a very early hour. The morning was truly delightful. The moon shone beau-

tifully ; a number of the constellations were visible ; the northern Bear, Pleiades, Orion, and the never failing polar star were in full view ; and Jupiter's soft light seemed like the harbinger of day. But soon the moon faded, the stars faded, Jupiter withdrew his shining, the sun began to gild the eastern mountains, and spread its enlivening rays over the dewy earth.

Before I was aware of it, we had ascended a very high eminence. When I first saw the horrible precipice, on the verge of which I was rapidly whirled, for a moment, I was almost breathless. We could easily look down the steep descent, distinctly see the long, deep, and distant vale below, and through the numerous trees, see another mountain rise in awful grandeur. These very tall trees conduce much to the grandeur and amazement which overspread the mind. It seemed as though they might be designed to arrest the thunderbolts, or stay the swift arrows of lightning. They rear their aspiring tops to the distance of from 150, to 170 or 180 feet.

In the afternoon of the same day we commenced the ascent of the Allegheny. After a gradual rise of four or five miles, we reached the summit. That I might be able to overlook the tops of the trees, I left the coach, and ventured to take my seat with the driver. For several miles I rode in this manner, and could see mountains and valleys, in every direction. Indeed I wanted numerous eyes, that I might, with one view, behold the grandeur and beauty that every where surrounded us. One mountain would rise to view, and then another, and still another, till finally, they were lost in the distant clouds. I could distinctly see numerous fields, waving with plenty, the gap through which the Juniata passes, thirty miles distant, and the "half-moon valley" adjoining. This valley is celebrated for containing some most elegant farms. As we descended, the mountains and hills seemed to rise in their greatness, and reminded us of the power of Him, who called all these things into existence ; "who spake, and it was done, who commanded, and it stood fast."

The Allegheny Mountain seems to produce the laurel as abundantly as the Laurel Hill. A gentleman, who owns a large tract of country in that region, told us that he had sent a great deal of the laurel to England, where this beautiful and fragrant plant is highly esteemed.

On the mountain is a spring, called the Rattlesnake Spring, in consequence of the number of rattlesnakes formerly found here. It is a small spring, issues from the side of the mountain, runs across the road, and passes off. Opposite, is a small tavern, on the sign of which is depicted the rattlesnake. From this spot, there is a very extensive and beautiful prospect for upwards of 40 miles.

There are but few inhabitants in this mountainous region. Those who do live here, find it healthy, but very cold. They have frosts early and late, and consequently have but little fruit, and few garden vegetables. As early as the 18th of August, when we were there, frost was seriously apprehended. The trees, on the summit of the mountain, are small and very much bent and broken, which is occasioned by the weight of the snows and ice in the winter.

Whether we behold a natural or a moral wilderness, it is truly delightful to reflect, that the earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the Lord; that the time will come, when these valleys and these mountains shall be filled with inhabitants; when numerous villages, and churches, and seminaries of learning shall arise; when the arts and sciences shall here be cultivated; and upon all shall be inscribed "Holiness unto the Lord." Then shall

"The dwellers, in the vales and on the rocks,
Shout to each other; and the mountain tops,
From distant mountains, catch the flying joy."

Were I to describe to you all the interesting scenery, with which these mountainous regions abound, I should fill volumes. Already I have exceeded my proposed limits. Still I am not quite ready to dismiss this interesting topic.

Just on the boundary between Cumberland county and Perry is a place called Sterrit's Gap, from which is a grand view of Cumberland valley. The appearance is like that of an extensive and highly cultivated garden. Besides the wide spreading valley waving with plenty, here may be seen Carlisle, Harrisburg, and other towns and villages.

The trees on the mountains frequently take fire, and burn with great rapidity, much property being consumed in a short time. The appearance of such a fire at night, is said to be awfully grand. Two or three hundred people go out, and labour very hard to extinguish it. It is a singular fact, that they extinguish fire by fire. Having surrounded it, at

some considerable distance, they gather up the leaves, and whatever they find, that is very combustible. With these, they make a new fire, which takes a direction inwards. Soon these combustible materials are consumed, and the fire ceases. In the same manner, fire is extinguished in the prairies. This, however, is more difficult, because the fire here is more rapid.

Which is the first mountain crossed, in travelling from Chambersburg to Pittsburg?

What prospect suddenly bursts upon our view, as we reach the top of this mountain?

Mention some of the numerous objects, which present themselves to view, when crossing the mountains.

Why was the stream Bloody run so called?

Describe a fountain pump.

Can you give some account of the journey on the 16th of July?

What mountains can you mention, which are each from eight to ten miles over?

What dwellings were seen among the mountains?

How do their occupants subsist?

In travelling from Greensburg to Pittsburg, what effect does the scenery produce on the mind of the beholder?

What interesting objects present themselves?

What change, in the direction of the streams, is observable, as we pass the Allegheny Mountain?

What is here related of Gen. Braddock?

How is Meadville situated?

What is the appearance of the country, as we pass from Meadville to the mountains?

What varieties does the wilderness present?

What do you recollect about a high eminence, here mentioned?

What natural objects conduce much to the grandeur and amazement which overspread the mind?

What is the height of the trees at this place?

Mention some of the objects seen when crossing the Allegheny?

What plant does this mountain produce in great abundance?

What spring is seen on the mountain? Why called Rattlesnake Spring?

What inconveniences are experienced by the inhabitants of this mountain?

What moral reflection is here mentioned as being very delightful?

What disastrous event often takes place in the mountains? How are the fires in the mountains extinguished?



LETTER IV.

RIVERS.

MANY of you, my dear pupils, have studied philosophy,

and understand something about the formation of rivers. But as some of you are unacquainted with this subject, I will endeavour to tell you a little about the manner in which rivers are formed.

When it rains, the water descends the hills and mountains; various particles unite, and form little streams. If these streams meet a hollow, they run into it, and form a pond or lake. When the hollow is full, a stream flows out, which unites with other streams, then again with others, and thus it goes on accumulating. In its progress downwards, it becomes wider and deeper, till finally a river is formed, which rolls its mighty waters into the ocean.

This state is drained principally by the Delaware river, Susquehanna, Ohio, and a part of Lake Erie.

“A very prominent, and interesting subject in physical geography, is the course of the rivers in Pennsylvania. It may be assumed as a fact, that they either run parallel with the mountains, winding their way through the valleys, or taking a course at right angles with the mountains, they break through successive mountain chains. In the course of the Delaware and Susquehanna, there is a striking conformity to that of the mountains.

The Delaware rises by two branches in the Catskill Mountains. Reaching within about 10 miles of the northeast corner of Pennsylvania, these streams unite, and maintain a southeast course, fifty miles to the northern extremity of New-Jersey. Having touched the foot of the Blue Mountain, it winds along in a southwest direction, forming the picturesque scenery of the Delaware Water Gap, then turns south, breaks through that mountain, passes the fine valley below, and near Easton, forms another mountain pass. A few miles below, it passes the South Mountain, and meandering through a succession of hills and valleys, in a southeast direction, it forms another great bend below Trenton, and meets the tide. Seven miles below Philadelphia, this now widening stream, receives the Schuylkill. Forming its last great bend below New Castle, it enters Delaware Bay in a southeast direction.

The length of the Delaware is three hundred and ten miles; nearly one half being tide water. Though this noble river forms two mountain passes, and rolls the volume of its waters over numerous rapids, yet no cataract impedes

the navigation, from its leaving the State of New York, until its entrance into the Atlantic ocean. It is navigable for 74 gun ships to Philadelphia, 120 miles; for sloops to Trenton, 30 miles, and for boats, 100 miles farther.

It is worthy of remark, that the three great rivers, Delaware, Susquehanna, and Potomac, receive nearly all their tributaries from the west. Of these, the Delaware has but three, of any considerable magnitude, the Lehigh, Schuylkill, and Lackawaxen.

The Schuylkill and Lehigh have become rivers of great importance. This has arisen, principally, from the mineral treasures found near their sources, in the mountains. The Lehigh is a rapid little sparkling river, that seems always on a frolic. It rises, by numerous precipitous branches, in Northampton, Pike, Wayne, and Luzerne counties. Uniting below Stoddartsville, and forming a small, but rapid river current, descending first to the southwest, it gradually turns south and southeast, passes Mauch Chunk village, and forming several mountain passes, finally breaks through the Kittatinny, and continuing a southeast direction, meets the Blue Ridge at Allentown. Here it turns to the northeast, and unites with the Delaware at Easton. The Lehigh is, eminently, a mountain torrent. The descent, from its source to its entrance into the Delaware, is very remarkable, exceeding, in this respect, that of any other river, of the same length, in the United States. In the distance of 100 miles, it falls 1700 feet, and what may be considered very peculiar, is, that there is no considerable cataract in all its course. The scenery on this river is peculiarly interesting, calculated to arrest the attention, and fill the admiring stranger with wonder and amazement. The wild and romantic aspect, the terrific precipices, the deep glens, the towering rugged mountains, the rapidly descending current, all combine to form a bold and picturesque landscape. In many places, the mountains rise abruptly from the water's edge. The traveller perceives on one side a perpendicular ascent, on the other a precipitous bank, along which extends the river and canal. Below the Water Gap, the features of nature are less strongly marked; but still its character is varied and interesting, affording a rich succession of elegant landscape.

The Lehigh is now rendered navigable for some distance

above Mauch Chunk. The discovery of anthracite coal, in the vicinity, led to the improvement of the river navigation.

The Schuylkill, formed by two branches, rises in Schuylkill county. Seven miles below Orwigsburg, these branches unite, and pass through the Kittatinny Mountain. Below this mountain, it runs south, until it forms a second mountain-pass through the Blue Ridge at Reading. Then it takes a southeast direction, passes another mountain, and discharges its waters into the Delaware, below Philadelphia.

The length of the Schuylkill is 136 miles. A strong resemblance is perceived between this river and the Lehigh; though the scenery around the former is less rugged, precipitous, and bold, than that which borders the latter stream. They are both mountain torrents, flowing from the same mountain valleys, having a similar soil, and being equally distinguished for the distribution of anthracite coal.

The Schuylkill is now navigable to the coal mines, ten miles above Orwigsburg. By the Union Canal, a connection is completed between the Schuylkill and Susquehanna. This canal passes through the Swatara and Tulpehocken valleys.

The freshets on these rivers are sometimes very destructive. The following is a short account of a Schuylkill freshet, which occurred in 1834. "It is said the rise was greater than was known for many years. Several houses were inundated at the Falls, and articles of various description, such as tables, chairs, benches, tubs, etc., were carried off. A barn, swept down the neighbouring hills, was left standing high and dry, in the middle of the turnpike road, between the Falls and Manayunk. The dam, across the Schuylkill in Plymouth township, together with the canal and locks at the place, was injured to such a degree as to close the navigation for some time. The toll house, at the locks, was wholly carried down the stream; but again brought to shore, by great exertions, at Spring Mill.

"A frame building, near the bridge on the turnpike, in the lower section of the borough of Norristown, floated against the bridge, and the larger portion of it was almost instantly swept through the arch, and floated in fragments, down the stream. A number of persons thought, that by tearing the remaining portions of the building to pieces as fast as possible, thereby making a free passage for the water,

the bridge might be saved, as a small part of it only, had given way, and were actively engaged to effect this purpose when the remaining portion of the bridge fell, and a respectable citizen, who was on the bridge at the time, was precipitated into the current, and immediately disappeared, amidst the stones and earth which closed upon him. He shortly made his appearance, a few yards below, having clung to a portion of the building, and was carried rapidly down the stream, where he was fortunately rescued by one of the citizens. He was nearly exhausted, and severely bruised by the falling stones at the bridge.”*

Susquehanna.—This mighty river has its source in New York, by two great branches. Taking an immense sweep, they enter Pennsylvania and unite at Tioga Point. It then flows in a southerly direction, for about fifteen miles, to the foot of the Appalachian mountains; then, taking a southeasterly course, it leaves the secondary formation, enters the transition, and breaking through successive mountain chains, it finally enters the Wyoming valley, nine miles above Wilkesbarre. Here, forming a great bend, it pours to the southwest, continuing that course to Northumberland, where its waters are augmented by a union with the West Branch.

The structure of the Susquehanna bottoms is somewhat peculiar. They are not single alluvials, like those of the Delaware and other streams. Embracing a much wider extent of country, they are sometimes composed of two or three different stages, and the most luxuriant and productive soil is followed, in quick succession, by precipitous elevations, condemned, apparently, to perpetual sterility. On both sides of these wide-spreading vales, the mountains rise in grandeur and beauty. The natural timber of these bottoms indicates a rich soil. It is composed of sugar maple, black walnut, elm, beech, etc. On the declivities of the mountains, pine, oak, and chestnut predominate.

The West Branch is, in all its extent, a river of Pennsylvania. Rising far to the west, its source is less than thirty-five miles from the Allegheny river at Kittaning. This branch may easily be described from the map, where it will be seen, that it unites with the North Branch at Northumberland. Thirty-five miles below this union the stream is

* Hazard's Register.

augmented by the entrance of the Juniata. Having again assumed a southeastern course, this great river passes the Kittatinny Mountain, a few miles north of Harrisburg, and something more than ten miles below, it passes the Cone-wago Hills, or South Mountain. Maintaining this course, for sixty miles farther, it is finally lost in the tide waters of the Chesapeake Bay.

All the branches of the Susquehanna are remarkable for having a rapid course, and for being exempt from perpendicular falls. In addition to these peculiarities, the Juniata has, nearly, its entire course among craggy mountains; and strange as it may seem, is navigable through all these mountain passes, nearly to Bedford.

When travelling from Bellefonte to Williamsport, we were unexpectedly delighted with very picturesque and charming scenery. Most of the day we followed the windings of the West Branch of the Susquehanna. Delightful and fertile valleys spread along, skirted on one side by the river, and on the other by hills and mountains. Some of the hills are productive and well cultivated, resembling the beautiful hills in Washington county. We passed a number of pretty villages, and numerous manufacturing establishments.

In some of these hills, on the west bank of the Susquehanna river, extensive coal works have been commenced by a company of Bostonians. They have expended \$100,000, and design to expend as much more, intending to erect large manufacturing establishments.

In ascending the Susquehanna above Harrisburg, we find a variety of the most picturesque and beautiful scenery. It is thought, by some, not to be excelled, even by the scenery on the North river, or at Harper's Ferry. The sideling hills open to our view extensively cultivated fields; at the same time, we behold the meandering river, embedded with rocks, or covered with clustering islands, the canal, extending along the banks, the gaps, through which the river passes, the bold eminences, rising to the height of 900 feet, and the beauteous grandeur of the more distant mountains. These mountains seem to cross the river, and arrest its progress; but not so; the river winds round the spur of the mountain, then meets another spur, which sends it in an opposite direction, then another, and still

another; till finally it overcomes all impediments and passes on to the ocean.

At Dauphin, eight miles above Harrisburg, is a very bold elevation. The mountains rise in towering eminences, on both sides of the river. The precipitous elevation commences from the very banks, a place being dug just wide enough for the road. The mountain seems, in a great measure, composed of immense masses of rocks, raising their towering eminences in frightful attitudes. Numbers breaking away from the great mass, have thrown around their shattered fragments. It would seem, that in some mighty agitation, nature had been sporting with these massy rocks, and dashed them into a thousand pieces. Others, suspended from the ragged cliffs, seem ready to crush the astonished beholder.

When viewing this exhibition of nature's grandeur, we were led, from nature, to reflect on the greatness of nature's God. Great, indeed, must be that Being, who weighs the mountains in scales, and the hills in a balance. Great too must be the agony of those, who shall one day call on the rocks to fall on them, and the mountains to cover them from the presence of God, and the wrath of the Lamb.

A traveller, who had stopped at a small village on the Susquehanna, writes as follows:

"At this place is a large bottom formed by the junction of the Tunkhannock creek with the Susquehanna river. Several fine farms are spread over it; and along the banks of the river, for a great distance, are some of the most magnificent trees I ever saw. They are elm, sycamore, and black walnut; the last of which flourishes on the bottoms of this river, with surpassing luxuriance. The river here is about thirty rods wide, and we crossed it in a flat-boat.

"Did you ever see the Susquehanna river? If not, you have yet to see the most beautiful stream in America. I speak understandingly, for I have seen the pride of American rivers. I have been conversant with the Connecticut, the Hudson, and the St. Lawrence. I have travelled on the Ohio, the Potomac, and the Delaware. I have seen the Allegheny, the Monongahela, and the Mohawk sweep the base of their native mountains; but none will compare with the clear pure waters, gathered from a million of springs, the exceeding variety and freshness of its banks, the high pictu-

resque mountains, and deep shaded valleys; the broad rich bottoms, and gently sloping hills; the handsome villages and quiet hamlets; the bold craggy precipices, rocks, and dark wild glens; and above all, with the broad sleeping basins, and the noisy, shallow ripples of the Susquehanna. At its numerous crossings, whether by ford, ferry, or bridge, it has its own unpretending beauties, and holds, till its waters mingle with the brine of the sea, its pure distinctive character."*

Viewing a map of the United States, west of the Atlantic slope we perceive an extensive valley, extending from the northern part of Virginia, over western Pennsylvania to New York. This valley gives rise to two rivers, the Allegheny and Monongahela. Pursuing a course directly opposite to each other, they meet near the centre of the valley, and form the Ohio. With a slight exception, western Pennsylvania is watered by these three rivers, namely, the Allegheny, Monongahela and Ohio. Pursuing a north-westerly course, from Pittsburg to Beaver, twenty-five miles, the Ohio takes a bold sweep to the southwest and west, for twenty miles, and then leaves Pennsylvania.

I think, my dear pupils, you would be very much delighted with the scenery on the Ohio. It is, at once, grand, picturesque, and beautiful. The hills around Pittsburg are 400 feet high, and, as is said, continue that height for a hundred miles down the Ohio. The scenery on this river, is said very much to resemble that of the Hudson, with this exception, that on the former, the hills occasionally recede from the river, leaving the banks skirted with fertile bottoms.

Sailing from Pittsburg to Beaver, 25 miles, the prospect is varied and very interesting. The eye of the traveller is, at once, arrested by various combinations of nature and art; as, the crowd of steamboats, numerous boats employed to carry coal down the Ohio, the bridges over the Allegheny and Monongahela, the aqueduct, the towering eminences, which rise, in some places, almost perpendicularly from the river, the railroad down which the coal is precipitated, thickly embowering woods, naked rocks, the luxuriant green, with which some of the highest summits are covered, the bluffs on the side adjoining the city, the city itself, columns of smoke ascending from the numerous manufactories,

the beautiful Ohio, etc. All these conspire to fill the mind with mingled emotions of pleasure and grandeur. The numerous exhibitions of art tell us what man is capable of doing; the grandeur of surrounding nature raises our thoughts to God.

As we descend the stream, we have a view of the Theological Seminary, handsome country seats, fields richly cultivated, numerous manufacturing establishments, the road beautifully winding along the foot of the hills behind the intervening trees, the passing traveller, immense flocks of cattle driven to market, handsome villages, and now and then a proudly elevated spot, yielding its rich reward to the industrious husbandman. Again the towering hills rise in their greatness, and demand our every attention. Soon, however, they recede from the river, and suddenly there is presented to our view the widely cultivated fields, that skirt the margin of the stream. The Ohio is a very crooked river, and occasionally, we seemed sailing directly against the hills. Again, we pass the bend, and the view from behind is completely closed up. So delighted were we with the scenery, that we could almost wish our boat to be arrested in her progress, that we might linger to survey and admire the fair form of nature, displayed before us. But amidst our admiration, our little boat begins to veer and tremble. We look around with surprise, and behold, a prouder sailer is ploughing the waters, and bids defiance to our little bark.

Travelling from Pittsburg to the upper part of Pennsylvania, we saw something of the scenery on the banks of the Allegheny. At Pittsburg, we took our seats in an old worn out stage, with one of the axles bent, and one of the tires loose, and as we began seriously to think, that it was not safe to travel in such a conveyance, "smack went the whip, round went the wheels," and away we were driven post-haste. The scenery however, so strongly attracted our attention, that soon, the apparent danger was almost forgotten. We highly enjoyed a view of the towering hills, which extend along the banks of the Allegheny, and the fine prospect we had of that beautiful stream. Here, the appearance is more rugged, and we have more of nature's wildness, than on the Ohio.

It is said, that few rivers, if any, excel the Allegheny in the transparency of its waters. The Indian name, literally

translated, signifies Fair Waters. After uniting with the Monongahela, its course is marked by this characteristic, and by the rapidity of its current, which is strikingly contrasted with the sluggishness and muddiness of the other stream. This may be seen for three miles below their junction.

One of the parties, who made the first trip to Olean Point, in May, 1830, thus describes the country. "The scenery along the Allegheny river, affords the greatest variety, and is, in many places, truly sublime. It would, generally, be very much like the North river scenery, if equally improved, and cultivated; more particularly so from Warren up to the Great Valley. There, the hills rise higher, and the river narrows. Its courses are in all directions, and its mountains in all shapes, dressed, at this season of the year, in its richest robes. The wild flowers, along its shores, the towering trees, the beautiful evergreens, interspersed with the lighter maple green, give to the whole scenery an indescribable beauty."

About four or five miles from Pittsburg, we crossed the Allegheny in a flat, connected with a chain of boats by ropes. To prevent their floating down the stream, the upper one was firmly anchored. An impulse was given to the flat, which put all the boats in motion, and produced a current, that propelled the boats across the stream. It was truly interesting to see so many boats move along exactly together, while there was, apparently, no reason why they should move at all.

How are rivers formed?

By what rivers is Pennsylvania drained?

What is one of the most interesting subjects of Physical Geography?

In what directions do the mountain streams flow?

Where does the Delaware rise? By how many streams?

Through what mountains does the Delaware pass?

At what place does it meet the tide?

Where does it form its last great bend?

What is the length of the Delaware?

How far is it navigable?

What has caused the Lehigh and Schuylkill to become rivers of great importance?

Describe the Lehigh.

What is said of the Lehigh, relative to the points of source and discharge?

How many feet does the Lehigh fall in 100 miles?

What may be considered a remarkable fact, in relation to this river?

What is said of the scenery on the Lehigh above the Water Gap?

What below?

How far is the Lehigh navigable?

What event led to the improvement of the navigation of this stream?

Describe the Schuylkill.

Between what two rivers is there a strong resemblance?

How far is the Schuylkill navigable?

What artificial communication unites the Schuylkill and Susquehanna?

What account can you give of a Schuylkill freshet, which occurred in 1834?

In what state does the Susquehanna rise? By how many branches?

At what point do these branches meet?

Describe the Susquehanna from Tioga point to Northumberland?

In what respects is the Susquehanna peculiar?

Describe the valleys of the Susquehanna?

What is the natural timber of the Susquehanna bottoms?

What is the prevalent timber on the slopes of the mountains?

Describe the west branch of the Susquehanna?

Describe the Susquehanna, from Northumberland to its entrance into Chesapeake Bay?

What is the name of the southwest branch of the Susquehanna?

For what is the Juniata remarkable?

How far is it navigable?

Describe the Juniata?

What do you recollect about the scenery from Bellefonte to Williamsport?

What can you tell about the scenery on the Susquehanna, above Harrisburg?

What solemn reflections might arise in view of this scenery?

What account does a traveller give of the Susquehanna river?

What is the extent of a great valley here alluded to?

To what two rivers do the extremes of this valley give rise?

At what place do the Allegheny and Monongahela meet?

Describe the Ohio river from Pittsburg till it leaves Pennsylvania?

At what distance, down the Ohio, do the hills continue 400 feet high?

What is the difference of scenery on the Ohio and North River?

In sailing from Pittsburg to Beaver, what are some of the numerous objects, which, at once, arrest the eye of the traveller?

What do the numerous exhibitions of art tell us?

The grandeur of surrounding nature?

What objects present themselves as we descend the stream?

What is remarked of the scenery along the banks of the Allegheny?

What is there peculiar in the manner of crossing the Allegheny, a few miles above Pittsburg?

LETTER V.

GEOLOGY.

PENNSYLVANIA is divided, by geologists, into three great sections, primitive, transition, and secondary. These divisions, although strikingly marked by the rocks which characterise them, are, nevertheless, mixed with the strata which belong to the other formations. The secondary, is thought to be the most exempt from foreign ingredients. The boundaries of all, however, are very irregular, and indefinite.

The southeast portion of the state belongs to the primitive formation; that portion which extends from the primitive to the Allegheny Mountain belongs to the transition; and the remainder is considered as belonging to the secondary.

The rocks, which characterise the primitive formation, are granite, gneiss, mica slate, clay slate, primitive limestone, primitive trap, topaz rock, quartz rock, primitive gypsum, white stone, etc. This formation is also distinguished by the outline of the mountains. They do not extend in regular chains, but are found in detached masses; some having a circular waving form, with rounded flat tops, others having the form of a pyramid, and others again resembling a cone. Granite, in large masses, is not found in this state. The principle rock is gneiss.

The line of demarcation, between the transition and secondary formation, extends from Bedford, in a northeasterly direction, on or near the Allegheny Mountain through the state. The line, which separates this formation from the secondary, is not so distinctly traced, as that which separates the transition, from the primitive. Numerous and extensive valleys, of secondary limestone, are found filled with shells, whilst transition rocks, characterise the ridges on each side. And not only so, but frequently they are so mixed, and interlaid, as to render it very difficult to distinguish them. The outline, of the mountains of this formation, is very different from that of the primitive, being long parallel chains, extending in straight lines, varying very little in height.

In this formation are found metals, and those immense

beds of anthracite coal, which so peculiarly distinguish this state. There are many extensive caves, in the limestone of the transition formation, where the bones of various animals are found. In Laurel Hill is a cavern with a very narrow entrance, and various winding passages, which has been traversed two miles. It is formed of soft sandstone, and its roof is covered with millions of bats. At Durham, in Bucks county, on the Delaware, is a cave in the limestone rocks, abounding with pools and rivulets of water.

In the secondary formation, salt has been discovered, in very many places, between the Allegheny Mountain and the Ohio river. A remarkable fact, in the geology of this formation, is, that detached masses of granite are found lying from Harmony to Erie.

ANTHRACITE COAL.

The great mineral treasures of Pennsylvania, are coal, iron, and salt. They are all found in great abundance, and with her agricultural advantages, will constitute the principal sources of her future wealth. The anthracite coal is found in the transition formation, and, with some few exceptions, in the whole of that which is east of the Susquehanna river. The northern limits are on the sources of the Lackawannock river, on the borders of the Susquehanna, Wayne, and Luzerne counties. Westward, it extends down the Susquehanna, through the Wyoming valley to Berwick, in Columbia county, a distance of 80 miles. The average width of this coal field, is estimated at two miles, and the thickness of the strata, from five to fifty feet. Allowing the average thickness to be 12 feet, this field must contain 1,325,370,000 tons of coal, and would not, probably, be exhausted in 10,000 years.

Another coal field extends from the southeastern part of Luzerne, and the southwestern part of Northampton, in a westerly direction, to the Susquehanna river. This field has been but imperfectly explored. Its length, from the Susquehanna to the Lehigh, is supposed to be 60 miles, its width about 7 miles.

A third coal field commences in Northampton county, on the Lehigh river, at Mauch Chunk Mountain. It extends westerly through Schuylkill and Dauphin counties to the Susquehanna river; being seventy-five miles in length, and having an average breadth of six miles.

This coal region, in its whole extent, is, for the most part, limited on the northwest by the Susquehanna river. But in Luzerne county, the coal runs under the stream, and is found in Shawnee Mountain on the opposite side of the river.

The general aspect of these anthracite coal regions, is dreary and forbidding. With the exception of some valleys, which are indeed delightful, it holds out few inducements for cultivation. It is covered with parallel ridges of mountains, with table-land summits, having an elevation of 1500 feet. The forests on these mountains have been devastated by repeated fires, leaving, especially on their summits, only a few scattered trees. It is thought, that at some future period, they may, perhaps, afford pasturage for cattle and sheep. At present, they are wholly uncultivated, being the haunt of wild beasts, the dismal abodes of howling wolves, of bears, panthers, rattlesnakes, and other savage animals, wont to dwell in the wilderness. Recently, within the space of three years, twenty or thirty panthers were killed by the hunters of one township in this region.

The beds and veins of anthracite extend from northeast to southwest; and may often be traced, for a considerable distance, by the compass. The strata of particular mines varies very much in form. They generally conform to that of the upper surface, being sometimes curved or saddled, or mantle-shaped, or dome-shaped. The roofs and floors of these veins or beds of coal, are fine grained clay slate, of dark colour, and thin strata, and generally contain sulphuret of iron. The sulphates of iron are often conspicuous in the schist, presenting impressions of plants and marine shells. There is much diversity in the quality of coal, varying in density, purity, and inflammability. Sometimes it is greatly injured by the intermingling of slate; sometimes the coherence is so slight, that it does not defray the expense of transportation. The Lehigh coal is much superior to that of the Schuylkill. In inflammability, however, the latter has the decided advantage. That in Dauphin county ignites so readily, that it is said to have been mistaken for bituminous coal. These coal fields are all accessible by water, and so important is the coal trade, that it has occasioned great improvements in the navigation of

the Lackawannock, Lehigh, Schuylkill, and north branch of the Susquehanna.

BITUMINOUS COAL.

Bituminous coal is a very different article from the anthracite. It is much more inflammable, makes a much more cheerful fire, but produces vast quantities of smoke. This coal is found very abundantly in the secondary formation, and, as is generally believed, in that alone. But if such be the fact, this formation extends much farther east than is usually supposed, since this coal is found in Huntingdon and Bedford counties, east of the Raystown branch of the Juniata. West of the Allegheny Mountain it prevails every where, throughout the state, unless we except the northwest corner. The beds of this coal are very unequal in thickness, varying from one inch to six feet and more. The average thickness is five feet. The beds which most nearly approach the Philadelphia market, are those found in Dauphin, Lycoming and Clearfield counties. And so important are they esteemed by the state, that, in order to have access to them, particularly those of the latter counties, the State Canal was continued along the West Branch, to the mouth of the Bald Eagle.

The following is an extract from the **REPORT ON THE COAL TRADE.**

“The coal trade of Pennsylvania, recently and suddenly starting into existence, now constitutes one of the main branches of our domestic industry, and an important portion of the commerce of the state and the Union. It has given a new stimulus to individual, as well as national enterprise, and affords active and profitable employment, for numerous and various classes of the community. It has introduced a spirit of improvement, interspersing the country with canals and railroads, which by connecting the distant parts together, promote the convenience and prosperity of the people, while they add to the strength, and elevate the character of the state. It has raised up, in our formerly barren and uninhabited districts, an intelligent and permanent population, and converted the mountains into theatres of busy life, and our hitherto waste and valueless lands, into sites for flourishing and populous villages. It has opened a new field for the investment of capital, the expenditure of labour, and the pursuit of all the purposes of

to those engaged immediately in the trade, but are becoming general and universal. Possessing all the varieties of their species, anthracite and bituminous; furnishing a cheap and preferable article of fuel; and affording new facilities to the manufacturer, the mineral coal of Pennsylvania now exerts an influence on every other branch of trade, affording the means of rearing, and permanently supporting on this side of the Atlantic, all the mechanical arts and handicrafts of the old world.”*

It appears, that the number of vessels which departed from Philadelphia, freighted with coal, during seven months in 1834, was 1400.

IRON.

Iron ore is found in almost every part of the state, but in the primitive formation it exists only in limited quantities. In wide spread calcareous valleys, between the mountain ridges, it is found in the greatest abundance, and of a superior quality. The counties most noted for the production of iron, are Centre, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Berks, Lancaster, and Cumberland. The iron, manufactured in those counties, is distinguished for its valuable qualities, such as tenacity, malleability, etc. The number of furnaces in the state is probably near seventy, and the quantity of iron manufactured 50,000 tons, or more.

SALT SPRINGS AND SALT WORKS.

Throughout Western Pennsylvania salt springs are numerous. Those which produce most abundantly, are found near the margins of the Conemaugh and Allegheny rivers. To procure water sufficiently strong for the manufacture of salt, it is necessary to perforate the earth to the depth of three hundred and fifty, or seven hundred feet.

The preparations necessary for the manufacture of salt, are somewhat expensive, costing between two and three thousand dollars. In fitting up a well, the most important part is the boring; but furnaces, vats, and other apparatus are necessary. A great deal of fuel being used, the furnaces are located near strata of coal, where it can be procured for less than one cent per bushel.

We had the gratification of visiting the salt works near Pittsburg, where the water was found to be sufficiently

* Hazard's Register.

strong, at the depth of four hundred and fifty feet. These works are situated on the banks of the Ohio, opposite a hill, richly supplied with coal. Viewing the pumps, the immense vats, the rapid evaporation of the water, the fine crystal salt, etc., was truly interesting. Yet our examination was exceedingly hurried, the furnace being so excessively hot, it seemed as though we must escape for our lives. The wells are tubed with copper, have copper pumps, and are worked either by horse power or steam. The water is first thrown into large troughs, where it is allowed to settle; it is then removed into pans of cast iron; after boiling, it is drawn into vats, and the earthy particles are precipitated. Next, it is placed in boilers, where, by rapid evaporation, the watery particles escape, and the salt is deposited in fine crystals.

The resources for the manufacture of salt in Pennsylvania, seem inexhaustible. The salt works are numerous, and constantly increasing, and the facilities for transportation very great. It may be conveyed by the canal and steamboat navigation easterly, to Philadelphia, and westerly, down the Ohio to New Orleans, etc. In 1832, the capital, employed in the salt works was estimated at 400,500 dollars, and the amount of salt annually manufactured 600,000 bushels. The cost per bushel is twelve and a half cents.

The difficulty of procuring salt, was thought to be a great impediment to the settlement of Western Pennsylvania. It was all transported over the mountains on horses, and generally sold at ten dollars per bushel. Money was then worth ten times as much as it is now.

Some of the other minerals, found in this state, are copper, lead, limestone, etc. Copper ore, in a variety of combinations, is found in many places among the mountains. The limestone of this state affords good marble. On the Schuylkill, in Montgomery county, is a quarry of a bluish shade, which is extensively wrought. The marble is exported, and much of it is used for ornamental purposes, in the city of Philadelphia. There are quarries of slate in York, Lancaster, Northampton, Lehigh, and other parts of the state. From Northampton, slates for roofs and those of a finer quality, for schools, are procured.

SOIL.

The soil of Pennsylvania is eminently adapted to all the

purposes of agriculture, containing a greater proportion of good land, than either of the Atlantic states. This fact arises from the geological arrangements, the greater part of the state consisting of transition and secondary formations, in which the soil is generally rich and productive. The land, bordering on the rivers, in the primitive formation, is of a superior quality, but generally, the soil, in this division, is light.

The small portion of primitive, in the southeast corner of the state, is succeeded by a vast extent of transition, seventy miles in width, terminating, as we have seen, near the summit of the Allegheny Mountain. In this formation, is found much land which is rich and productive; that portion which extends through Chester, Lancaster, and York, is eminently so. Here, limestone and marble of a superior quality, are found. Between the Blue Ridge and Kittatinny Mountain, is the Kittatinny Valley, sometimes called the Great Limestone Valley. It is between fifteen and twenty miles in width, bending with the mountains. The southeast part is formed of transition limestone, the northwest of clay slate; the line of demarcation being nearly in the centre. The whole extent, within the state, is about one hundred and sixty miles.

The limestone section is rather level, having a most productive soil. Planted with towns and villages,—highly cultivated, and thickly populated, the inhabitants, pursuing the business of agriculture, enjoy, in rich profusion, the bounties of Providence. In all limestone countries, great inconveniences result from the unequal distribution of water. While some portions are well supplied, others are so destitute, that the inhabitants are not able to procure enough for domestic purposes. The slate region is more hilly, and the soil less prolific.

In the remainder of the transition, the soil is greatly diversified. It is good or bad, according as limestone is more or less prevalent. Throughout the region of anthracite coal, the country is unproductive, and may be pronounced sterile. The exceptions are, the alluvials, on the Delaware, Susquehanna, and their principal tributaries. Limited by the Susquehanna river on the east, and the Kittatinny Mountain on the south, is a large tract of country, which seems to be founded on limestone. It extends into the valleys, and is supposed to uphold the mountains. Wherever

it mingles with the soil, it produces great fertility; but like all limestone sections, is subjected to the inconvenience of a very partial supply of water.

The vegetable productions of the transition are greatly diversified. The forests abound with all the varieties of timber, indigenous to the soil; and the scenery is diversified by every variety, from the rippling rill, and shady grove, to the spreading vale, the towering mountain, and the descending cataract.

“The river navigation of the primitive and transition formations, agreeably to their general character, is obstructed by many rapids and falls; and is liable to the freshets of mountain torrents, breaking through narrow and rocky passages, with all the extremes and inconveniences, of too much or too little water.

“The secondary formation, extending from a line running on, or near the Allegheny Mountain, may be stated as generally fertile; for, though the soil may be sandy on the hills, where the sandstone prevails, it is uniformly rich in the valleys. In approaching the Allegheny from the eastward, it presents a bold and precipitous front; and from two to five miles will bring the traveller to the summit, whence the descent westward is scarcely perceptible. Laurel Hill is so steep, precipitous, and rugged, that it cannot be cultivated. Its scenery is wild, and its aspect very forbidding. The whole of Western Pennsylvania may be characterised as table land. The soil of the mountain valleys is well watered and excellent. Leaving the mountains, the country consists of arable hills, or, as it is commonly called, rolling ground. Near the water courses, the hills are sometimes too steep for cultivation, although possessing a fine soil, and clothed with a luxuriant growth of timber.

“The general, nay, almost universal fertility of Western Pennsylvania, must, of course, be ascribed to the constituents of the soil, which is a loam, having in various proportions, limestone, slate, coal, gypsum, salt, and vegetable and animal remains.”

FORESTS AND FOREST TREES.

The Allegheny Mountain is richly clothed with almost every species of timber. Pine, in all its varieties, predominates. The next species most prevalent are sugar maple, chestnut and birch. In some places wild cherry, various

species of oak, hickory, and ash, are very abundantly found. Pine, poplar, and chestnut grow to an enormous size. Some parts of the mountains are clothed with a vegetation, most luxuriant and delightful. The locust is abundant, in many places east of the Allegheny Mountain, but cedar is seldom found.

In the valleys, and on the margins of the streams, hickory, ash, sugar maple, cherry, and elm, prevail. The sycamore extends along the borders of the larger streams, and the hills are clothed with various species of oak. Black walnut is found in some places, and indicates the greatest fertility of soil.

In the vicinity of Lake Erie, beech and sugar maple are very abundant. The branching roots of these trees spread in every direction; and although the soil is good, it is very difficult to clear. Near the sources of the Allegheny, and some of its tributaries in Potter county, are found immense forests of white pine, from which some parts of the west are supplied with vast quantities of boards and shingles. In consequence of the quantities of prairie land, in the vicinity of the Ohio, boards, etc. are of great demand in that region.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS.

Pennsylvania is the most distinguished agricultural state in the Union. The principal article of cultivation is wheat; the next in value is Indian corn. Rye, barley, buckwheat, and oats are extensively cultivated; also German spelts, which is a species of wheat, and chiefly as food for horses, potatoes, turnips, cabbage, beans, peas, carrots, beets, etc. The cultivation of meadow is a very considerable object in this state. The summers are long enough to admit of two mowings, and even three on some grounds. On farms, that have springs and streams, dairies are built over them, so as to place the milk vessels in water. This is done to avoid the injurious effects of heat. Fruit trees are abundant, and the soil and climate promotive of their fruitfulness. Cherries, apples, and peaches abound. Honey is an object of attention, and abounds in Western Pennsylvania. Hemp and flax are extensively cultivated. Grapes are abundant, and some attempts have been made, near Philadelphia, to plant vineyards.

The cultivation of silk has been successfully attempted in many places, with which the soil, climate, and waters of

Pennsylvania, seem eminently congenial. Single counties are now selling sewing silk, annually, to the amount of several thousand dollars. Silk, prepared in Philadelphia, has been carried to Lyons in France, for examination, and found to be admirably adapted to all the uses of fabrication; and it is confidently believed, by good judges, that American silk is superior in quality, to that produced in any other country.

Into how many sections, have geologists divided Pennsylvania? name them.

What portion of the state belongs to the primitive formation? The transition? Secondary?

Mention some of the rocks in the primitive formation.

Name the principal rock in this state.

Describe the line of demarcation, between the transition and secondary formation.

What natural curiosities are found in the limestone, of the transition formation?

What are the great mineral treasures of Pennsylvania?

In what geological formation is anthracite coal found?

East of what river is anthracite coal mostly found?

What counties form the northern limits of this coal?

What is the extent of the second coal field, here mentioned?

At what place does a third coal field commence?

What is said of the coal basin of Luzerne county?

General aspect of the regions, containing anthracite coal?

For what animals do the mountains of these regions afford a retreat?

Of what form are the strata of particular mines.

What is stated respecting the quality of the coal?

By what means are all these coal fields approachable?

To the navigation of what rivers have they given rise?

Within what geological formation is the bituminous coal region?

How does bituminous coal differ from anthracite?

What is the mean depth of the bituminous coal?

In what counties are the beds, which most nearly approach the Philadelphia market?

What canal was made to reach the coal in Lycoming and Clearfield counties?

What are some of the good effects resulting from the coal trade in Pennsylvania?

In what counties is iron found most abundantly.

What is the number of iron furnaces in the state?

Quantity of iron annually produced?

In what formation is rock salt found very extensively?

What springs are common in Western Pennsylvania?

On what rivers are found the most productive saline springs?

Cost of the preparations necessary for the manufacture of salt?

Depth of the wells?

Describe the manner of making salt.

What is the annual amount of salt made in Pennsylvania? Cost per bushel?

What is said of the comparative quantity of good land in Pennsylvania?

Soil in the primitive formation? Exceptions?

What is the extent of the transition formation?

Soil in this formation?

Between what mountains is the Kittatinny Valley?

Of what formation is the northeast part of the valley?

The southwest?

What is said of the limestone section?

What account can you give of the population of this section?

What is said of the deficiency of water in limestone countries?

How does the slate region compare with the limestone?

What is the soil throughout the region of anthracite coal?

What exceptions?

By what is the river navigation obstructed in the primitive and transition formations?

Soil in the secondary formation?

What is here said of the Allegheny Mountains? Laurel Hill?

To what must the general fertility of Western Pennsylvania be ascribed?

What species of timber abound in the Allegheny Mountains?

What trees prevail in the valleys, and on the margin of the streams?

What trees are abundant in the vicinity of Lake Erie?

Near the sources of what rivers are found immense forests of white pine?

Uses made of this pine?

What is said of Pennsylvania as an agricultural state?

What is the principal article of cultivation?

Some of the other articles?

What is said of the fruit trees?

In what part of the state does honey abound?

What two articles are extensively cultivated?

What is said of the cultivation of silk?



LETTER VI.

CLIMATE.

THE climate of Pennsylvania is, for the most part, healthy and delightful, exempt, at once, from the sultry heat of the south, and the severe cold, and chilling frosts of the north. Snow falls in large quantities, and at times, there is good sleighing. The greatest inconvenience of winter, arises from the frequent thaws, dampness of atmosphere, and very bad travelling. The dissolution of ice, at such times, is often very destructive to property.

The early part of spring is stormy and cold. In April, and the first of May, we have a damp atmosphere, attended with a chilly coldness. But the last of May is truly delightful, the air is fragrant, and the country is clothed with the most luxuriant vegetation.

Much of the weather in summer is hot; though the heat is frequently interrupted by copious showers of rain, accompanied with thunder and lightning.

By far the most delightful season, in Pennsylvania, is the autumn. Early in September, we perceive a gradual diminution of heat, cool evenings and mornings, and an agreeable temperature during the day. With a slow, but gradual increase of cold, the weather continues very pleasant till the last of October, or middle of November. About that time, the autumn is generally closed by a succession of rains, which are regarded as the harbingers of winter. It must, however, be acknowledged, that all the seasons are subject to great, and very sudden changes.

It is said, there has been a diminution of water in Pennsylvania; that some streams, which were formerly good mill seats, are now dry. This is supposed to be owing to the removal of the forests, and consequent increase of evaporation.

It is thought, that Western Pennsylvania, is subject to greater changes, than the eastern part of the state. The extremes of heat and cold are known to be greater. In the winter, the northwest wind sweeps over the land with uninterrupted violence, having neither mountains to interrupt its force, nor sea to soften its rigour. The lakes of ice and regions of snow, over which it passes, serve to increase the intensity of cold. The prevailing wind, in summer, is from the southwest. Coming from the gulf of Mexico, it follows the great valley of the Mississippi, for nearly two thousand miles, bringing with it an increased temperature. This accounts for the excess of heat and cold, with which this part of the state is visited. The whole of Western Pennsylvania is remarkably healthy.

What is the climate of Pennsylvania?

What is said of the winter? The spring? The summer?

What is the most delightful season?

What is the climate of Western Pennsylvania?

LETTER VII.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

PENNSYLVANIA is, perhaps, as much distinguished for her internal improvements, as for her manufactures and agriculture. It is said, that in this state, manual labour, of every kind, is performed with unusual skill; that whatever is done by the hand, is well done. This, we suppose, is eminently the fact, in relation to her internal improvements, and accounts for the superior roads and bridges, which we find in various parts of the state. To Pennsylvania, must be awarded the praise of having constructed the first stone turnpike in the Union.

Turnpike roads, of the most durable materials and best construction, extend in various directions, through the state. And it is thought, that there is no state road in the Union so extensive, and so well finished, as that from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, through the southern part of Pennsylvania. The other principal turnpikes are, one from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, through the northern route, a diagonal one from Philadelphia to Erie, and two, which run north from Philadelphia. The principal turnpike, in Western Pennsylvania, is one from Pittsburg to Erie.

The southeastern, southern, and western parts of the state, have excellent common roads; but in the northern counties, excepting where we find turnpikes, the roads are not so good.

STATE CANALS AND RAILROADS.

It has been about twenty-seven years, since railroads were first attempted in this state. These roads were short and roughly made, leading to mines and quarries. In 1823, an act was passed, authorising a company to make a railroad from Philadelphia to Columbia. This was the first act of the kind in America. The road has been completed, not by the authorised company, but by the state. Since the period above mentioned, thirty or forty companies have been authorised to make railroads in different parts of Pennsylvania.

The internal improvements, by means of canals and railroads, are great and stupendous. The management and

construction, of those undertaken by the state, are entrusted to three commissioners, appointed annually by the governor.

The following includes a system of state canals and railroads.

	Miles.
Pennsylvania Canal, Central Division,	171.75
“ “ Western, “	104.00
“ “ Susquehanna, “	39.00
“ “ West Branch, “	65.75
“ “ North Branch, “	75.48
“ “ Delaware, “	59.75
“ “ Pittsburg and Erie,*	73.40
<hr/>	
Total canals,	589.18
Columbia Railroad,	81.60
Allegheny Portage,	36.69
<hr/>	
Total Railroad,	118.29
Canals as above,	589.18
<hr/>	

Grand total of Pennsylvania State Works, 707.47

The Columbia Railroad, and the Allegheny Portage, may be considered links in the great chain of connection, between the Delaware and Ohio rivers. The Columbia railroad commences at the intersection of Broad and Vine streets, in the city of Philadelphia, and terminates at Columbia, in Lancaster county. Cost about \$1,600,000.

The Central Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, commences at Columbia, and follows the east bank of the Susquehanna river to Duncan's Island. Here it crosses the Susquehanna, enters the valley of the Juniata, and pursues that river to Hollidaysburg. This division was found a very expensive and arduous undertaking. The whole course of the Juniata river is among high craggy mountains. The banks are steep and rocky; and, in some places, run parallel with the river. In other places, the mountain intersects the stream, leaving only a narrow rocky pass.

The Allegheny Portage Railroad commences at the termination of the central division of the canals at Hollidaysburg, and terminates at Johnstown.

* This includes the French Creek Feeder, and all the improvements in that section of the state.

The Western Division of the canal commences at Johnstown, and traverses the valley of the Conemaugh, the Kiskiminitas, and Allegheny rivers, to its termination at Pittsburgh. Here the latter now is crossed by an aqueduct.

Entire length of the preceding canals and railroads, from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, $394\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

The Susquehanna Division commences at Duncan's Island, and pursues a northerly course to Northumberland.

The West Branch leaves the Susquehanna division at Northumberland, and passes along the west bank of the Susquehanna river, to the mouth of the Bald Eagle Creek.

The North Branch commences at Northumberland, pursues a northeastern course, and terminates in Wyoming Valley, near Nanticoke falls.

The Delaware Division commences at Bristol, in Bucks county, 18 miles above Philadelphia.

The Pittsburgh and Erie Canal is merely preparatory to a more extensive line of canals, designed, ultimately, to connect Lake Erie with the Ohio, at Pittsburgh.

"The success, which has attended the state improvements, yet but in their infancy, has stimulated incorporated companies to embark in similar works—there being at this time completed, or in a course of construction, about 400 miles of canal, and 520 miles of railroad, belonging to companies, thus swelling the aggregate to nearly 1000 miles of canals, and 640 miles of railroad within the commonwealth."

CANALS CONSTRUCTED BY PRIVATE COMPANIES.

Schuylkill Canal extends from Philadelphia to Mill Creek, in Schuylkill county, a distance of 110 miles. This is considered the most laborious and costly undertaking yet accomplished, by the efforts of private companies, in America. It is distinguished for its numerous locks, for the extent of embankments and rock excavation, and for containing the first tunnel executed in the Union. The number of locks is nearly equal to those of the Erie Canal.

The Union Canal extends from Middletown, on the Susquehanna river, to the Girard Canal, two miles below Reading, connecting the waters of the Susquehanna with those of the Schuylkill. This canal is 82 miles in length, 36 feet wide on the surface, 24 at the bottom, and four feet deep. This work was also achieved with great labour and expense,

being crossed by 135 bridges, having twelve small and two large aqueducts, much rock excavation, an extensive stone wall to protect it from the abrasion of the water, and a tunnel, 729 feet in length, 18 feet high, and 16 wide, cut through solid rock.

Lackawaxen Canal commences at M'Carty's Point, and unites with the railroad at Honesdale, thirty-six miles in length.

Lehigh Canal extends from Mauch Chunk to Easton, forty seven miles. It has forty-seven locks, and cost \$25,000 per mile. This canal meets the Delaware Canal at Easton, which carries the produce to Bristol. From this place, the steamboats tow the canal boats to Philadelphia.

Conestoga Canal extends from Safe Harbour, on the Susquehanna, eighteen miles, to the city of Lancaster.

The Cadorus Navigation extends from York to the Susquehanna river.

West Philadelphia Canal is constructed around the western abutment of the bridge over the Schuylkill.

RAILROADS.

Constructed by private companies.

Mauch Chunk Railroad extends from Mauch Chunk 9 miles, exclusive of the branches, which are nearly 5 miles in length.

Mount Carbon Railroad commences at the lower landings of Mount Carbon; length, including two branches, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

Schuylkill Valley Railroad extends from Port Carbon to Tuscorora, length 10 miles. It has 20 branches, extending in various directions; the aggregate length of which is 15 miles.

Schuylkill Railroad is 13 miles in length. Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad commences at Schuylkill Haven, and terminates at the coal mines in the vicinity of Mine Hill Gap; length, including two branches, 20 miles.

Little Schuylkill Railroad commences at Port Clinton, and extends 23 miles, to the mines at Tamaqua.

Lackawaxen Railroad commences at the termination of the Lackawaxen Canal, at Honesdale, and extends to the coal mines in Carbondale. Length, $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Here are 5 inclined planes, which surmount an elevation of 800 feet, on the Moosic Mountain.

West Chester Railroad connects the Columbia Railroad with the village of West Chester. Length 9 miles.

The Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad, is about 19 miles in length.

Lykens Valley Railroad, extends from Broad Mountain to Millersburg, on the Susquehanna in Dauphin county.

The Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad is 26.25 miles in length.

The Central Railroad commences near Pottsville, and terminates at Sunbury, on the Susquehanna. A branch, 7 miles long, leaves the main branch, and extends to Danville. Entire length 51.54 miles. *

A Railroad extends from Columbia to Harrisburg.

The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad is to be connected with the Philadelphia and Norristown Railroad. Length 40 miles.

The Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad, now in progress, extends from Philadelphia to Wilmington in Delaware.

The Tioga Railroad, now in progress, extends from the coal mines in Blossburg, in Tioga county, to the New York line. Length 27 miles.

A Railroad is now constructing from Williamsport, in Lycoming county, to Elmira in New York. Length 67 miles.

When you travel, my dear pupils, you will find, that the locks and aqueducts of canals present interesting objects of attention. It is really very curious to see a large body of water, sufficient for heavily laden boats, carried over the stream below; to see these same boats mounting perpendicular ascents, and then again descending with the most perfect ease.

BRIDGES.

The great number of bridges, which Pennsylvania contains, has given it the name of the *State of Bridges*. Between sixty and seventy companies have been authorised to build bridges, and fifty have been completed at a cost of \$2,750,000. But, in many of the counties, the inhabitants

* See Tanner's Description of Pennsylvania Canals and Railroads.

have constructed bridges at their own expense. These bridges are usually of stone, costing from thirty to forty and even \$60,000 each.

On beholding these stone bridges, we are at once struck with the beauty and simplicity of their structure, while they seem to partake of the firmness of the everlasting hills. The largest stone bridge, in America, is on the Perkiomen creek, on the road from Philadelphia to Reading.

For the structure of its wooden bridges, Pennsylvania merits the highest commendation. In number, size, and grandeur of design they are scarcely equalled. In some parts of Europe, they are held up as specimens of bridge architecture, worthy of imitation.

What praise, in relation to turnpikes, does Pennsylvania merit?

What is said of the turnpike from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, through the southern part of the state?

What are the principal turnpikes in Pennsylvania?

For how long a time, have short and rudely constructed railroads been in use in Pennsylvania?

When was the first act passed, authorising a company to make a railroad for public use?

By whom was this road completed?

What is remarked of the internal improvements in Pennsylvania, by means of canals and railroads.

Can you name the principal State Canals, and Railroads?

What rendered the Central Division a very difficult and arduous undertaking?

What is the extent of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad? Cost?

What is the extent of the Allegheny Railroad?

Can you mention some of the canals constructed by private companies?

Extent of the Schuylkill Canal?

For what is this canal distinguished?

What waters does the Union Canal connect?

Dimensions of the Union Canal?

By how many bridges is this Canal crossed? Aqueducts?

Length of the tunnel?

Extent of the Lehigh Canal? Cost per mile?

Examine the map and mention the counties through which the Central Division of the Pennsylvania Canal passes, Western Division etc. Columbia Railroad. Allegheny Portage Railroad. Schuylkill Navigation. Union Canal. Lehigh Navigation. Lackawaxen Canal.

Mention some of the railroads, constructed by private companies?

What objects are mentioned as interesting to the traveller?

What name has been given to Pennsylvania in consequence of her numerous and excellent bridges?

How many companies have been incorporated, in Pennsylvania, for building bridges?

Cost of some of the bridges, erected at county charges?

Of what material are these bridges mostly built?

What is said of the wooden bridges in Pennsylvania?



LETTER VIII.

GOVERNMENT.

THE present constitution of this state was adopted in 1790. In conformity to its requisitions, the government consists of three departments, the legislative, executive, and judicial.

The legislative department is vested in a general assembly, consisting of a senate, and house of representatives. The number of senators cannot be less than one-fourth, nor greater than one-third of the representatives. They hold their office four years, and one-fourth are elected annually, on the second Tuesday in October.

The representatives are chosen every year. Their number cannot be less than sixty, nor more than one hundred. The legislature meet yearly, on the first Tuesday in December.

The executive power is vested in a governor, who is chosen once in three years, by the people, and cannot hold his office longer than nine, in any term of twelve years. He must be thirty years of age, and must have been a citizen, and an inhabitant of the state, seven years before his election. He has a qualified veto on the proceedings of the legislature, and has the exclusive appointment of most of the officers in the state.

The judicial power is vested in a supreme court, in courts of oyer and terminer, a court of common pleas, a court of quarter sessions for each county, etc. The judges of the supreme court, and the court of common pleas, hold their office during good behaviour.

In what year was the present constitution of Pennsylvania adopted?

Of how many divisions does the government consist?

What is stated respecting the number of senators?

How long do the senators hold their office?
 On what day does the election of senators take place?
 How often are the representatives chosen?
 What is the number of representatives?
 At what time does the legislature meet?
 In whom is the executive power vested?
 How often is the governor chosen?
 On whose proceedings has the governor a qualified veto?
 What officers are appointed by the governor?
 Mention some of the courts, in which the judicial power is vested?
 How long do the judges of the supreme court hold their office?



LETTER IX.

REVENUE.

You perceive, my dear pupils, that the expenditures of the State of Pennsylvania are very great. Her resources are drawn upon for internal improvements, for education, for the support of her officers of state, etc. etc. That you may have some idea of their extent, I will mention a few of them, namely, the sale of lands, fees on warrants and patents, auction duties, dividends on bank stock, bridge, canal, and turnpike stock, taxes on bank dividends, on offices and writs, canal tolls, etc. etc.

The amount of tolls, received at the State Treasury, during the year 1836, was about \$1,000,000.

The whole amount of receipts at the State Treasury, from the first of November, 1835, to the 31st of October, 1836, was \$3,804,640 54.

What are some of the objects, which draw upon the resources of Pennsylvania?

What are some of the sources of her revenue?

What amount of tolls was received at the State Treasury, during the year 1836?

Whole amount, received at the State Treasury, from the first of Nov. 1835, to the 31st of Oct. 1836?



LETTER X.

MAINTENANCE OF THE POOR.

THE plan adopted for supporting the poor in Pennsylvania,

had its origin in England, and is similar to that of the other states. It is thought, that some better system might be adopted; that the present, while it is oppressive to the industrious, is calculated to encourage indolence and vice among the poor. In every township, officers are appointed to superintend the poor, whose business is to raise taxes, contract for the board and employment of the poor, to put out, as apprentices, orphan children, and others, who have not parents, capable of attending to them, etc.

Each township is required to support its own poor, only, and is allowed to remove such paupers as belong to other parts of the state.

In most of the southeastern, and central counties, the plan for supporting the poor, is somewhat improved. Almshouses are erected on large farms, where the poor find employment, and thus aid in supporting themselves.

In what country originated the system adopted for supporting the poor in Pennsylvania?

What is remarked of this system?

What is the business of the officers appointed to superintend the poor?

What plan, in relation to the poor, is adopted in most of the southeastern and central counties?



LETTER XI.

THE PENITENTIARY SYSTEM.

To the praise of Pennsylvania, it may be said, that, from the earliest period, she has made continued efforts to improve prison discipline, and mitigate the sufferings of the prisoner. The intercourse, which prisoners have been allowed to have with each other, has been most injurious in its effects. It has not only prevented reformation, but conduced to render more outrageous the lawless offender. Effects so injurious suggested the plan of solitary confinement. Such an idea was strenuously opposed, and many arguments were urged against it. By persevering efforts, the objections were removed, the legislature was induced to adopt the plan, and two penitentiaries have been erected, solely with a view to solitary confinement. One is located near Philadelphia,

and is called the Eastern Penitentiary, the other, near Pittsburgh, is called the Western Penitentiary.

"The Eastern Penitentiary* is situated in Spring Garden, on one of the most elevated, airy, and healthy sites in the vicinity of Philadelphia. The ground, occupied by it, contains about ten acres. The material, with which it is built, is gneiss, in large masses. Every room is vaulted, and fire proof. The design and execution impart a grave, severe, and awful character to the external aspect. The effect on the imagination is peculiarly impressive, solemn, and instructive. This is said to be the largest edifice in this country, and is the only one, which conveys an idea of the external appearance of those magnificent and picturesque castles of the middle ages, which contributed, so eminently, to embellish the scenery of Europe.

"The front of this edifice is composed of large blocks of hewn stone. The walls are twelve feet thick at the base, and diminish at the top, where they are two and a half feet in thickness. A wall thirty feet in height encloses an area six hundred and forty feet square. At each angle of the wall, is a tower for the purpose of overlooking the establishment. Three other towers are situated near the gate of entrance. The facade, or principal front, is six hundred and seventy feet in length. In the centre of the front, there is a building two hundred feet in length, and consists of two projecting massy square towers, fifty feet high. The munioned windows in these towers contribute, in a high degree, to the picturesque effect.

"The great gateway, in the centre, is a very conspicuous feature. It is twenty-seven feet high, fifteen wide, and is filled by a massive wrought iron portcullis, and double oak-en gates, studded with projecting iron rivets, the whole weighing several tons, yet they can be opened with the greatest facility. A lofty octangular tower, eighty feet high, designed to contain an alarm bell and a clock, surmounts this entrance, and forms a picturesque and proportional centre. On each side of the main building, (which contains the apartments of wardens, keepers, domestics, etc.,) are screen wing walls, which appear to constitute portions of the main edifice.

"In the centre of the great court, is an observatory,

* For a View of the Eastern Penitentiary, see Letter XVI.

whence long corridors, seven in number, radiate. On each side of these corridors, the cells are situated. A novel and ingenious contrivance, in each cell, prevents the possibility of conversation, preserves the purity of the atmosphere, and dispenses with the otherwise unavoidable necessity of leaving the apartments, except when the regulations permit. Flues conduct heated air from large cockle stoves to the cells. Light is admitted by glass in the crown of the arch. The cells are eleven feet nine inches long, and seven feet six inches wide. At the extremity is a door way, leading to a yard attached to each cell in the lower story. These yards are eighteen feet by eight; the walls of which are eleven and a half feet high."

The cost of this building was \$600,000.

The prisoners are required to clean their rooms once a week, water being conveyed to them by means of pipes. Their washing and mending are regularly attended to; they have straw to sleep on, plenty of wholesome food to eat, and when sick, a physician attends them, and they have food suited to their necessities.

"This system of punishment is emphatically called the system of Pennsylvania, and consists in solitary confinement at labour, with instructions in labour, in morals, and religion. It is an experiment, in the success of which all good men are interested. The prospect of a beneficial result is highly flattering as it relates to the morals of the prisoners, and the means of supporting them from the produce of their labours."

When a convict first arrives, he is placed in a cell, and left alone without work, and without any book. His mind can only operate on itself. Generally, but a few hours elapse, before he petitions for something to do, and for a Bible. No instance has occurred, in which such a petition has been delayed more than a day or two. If the prisoner has a trade, that can be pursued in his cell, he is put to work as a favour; as a reward for good behaviour, a Bible is given him. If he has no trade, or one that cannot be pursued in his cell, he is allowed to choose one that can, and is instructed by one of the overseers. Thus work, and moral and religious instruction are regarded, and received as favours, and are withheld as punishments.

A minister of the Gospel frequently addresses them. When they have preaching, the outer doors of their cells

are opened. The preacher stands near the centre of the corridor, where all the prisoners can hear, while they can neither see the preacher, nor see each other. There, in silence, they listen to those truths which must have a bearing on their destinies for eternity.

As we gaze on the impenetrable walls, high towers, long narrow windows, double oaken, iron-riveted doors of this prison, our strength becomes weakness, and we reflect on the awful tendency of crime. As we enter the solitary cells, examine the thickness of the walls, the doors bolted and barred, we think of that prison which will be the abode of the impenitent for ever.

What may be said of Pennsylvania in relation to prison discipline?

What effects have resulted from the intercourse, which prisoners have been allowed to have with each other?

To what idea did these injurious effects lead?

With what view have the two penitentiaries, in Pennsylvania, been erected?

Where is the Eastern Penitentiary situated?

Of what material is it built?

How does its size compare with other buildings in the United States?

Of what edifices does the external appearance of this building convey an idea?

Height of the wall which surrounds the penitentiary?

Number of towers?

Of what number of towers does the central front building consist?

What do you recollect about the great gateway in the centre?

By what is the gateway surmounted?

Where is the observatory situated?

What apartments radiate from the great court?

How are the cells situated? How heated?

How is light admitted?

What is the cost of this building?

In what does this system of punishment consist?

What is done with a convict on his first arrival?

What request does the convict make, soon after he is put into his cell?

How is the convict rewarded for good behaviour?

What means of religious instruction have the prisoners?

On what are we led to reflect, as we gaze on this edifice?

What thoughts are suggested to our minds, as we enter the solitary cells?

LETTER XII.

COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES.

THE commerce of Pennsylvania is great and growing. Her annual imports amount to about ten millions, her exports of domestic produce, to more than two and a half. The total amount of her exports, is eleven or twelve millions.

You have already learned, that Pennsylvania is eminently distinguished for manufactures, and that in this respect, it is the first state in the Union. The manufactories in Philadelphia and Pittsburg are almost countless, and there is scarcely a thriving town in the state, that has not some flourishing manufacturing establishment.

The average amount of iron, manufactured, is estimated at 50,000 tons, salt 600,000 bushels, cotton cloth more than 21,000,000 of yards. There are several large woollen manufactories, particularly in the vicinity of Philadelphia and Pittsburg. Glass is extensively manufactured. That made at Pittsburg, and in its neighbourhood, is estimated to amount to more than \$500,000 per annum.

The total value of manufactures is estimated at \$70,000,000.

The resources of Pennsylvania, for the manufacture of glass, iron, and salt, are as inexhaustible as her coal fields. Besides her manufactories for these articles, we might add her rolling and slitting mills, her steel furnaces, her manufactories for sickles, and edged tools, for ships, steam engines, steamboats, leaden shot and colours; her maunfactories of oil, of carriages, and household furniture, of paper, books, and thousands of other articles, which conduce to the comfort and convenience of man, many of which are elegant and highly ornamental. All these establishments are conducted with great skill and energy, and on an extensive and lucrative plan.

What is the amount of the annual imports of Pennsylvania?

Exports of domestic produce? Total exports?

In what respect is Pennsylvania the first state in the Union?

What two cities in this state are highly distinguished for manufactories?

What other places have flourishing manufacturing establishments?

What is the average amount of iron manufactured? Salt? Cotton cloth?

In what part of the state are large woolen manufactories established?

Total amount of manufactures?

What manufactories can you mention beside those already named?



LETTER XIII.

EDUCATION.

THE advantages of knowledge have been long known and appreciated. That knowledge is power, we need not, at this enlightened period, undertake to prove. It is more than power; it is a delightful source of enjoyment, and conduces much to protect the possessor against the inroads of vice and indolence; and, consequently, to promote wealth, health, and their attendant blessings. Aware of these advantages, the framers of our state constitution required that schools should be established throughout the state, and that the poor should be instructed gratis. Still, education is in a backward state; and we have much to deplore on this subject, as the following extract will evince. "More than one-half the children of the commonwealth, between the ages of five and fifteen years, have not the benefit of school instruction. Hence, a large proportion of our adult population can neither read nor write; and in some places, the inhabitants of whole districts are growing up destitute of instruction, unacquainted with their duty as citizens, unfortified by the influence of religion, and left to become fit subjects for that wild spirit of party, that has so often shaken to the centre our social relations, or to be the perpetrators of crime, and the miserable inmates of our jails and penitentiaries."

I wish you to understand, that this statement, deplorable as it is, was taken from the report of the committee of the legislature in 1831, and may be relied on as true.

Strange as it may seem, you are now prepared to believe, that, notwithstanding the provisions made by the constitution, in 1790, in favour of education, the subject was neglected till 1809. At that time, an act was passed for the gratuitous instruction of the poor. In 1831, another act was passed, laying the basis of an efficient school fund. Officers were appointed to receive these funds, and directed

to add the interest to the principal, until 1837, at which time the annual amount of interest will be \$100,000. It was then to be distributed throughout the state, for the support of common schools.

By the legislature of 1833, \$75,000 were appropriated for distribution among the different counties, on condition, that the people of each school district raise by tax double that sum. Since that period, in addition to the \$75,000, \$100,000 has been appropriated from the Bank of the United States. The present year, 1837, the State appropriation is to be increased to \$100,000, making the sum total of \$200,000 to be distributed annually among the different counties. In 1836, the law, in relation to the amount to be raised by the school districts, was modified. Instead of being required to raise double the amount, the several districts receive their portions of the \$75,000, on condition that they raise, by tax, the same amount.

From a late statement of the legislature, it appears, that in seventeen of the counties, all the school districts have voted to raise the proposed sum, that in twenty-four counties, half, or more than half of the districts have passed a similar vote; that one county was not represented, and that of the remaining nine counties, less than half the districts have acceded to the proposal. *

The counties, in which all the school districts voted to raise the proposed sum, are the following: Butler, Crawford, Delaware, Jefferson, M'Kean, Mifflin, Mercer, Potter, Susquehanna, Tioga, and Warren.

In this statement, Philadelphia city and county are not included, having a particular school system of their own.

Tract Societies, Bible Societies, and Sabbath schools are pretty generally established through the state; and from the late report of the Sunday School Union, it appears that the number of Sabbath Schools in Pennsylvania is 871, teachers 8400, scholars 62,319. Probably the whole amount would much exceed this estimate, as the reports from auxiliaries are generally few and imperfect.

But Pennsylvania is by no means without its colleges, and seminaries, in which are taught the higher branches of English education. Academies have been established

* Monroe is included on Pike and Northampton.

in almost every county town in the state; and in some counties, there are two. The whole number of endowed academies and high schools, is nearly 100.

At Bethlehem, Nazareth, and Litiz there are Moravian schools, which have long sustained a good reputation. In many places, schools are established by individual effort, which are doing much to advance the cause of education.

The universities and colleges, that have been incorporated in this state, are the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, in 1755; the Western University, at Pittsburgh, in 1820; Dickerson College, at Carlisle, in 1783; Franklin College, at Lancaster, in 1787, *now closed*; Jefferson College, at Cannonsburg, in 1802; Washington College, at Washington, in 1806; Allegheny College, at Meadville, in 1815; Lafayette College, at Easton, in 1832; Madison College, at Uniontown, *now closed*, in 1827; Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, in 1832: a Collegiate Institution near Bristol, in 1833, *now closed*: and Marshall College, in Franklin County. The whole number, now in operation, is nine. In this respect, Pennsylvania exceeds every other state in the Union.

A description of these institutions will be given, when speaking of the counties, in which they are located.

Pennsylvania was the second English colony, into which the art of printing was introduced. In 1687, five years after the settlement of the colony was commenced, a printing press was established near Philadelphia. Here a sheet almanac was printed, which was the earliest specimen of printing in the colony. The number of newspapers and periodical journals, now printed in the state, is highly creditable, and said to be greater, in proportion to the population, than in any of the older states. The first literary journal, that appeared in the United States, was published in Philadelphia. The whole amount, in 1828, was stated to be one hundred and eighty-five, of which, twenty-two were in the German language.

Besides the seminaries above mentioned, there is in Pennsylvania, an Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, an Institution for the Blind, and five Theological Seminaries, namely, the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, established in 1826; the Theological Seminary of the German Reformed Church, at York, established at Carlisle, in 1824,

removed to York, in 1826; the Western Theological Seminary, at Allegheny-town, established in 1828; the Theological Seminary of the Associate Reformed Church, in the vicinity of Canonsburg, established in 1834, and another, belonging to the same denomination at Pittsburg, established in 1828.

The learned societies are, the American Philosophical Society, instituted in 1769, the Academy of Natural Sciences, founded in 1812; and the Pennsylvania Historical Society, founded in 1825, etc.

What are some of the advantages of knowledge?

What is required in our state constitution relative to the establishment of schools?

What proportion of the children of Pennsylvania are without the benefits of school instruction?

What is stated respecting a large proportion of our adult population?

What act was passed in 1809?

In what year was laid the basis of an efficient school fund?

What is to be done with the interest of this fund?

In what year did the interest of this fund, amount to \$100,000?

What appropriation was made by the legislature in 1833?

What appropriation has since been made by the U. S. Bank?

What number of academies has been established in Pennsylvania?

What number of universities and colleges?

Can you name them?

What other institutions can you mention?



LETTER XIV.

POPULATION.

THE inhabitants of Pennsylvania are a mingled mass, being mostly the descendants of emigrants from different nations of Europe. From its first establishment, this state has been the asylum of the oppressed from various nations. The greater part of the present inhabitants, are the descendants of English, Irish, Germans, Scotch, Dutch, Swedes, Fins, and Italians. The great mass of the population speak the English language, but in some portions of the state, the German is very generally used.

In 1830, the white population amounted to	1,309,900
Free coloured,	37,930
Slaves,	403

Total, 1, 348,233

From the first organization of the state, Pennsylvania has tolerated all religions, consequently, a great variety of denominations prevail. The most numerous are Presbyterians, Roman Catholics, German Lutherans, German Calvinists, Methodists, Episcopalians, Baptists, Friends, commonly called Quakers, and Moravians.

GERMAN POPULATION.

The Germans are very numerous in Pennsylvania, particularly, in the southeastern part of the state. Some of them came here and sat down without titles, and for a time, had trouble with the Indians; but in a few years, they acquired property sufficient to purchase them, and remained unmolested.

“Bold master spirits, where they touched they gained
Ascendence—where they fixed their foot they reigned.”

They generally speak the German language, but it is very different from that spoken in Europe. Much of the German spoken in Pennsylvania, is intermixed with English, and the language here, may be said to be in a state of transition from one living language to another; a state always unfavourable to literature. In the Moravian towns of Bethlehem, Nazareth, and Latiz, the German language is taught correctly, and the Saxon German, is spoken in great purity.

You may recollect, that it is said of the Germans, that they “are inveterate smokers, profuse talkers, and prolific writers.” Few of them, in this state, are writers, but they smoke and talk almost incessantly. The stage drivers smoke nearly all the time, so that while travelling through the German settlements, we had the privilege of inhaling the fumes of tobacco, from the commencement to the end of our journey.

In the German settlements, we generally find stone buildings. Their houses are, for the most part, small; but their barns have a very commanding appearance. They are noble, large, and handsomely built edifices, far superior to their houses; and are often mistaken for houses, and even for churches. One day, while riding in the stage, we observed a large white building, considerably enveloped with trees, and remarked to one of the passengers, “there is a fine church.” “It is not a church, it is a barn,” was the reply.

The Germans are said to be remarkable for their large churches, which they erect in all their settlements. They are kind, hospitable, good neighbours, and honest citizens. They are, generally, practical men, little given to theory or speculation; and it is somewhat remarkable, that, while in Germany, literature is cultivated to, at least, as great an extent as in any other parts of the world, a great prejudice exists against the common school system, among their descendants here.

From what nations have the Pennsylvanians descended?

What was the population of Pennsylvania in 1830?

How many free coloured? How many slaves?

What are the most numerous religious denominations?

In what part of the state, are the Germans very numerous?

What language do they generally speak?

What are said to be prominent characteristics of the Germans, generally?

Of what materials are their buildings usually made?

What do you recollect about their houses? Barns?

Character of the Germans?

MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS, NO. 1.

What is the most sterile part of Pennsylvania?

What mountain forms a Ridge between the Eastern and Western waters?

What river is peculiar in the structure of its bottoms?

In what part of the state are salt springs found?

The interest of what fund will amount to \$100,000, in 1837?

Population of Pennsylvania, in 1830?

What benevolent effort has Pennsylvania made, from the earliest period?

What railroad is 36 miles in length?

Number of slaves in Pennsylvania in 1830?

What canal is considered the most costly and laborious undertaking yet achieved by individual effort?

Most numerous religious denominations in Pennsylvania?

What languages are spoken in Pennsylvania?

Where is the Eastern Penitentiary located?

What are the six principal ranges of mountains in Pennsylvania?

What river has its entire course among craggy mountains?

Depth of wells at the salt works?

What two rivers meet at Pittsburg?

What valley is between the Kittatinny Mountain and Blue Ridge?

What natural objects cover nearly one-seventh of the area of Pennsylvania?

What edifice is built mostly of gneiss?

What plant is found, in great abundance, in Allegheny Mountain and Laurel Hill?

On what river are the hills 400 feet high?

To what inconvenience are the inhabitants of limestone countries subjected?

In what geological formation is the river navigation obstructed by falls and rapids?

What tunnel is 229 feet in length?

Which is the largest building in the United States?

What are the geological divisions of Pennsylvania?

On what mountain does pine, in all its varieties, predominate?

Cost of the Eastern Penitentiary?

What do you recollect about the bridges of Pennsylvania?

To what geological formation does the southeastern angle of Pennsylvania belong?

In what part of the state is sugar maple very abundant?

In what year was the present constitution of Pennsylvania adopted?

What system of punishment consists in solitary confinement at labour, with instructions in labour, in morals, and religion?

In what geological formation is granite found?

What article of luxury abounds in Western Pennsylvania?

What officers of state hold their offices four years?

Annual product of iron?

What geological formations are separated by a line, extending from Bedford, in a northeasterly direction, through the state?

What praise, in relation to turnpikes, does Pennsylvania merit?

What officers are elected on the second Tuesday in October?

What is the annual product of salt in Pennsylvania?

In what geological formation is anthracite coal found?

What parts of the state have excellent common roads?

How often are representatives chosen?

Total amount of manufactures in Pennsylvania?

What railroad is 82 miles in length?

What coal is found east of the Susquehanna river?

What state officer is chosen once in three years?

What proportion of the children of Pennsylvania, are without the benefit of school instruction?

What are some of the sources, from which the revenue of Pennsylvania is derived?

What river meets the tide at Trenton?

General aspect of the region, in which anthracite coal is found?

What coal is found in the transition formation?

What mineral is found, in great abundance, in Huntingdon, Centre, and Mifflin counties, etc.?

How long do the senators hold their office?

How long since railroads were first attempted, in this state?

What kind of coal makes the most cheerful fire?

What fact is stated, respecting a large proportion of our adult population?

Number of colleges and universities in Pennsylvania?

LETTER XV.

DIVISION.

THIS state is divided into fifty-three counties, which are endowed with special privileges, and entitled to a representation in the legislature, in proportion to the number of inhabitants.

The management of the affairs of the county, is entrusted to three commissioners, whose principal business is to raise funds for building bridges, making roads, erecting county houses, etc.

The counties are subdivided into cities, boroughs, and townships, each having their respective officers. Cities have their mayors, select and common councils, commissioners, etc. Boroughs have their burgesses, constables, assessors, etc. Townships have their overseers of the poor, assessors, town clerks, etc.

The state we shall divide into three great sections, Eastern, Central, and Western, marked out by the three great rivers of Pennsylvania, Delaware, Susquehanna, and Ohio.

Eastern Pennsylvania, includes that portion of the state which is east of the Susquehanna river, and comprises all those counties, in which anthracite coal is found. In its geological structure, it belongs, mostly, to the transition formation. The southeastern angle belongs to the primitive, and some smaller portions pertain to the secondary.

Central Pennsylvania includes that portion of the state which lies between the Susquehanna river and the Western Waters. This portion is very mountainous, particularly abounds in iron, and belongs, principally, to the transition formation.

Western Pennsylvania, includes that portion of the state which borders on the Ohio and its tributaries. This region abounds in bituminous coal, salt and iron, and belongs, almost exclusively, to the secondary formation.



LETTER XVI.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

WE will now give you a Description of the Counties with the principal towns, etc. in this section.

Counties.	When formed.	Population in 1830.
Philadelphia Co. and City,	1682,	188,961
Bucks,	1682,	45,745
Chester,	1682,	50,910
Lancaster,	1729,	76,631
Delaware,	1789,	17,323
Montgomery,	1784,	39,406
Berks,	1752,	53,152
Lebanon,	1813,	20,557
Dauphin,	1785,	25,243
Schuylkill,	1811,	20,744
Lehigh,	1812,	22,256
Northampton,	1752,	39,482
Columbia,	1813,	20,059
Luzerne,	1786,	27,379
Pike,	1814,	4,843
Wayne,	1798,	7,663
Susquehanna,	1810,	16,787
Bradford,	1810,	19,747
Monroe,	1836.	

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.

The county of Philadelphia consists of the city proper, with the adjoining districts of the Northern Liberties, Spring Garden, East and West Kensington, Southwark, Moyamensing, and 13 townships, namely: Byberry, Moreland, Dublin, Oxford, Bristol, Germantown, Roxborough, Penns, Northern Liberties unimproved, Blockley, Kingsessing and Passyunk. Philadelphia was one of the three counties, formed immediately after the settlement of the colony. In its geological structure, it is altogether of primitive formation. Productive flats extend along the water courses, in some places, particularly, at the mouths of the creeks. But for the most part, the banks are composed of bold, rocky elevations, handsomely adorned with elegant country seats, and well cultivated farms.

In the vicinity of Darby creek, there was formerly an extensive marsh, overflowed by the waters of the creek, and Delaware and Schuylkill rivers. Now, it is a fine productive meadow, affording a rich supply of pasturage for immense herds of cattle.

The soil is diversified; but, generally speaking, it is very productive.

The two principal rivers of the county, are the Delaware and Schuylkill. The Delaware rolls its waters along the eastern boundary of the county for twenty-three miles, receiving a number of creeks. One of the most interesting of these creeks is the Wissahickon, which rises in Montgomery county, and empties into the Schuylkill, 5 miles from the city. It is a rapid stream, drives a number of gristmills and factories, and winds through a very romantic and beautiful valley. This creek was so called from an Indian princess of that name, who in time of danger concealed herself in the picturesque recesses of its shores.

Entering the county at the northwest corner, the Schuylkill forms the boundary between this county and Montgomery, for four or five miles; then, winding in a southeast direction, it passes the great manufacturing village of Manayunk, washes the western limits of Philadelphia city, and, six miles below, enters the Delaware river. Above Manayunk, the shores are bold, precipitous, and picturesque, beautifully adorned with country seats, farm houses, and farms. The attention of the passing traveller is arrested by two beautiful cascades, formed by artificial dams. These cascades are much admired for their beauty, but highly valued for their utility. One of them is at Fair Mount, and propels the machinery for the Water Works; the other is about two miles above Manayunk, and drives the numerous mills at that place. *

* "In the year 1788, the bosom of the Delaware was first ruffled by a steamboat. The projector, at that early day, was John Fitch, a watch and clock maker by profession, and a resolved Infidel in theology. He first conceived the design, in 1785, and being but poor in purse, and rather limited in education, a multitude of difficulties, which he did not foresee, occurred to render abortive every effort, of his most persevering mind, to construct and float a steamboat.

"Applying to Congress for assistance, he was refused, and then, without success, offered his invention to the Spanish government, for the purpose of navigating the Mississippi. He, at last succeeded in forming a company, by the aid of whose funds, he launched his first rude effort as a steamboat, in the year 1788. So far, his success, amid the most mortifying discouragements, had been sufficient to prove the merit of his scheme. But a reverse awaited him as discouraging as it was unexpected. The boat performed a trip to Burlington, a distance of 20 miles, and while she was lying at the wharf, her boiler burst. The next tide floated her back to the city, where, after great difficulty, a new boiler was procured, and she again performed her trip to Burlington. The boat not only went to Burlington, but to Trenton, returning the same day, and moving at the rate of eight miles an

Within the county of Philadelphia, six bridges have been erected over the Schuylkill, a floating and drawbridge below the city, the Permanent bridge at High street, the upper bridge near Fairmount, Flat Rock bridge, one at Peters's Island for the accommodation of the Columbia Railroad, and one at Manayunk.

The Permanent bridge was the first great fabric of the kind, undertaken in this part of the world. The work was achieved by individual effort, at a cost of \$300,000. It has been about thirty-two years since its completion. "It consists of three wooden arches, supported by stone piers, with two abutments and wing-walls." The depth, to which the western pier is sunk, is truly astonishing, and said to be unexampled in hydraulic architecture. It is supported by a rock, the top of which is forty-one feet nine inches below the average height of tide-water. In this pier, there are more than 7500 tons of masonry, and in the dams for it there are 800,000 feet of timber. In both the piers, are enormous stones, weighing from three to twelve tons each. To render

hour. It is true, she would hardly perform a trip without some accident not from any error in Fitch's design, or conception, but at that time our mechanics were very ordinary, and it was impossible to have machinery, so new and complex, made with exactness and competent skill. It was on this account, that Fitch was obliged to abandon the great invention, on which the public looked coldly. From these failures, the boat was laid up as useless, unnoticed, and silently rotted in the docks of Kensington. Fitch became more embarrassed than ever, and after producing three manuscript volumes, he was carried off, by the yellow fever, in 1793.

"Fitch was no doubt an original inventor of the steamboat. He was, certainly, the first that ever applied steam to the propulsion of vessels in America. Though it was reserved for Fulton to advance the application to a degree of perfection, which has rendered his name immortal; yet to the unfortunate Fitch belongs the honour of completing and navigating the first American steamboat.

"Though the project of Fitch failed, yet he never, for a moment, doubted its practicability. He tells us, in his manuscript volumes, that in less than a century, we shall see our western rivers swarming with steamboats, and that his darling wish is to be buried on the remotest banks of the Ohio, where the song of the boatmen may sometimes penetrate the stillness of his everlasting resting place, and the music of the steam engine echo over the sods, that shelter him forever.

"In one of his journals, there is this touching, and prophetic sentiment. *The day will come, when some more powerful man will get fame and riches by my invention; but no body will think poor John Fitch is worthy of any attention.*—*Annals of Philadelphia.*

the work more permanent, massy chains extend, in various directions, across the piers.

The bridge at Fair Mount, is peculiar in its structure, having one stupendous arch, whose chord is 348 feet six inches in length, which, at the time of its execution, exceeded any bridge, ancient or modern. It was built by Lewis Wernwag Esq., a self taught artist.

So numerous are the bridges in this county, that scarcely a stream or rivulet, intersecting a public road, is without a stone bridge.

Three railroads extend from the city; one leading to Norristown, another to Morrisville opposite to Trenton, and a third to Columbia. Several others have been commenced. Many of the great roads in the county are turnpiked.

Most of the religious denominations, existing in the United States, are to be met with in this county. The most numerous are the Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Methodists, Friends, and Baptists.

The places for public worship in the city and suburbs, amount to more than 100. Of these, there are 10 or 11 African churches, a Mariners' church, and public worship is held at the Almshouse, Orphan's Asylum, and Widow's Asylum.

The number of societies, in the city and county, for the promotion of religion and morality is very great, too great to be here enumerated. In these societies we find various denominations classes, and ages. There are Tract societies, Bible Societies, Foreign Mission Societies, Home Mission Societies, Temperance Societies, Anti Slavery Societies, Colonization Societies, etc.

But the glory of Philadelphia, is her eleemosynary institutions. There is not a city in the Union, and perhaps in the world, of the same extent, which has made such complete provision for the poor, the sick, the distressed of every kind, as has Philadelphia. Well may it be called the city of brotherly love. Among the most important of these institutions, is the Pennsylvania Hospital, founded in 1750, chiefly by the influence of Dr. Thomas Bond, and the celebrated Franklin. It is located between Eighth street and Ninth, Spruce and Pine. Some of the patients defray their own expenses, others are received gratuitously. The average number of maniacs is about one hundred, whom they treat with kindness and attention, endeavouring to soothe, and solace the objects of their care. The managers of this

institution have purchased a farm, in the vicinity of the city, on which they are erecting a commodious building, for the reception of their insane patients, designing thus, completely to separate them from their other patients.

The number of cases, treated in the Hospital during the year ending April, 1836, was 1243, of whom the greater part were poor people. Average number 227.

The beautiful garden, which fronts this building, is adorned with a statue of William Penn. Back of the building is the painting by West, representing Christ healing the Sick; a donation by that celebrated artist.*

* *Boyhood of West.*—"The first display of talent, in the infant mind of West, was curious, and still more so, from its occurring where there was nothing to excite it. At this time, America contained scarcely a specimen of the fine arts. His pencil was of his own invention, his colours were given him by an Indian, his whole process was a series of invention; and painting, to him, was not the result of a lesson, but of an instinctive passion.

"When only seven years of age, he was one day left with the charge of an infant niece, in the cradle, and used a fan to drive away the flies from the child. The motion of the fan made the child smile, and its beauty attracted the attention of West. He looked at it with a pleasure he had never before experienced, and observing some paper on the table, together with pens, and red and black ink, he seized them, with agitation, and endeavoured to delineate a portrait, although, at that time, he had never seen an engraving or a picture. Hearing the approach of his mother and sister, he endeavoured to conceal what he had been doing, but Mrs. West observing his confusion, asked what he had been about, and insisted on seeing the paper. He obeyed; entreating her not to be angry. His mother, after looking some time at the drawing, with evident pleasure, said to the daughter, 'I declare he has made a likeness of little Sally,' and kissed him with much fondness and affection. This encouraged him to say, that if it would give her any pleasure, he would make a drawing of the flowers, which she held in her hand, for his genius was awakened, and he felt that he could imitate any thing, which pleased his sight. In after life, he used to say, 'My mother's kiss made me a painter.'

"Young West used pen and ink for his drawings, until pencils were described to him, when he found a substitute in the tapering fur of a cats tail. In the following year, his cousin sent him a box of colours and pencils, with several pieces of canvass prepared for the easel, and six engravings. The box was received with delight, and West now found all his wants supplied. He rose at the dawn of the following day, and carried the box to the garret, where he spread the canvass, prepared his pallet, and began to imitate the figures in the engraving. Enchanted with the art, he forgot his school hours, and joined the family at dinner without mentioning the employment in which he had been engaged. In the afternoon, he again entered the garret, and for several successive days, pursued the same course.

In the county, are several associations for the support of the poor. The most prominent of these is the corporation of "The Guardians, for the Relief and Employment of the Poor, of the City of Philadelphia, the District of Southwark, and the Townships of the Northern Liberties and Penn."

This corporation has recently erected a new Almshouse, west of the Schuylkill, located on a tract of land including nearly 200 acres. The cost of this immense building was about \$850,000. Here, the paupers, who are able to work, find employment, and thus, in part, defray the enormous expense incurred by their support. The Children's Asylum, a department of this Institution, formerly situated in Southwark, is now embraced in the Almshouse.

From the late statement, it appears that the

Number of paupers, admitted and re-admitted into the

Almshouse, in 1836, was

American Paupers,	1555
Foreign Paupers,	1266

Total,	2821
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About 6 per cent. are children.

Comparative number reduced to pauperism by *intemperance*, about 75 per cent. of the adults.

Population of the Almshouse, January 28, 1837.

Men,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	921
Women,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	128
Girls,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	40
Boys,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	43

Total,	1132
--------	------

Poor Tax for 1836, \$133,253.

For the moral and religious instruction of the paupers,

"Mrs. West, suspecting that the box had occasioned his neglect of school, went into the garret, and found him drawing a picture. But a sight of the performance appeased her anger, and enkindled her delight. Seeing, not merely a copy, but a composition from the two engravings, she kissed him with a transport of affection, and promised to intercede with his father to pardon his absence from school. This piece, finished in his eighth year, was exhibited 67 years afterwards, in the same room with Christ rejected, and the artist declared, that there were inventive touches in his first juvenile performance, which all his subsequent experience had not been able to surpass."

there is preaching on the Sabbath, visiting by pious people among the wards, during the week, and Bibles and Testaments in each room. In the children's department, there is a regular school, in which they are religiously instructed.

The Orphan's Asylum is an interesting institution, established in 1814, by a society of ladies. At an annual expense of \$4000, they support 90 or 100 children deprived of the protecting care of parents. Here they have preaching on the Sabbath, a Bible class, Sunday School, and regular day schools.

The Widow's Asylum is an institution where widows and single women, in reduced circumstances, find a comfortable and respectable support.

The writer of the report for 1834, says, "Visit the asylum, and you will there behold the sad reverse of fortune! Those, who in youth were in affluence, and met in different scenes, were there!—and the niece of a man who was foremost in all acts of charity and mercy, in his day and generation, has been an inmate for many years, and, in one instance, an individual, who, when her husband was living was a subscriber for the institution, is now a beneficiary of of your bounty."

The society was originated January 3, 1817, and on the 18th of March, of the same year, the first individual was enrolled. Since that period, between one and two hundred have been received, some have been dismissed for disobedience to the rules, or returned to their friends, and some have passed from this world to another. In the enjoyment of religious privileges, many have found a peace which the world could neither give nor take away, and died in hope of a glorious immortality. The report, for the present year, states that the family is now composed of 50 or 60 respectable incumbents.

The Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, established in 1821, is located at the corner of Broad and Pine streets. The asylum is a fine edifice, consisting of a centre building, 50 feet in front, with wings, and columns of granite. It is supported partly by the state, and partly by individual effort.

Besides the intellectual and moral culture, bestowed on the pupils of this institution, they are particularly instructed in various branches of work, and thus become prepared to procure for themselves, a comfortable support in after life.

The average number of pupils is 75, who are supported at an annual expense of ten or eleven thousand dollars.

The committee, who visited the asylum in 1834, remark, "Of this delightful institution, it is difficult to speak, or even to think without emotion. That a class of human beings, who, by the providence of God, seemed placed in a state but little higher than the brutes, should be raised to a condition 'but little lower than the angels;' that they, who in their original condition, had not even the idea of the being of a God, and seemed incapable of acquiring it, should become fully instructed in the knowledge of their Creator, and of their duties to him and to their fellow men; that they, who seemed to have no other consciousness, than that of mere animal existence, and no other expectation, than the gratification of animal appetites, should be placed in a condition, in which they are capable of enjoying 'the benefits of knowledge and the blessings of religion;' in which they have set before them 'the means of grace,' and have opened to them 'the hope of glory,' is a transformation which seems above human. Yet such is the effect of the instructions of this institution."

The Asylum for Lunatics, instituted at Frankfort, founded in 1814, is under the direction of the Friends. For their skill in adapting the buildings, to the purposes for which they were designed, and their wisdom, humanity and prudence in managing the institution, they have received very high commendation. Their untiring effort is, to mitigate the sufferings of the unfortunate objects, intrusted to their care.

Wills Hospital, for the reception of the indigent blind and lame, is situated on the south side of Race street directly opposite Logan Square. Such only are admitted to this institution, as are deemed susceptible of cure, or of amelioration of symptoms. The hospital is 80 feet front by 50 deep, and is sufficiently capacious for the accommodation of 70 persons, together with the requisite attendants.

The inmates have the privilege of religious instruction, and for this purpose, ministers of the gospel, of all denominations, are invited to hold divine service in the chapel, on the first day of the week.

The Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, is situated in Race street, west of Logan Square. It is a large

building, and very conveniently arranged. The present number of pupils is 34; 19 boys, and 15 girls.

The well known object of this institution, is to rescue an unfortunate class of beings, from the helplessness and misery, generally attendant on their condition, and enable them to become, not only happy, but useful members of society. This is effected by cultivating their other powers, and thus furnishing means for physical and mental activity.

“The experienced and able principal of the institution, has adopted, as the ground-work of his system of instruction, that introduced by the benevolent Haüy, extended by the experience of the several institutions on the continent of Europe. The education, while it is assimilated as far as possible to that of the clear-sighted, is eminently practical, as may be shown by an enumeration of the branches already successfully taught in this infant Institution. These are, a knowledge of the letters of the alphabet and of orthography, obtained through the medium of tangible letters; reading, by raised letters; writing upon slates, or upon paper with a lead pencil; arithmetic, mental as well as by the aid of tangible figures; knowledge of things by the touch and by sound; music, both vocal and instrumental, according to scientific principles; and handicraft employments, of which, the making of willow-baskets, of fringe, and of other fancy articles, has been taught.”

Some of the other institutions of this class are the City Hospital, in the northwest corner of the city, designed as a refuge for patients in the yellow fever, three Dispensaries, Christ Church Hospital, for the Relief of aged females, the Female Society for the Relief and Employment of the Poor, the Saving Fund Society, the Saving Fuel Society, the Soup Societies, the Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Prisoners, etc.

But no institution in the city or county, has a more important and interesting object, or deserves higher praise, than the House of Refuge. It was established in 1828, for the reformation of juvenile offenders; or to be more explicit, “it has for its object, and promises to realise in its results, employment of the idle,—instruction of the ignorant,—reformation of the depraved,—relief of the wretched,—a general diffusion of good morals,—enlargement of virtuous society,—and the universal protection of property and life.”

The buildings are of stone, large and well adapted to the purposes for which they were designed; affording room for the accommodation of 279 delinquents. The law authorises the reception of offenders from all parts of the state; boys under the age of 21, and girls under 18. The average number, in the institution, during the year 1836, was 149. The following is a description of the employment of a single day.

“The bell, for rising, rings at a quarter before five o’clock in the morning. At five, the dormitories are opened, and the boys, after washing and combing, assemble in the hall for morning worship; after which, they attend school until seven o’clock, when they breakfast. At half past seven, they go to work, at which they continue till twelve, the hour for dinner. After dinner, they receive a lesson or lecture on some useful, moral, or scientific subject until one o’clock. From one till five, when they go to supper, they are engaged in their respective employments. If their work is done within the allotted time, half an hour is allowed for recreation. School begins at half past five, at which they remain till a quarter before eight, when after evening prayers, they retire to rest, and the dormitories are safely locked.” With slight variations, the occupations and duties of the females are the same. The Sunday Schools are conducted, by members of the committee, in a manner highly acceptable to the Board. Religious services are performed in the chapel, twice every Sabbath. The reverend clergy, of different denominations kindly, and gratuitously officiate in their turns.

But we must not omit to mention the Union Benevolent Association, whose praise is inscribed on the hearts of thousands. It originated in 1831, is one of the most useful institutions in the city, and conduces, eminently, to mitigate the sufferings of the poor. By its excellent system of operations, it encourages industry, improves the moral and intellectual condition of the poor, regulates the charities of other societies, and, in a great measure, prevents imposition, while it relieves thousands, who are ready to perish. In accordance with its plans of operations, the city and suburbs, are divided into districts, these districts are subdivided in sections, and each section is placed under the supervision of faithful visitors.

Institutions connected with Science, Literature and the Arts.

To the honour of Philadelphia, it can be said, that she has manifested a deep interest in these important institutions. This has conduced greatly to expand the minds of her citizens generally, and especially, to give to her mechanics an uncommon elevation of character.

The following is a list of the Libraries in Philadelphia.

	Volumes.
1. Philadelphia Library,	44,800
2. Library of the American Philosophical Society,	10,000
3. Library of the Pennsylvania Hospital,	7,000
4. Library of the Academy of Natural Sciences,	6,000
5. Library of the University of Pennsylvania,	2,000
6. Library belonging to the Society of Students,	2,000
7. Library of the Friends in Philadelphia,	2,700
8. Library of the Almshouse, upwards of	3,000
9. Library of the Law Association, upwards of	1,400
10. Library of the Medical Society,	600
11. Library of the College of Physicians,	500
12. Library of the College of Pharmacy,	500
13. Library of St. Augustine Church, upwards of	3,000
14. Library of the German Society,	4,000
15. Library of the Sunday School Union,	1,800
16. Library of Foreign Classical Literature and Sciences,	2,800
17. Library of the Philadelphia Museum,	500
18. Library of the Athenæum,	6,500
19. Mercantile Library,	4,489
20. Apprentices' Library,	9,000
21. Northern Liberties Library and Reading Room,	2,500
22. Southwark Library,	2,200
23. Youth's Library in the Arcade,	1,500
24. Library at the Refuge, nearly,	600
25. Library of the Philadelphia Institute,	700
26. Spring Garden Library,	1,000
27. Library of the Franklin Institute, etc.,	1,700

Total, nearly 121,650

The most important of these institutions is the Philadel-

phia Library, founded by the exertions of that ever active genius, Dr. Franklin.* The building is a fine neat edifice

* *Franklin and Electricity.*—Dr. Franklin was the first philosopher, who succeeded in obtaining electricity from the clouds. This he did, by means of a common kite, to which an iron point was affixed. To the lower end of the hempen string, was attached a piece of silk cord, to prevent the electric fluid from passing off, and where the hempen string terminated, a key was fastened. He raised this kite, during a thunder storm; and on presenting his knuckle to the key, received a strong spark. He afterwards, used to repeat this experiment and collect the fluid, thus obtained, in bottles and jars. This circumstance gave rise to the following anecdote. While he was at the English court, a lady, who was about to be presented to the king, noticed his exceedingly plain appearance, and inquired who he was. “That, madam,” answered the gentleman, on whose arm she was leaning, “is Benjamin Franklin, the ambassador from North America.” “The North American ambassador, so shabbily dressed!” exclaimed the lady. “Hush! madam,” whispered the gentleman, “he is the man that bottles up thunder and lightning.”

Franklin's Toast.—“Long after Washington's victories over the French and English had made his name familiar to all Europe, Dr. Franklin chanced to dine with the English and French ambassadors, when the following toasts were drank. By the British ambassador. ‘England—the Sun, whose bright beams enlighten and fructify the remotest corners of the earth.’ The French ambassador, glowing with national pride, but too polite to dispute the previous toast, said, ‘France—the Moon, whose mild, steady, and charming rays, are the delight of all nations, consoling them in darkness, and making their dreariness beautiful.’ Dr. Franklin then arose, and with his usual dignity and simplicity, said, ‘George Washington.—the JOSHUA, who commanded the Sun and Moon to stand still, and they obeyed.’”

Piety of Franklin.—“While the important question, of the representation of the states in the senate, was the subject of debate, and the states were almost equally divided upon it, Dr. Franklin moved that prayer should be attended in the convention every morning, and in support of this motion, thus addressed the senate.

‘Mr. President:—The small progress we have made, after four or five weeks close attention, and continual reasoning with each other, our different sentiments on almost every question, is, I think, a melancholy proof of the imperfection of the human understanding. We, indeed, seem to feel our own want of political wisdom, since we have been running all about in search of it. We have gone back to ancient history for models of government, and examined the different forms of those republics, which, having been originally formed with the seeds of their own dissolution, now no longer exist; we have viewed modern states all around Europe, but find none of their constitutions suitable to our circumstances. In this situation of this assembly, groping, as it were, in darkness to find political wisdom, and scarcely able to distinguish it when presented to us, how has it happened, sir, that we have not once thought of humbly applying to the

in Fifth street, opposite the Independence Square. Over the front door is a statue of its celebrated founder, in marble. This Library belongs to a company incorporated in 1742, under the name of the "Library Company of Philadelphia." All persons are allowed to read books here gratuitously, from two o'clock till sundown.

In this library is a clock, which is said to have been the property of Oliver Cromwell, the protector. It was presented to the Library Company in 1793, and it is believed to be the oldest chronometer in the city, being at least 174 years old.

The Athenæum occupies two rooms, in a building belonging to the Philosophical Society, on Independence Square. It was established in 1814, and contains a valuable collection of books of reference, with maps and charts, numerous periodicals from Europe and America, etc.

One of the most valuable institutions of this kind, is the Apprentices' Library, founded in 1821. The object is, by

Father of Light to illuminate our understandings? In the beginning of our contest with Great Britain, when we were sensible of danger, we had daily prayers in this room for divine protection. Our prayers, sir, were heard, and they were graciously answered.

'All of us, who were engaged in the struggle, must have observed frequent instances of a superintending Providence in our favour. To that kind Providence, we owe this happy opportunity of consulting in peace, the means of establishing our future national felicity. And have we now forgotten that powerful friend, or do we imagine we no longer need his assistance? I have lived, sir, a long time, and the longer I live, the more convincing proofs do I see of this truth, THAT GOD GOVERNS IN THE AFFAIRS OF MEN. And if a sparrow cannot fall to the ground without his notice, is it probable that an empire can rise without his aid? We have been assured, sir, in the sacred writings, that, 'Except the Lord build the house, they labour in vain that build it.' I firmly believe this; and I also believe, that without his concurring aid, we shall succeed in this political building, no better than the builders of Babel. We shall be divided by our little, partial, local interests, our projects will be confounded, and we ourselves shall become a reproach, and a by-word, down to future ages. And what is worse, mankind may hereafter, from this unfortunate instance, despair of establishing governments by human wisdom, and leave it to chance, war, or conquest.

'I, therefore, beg leave to move, that henceforth, prayers imploring the assistance of Heaven, and its blessings on our deliberations, be held in this assembly every morning, before we proceed to business; and that one, or more of the clergy of this city, be requested to officiate in that service.'

the loan of books, to promote intellectual and moral culture among the apprentices of the city and county of Philadelphia. It is regularly visited by a large number of boys, who manifest an increasing desire to gain information.

Another institution, founded chiefly by the influence of Franklin, is the American Philosophical Society. This society has a convenient house, erected on the Independence Square, a Library consisting of 9000 volumes, a valuable collection of the objects of natural science, and has published ten volumes on Philosophical subjects, and three relating to the American Indians.

The Academy of Natural Sciences is an interesting and useful institution, has contributed much to the dissemination of knowledge, and has a high standing among scientific institutions. The library consists of works on natural history, and is the largest collection of the kind in the Union. The institution possesses a large herbarium, a museum of shells, fossils, minerals, quadrupeds, birds, etc., scientifically arranged, and a journal of science is published under its direction.

The Philadelphia Museum was commenced by Charles Wilson Peale, in 1784, and is considered the best in the United States, particularly, in the department of natural science. It is located in very fine rooms, prepared for the purpose, in the Arcade, and contains a multitude of curiosities from every part of the globe, consisting of an immense collection of quadrupeds, birds, reptiles, fishes, insects, shells, minerals, fossils, many works of art, such as implements, dresses, arms, etc., and two hundred original portraits. Among the fossils is that wonder of the world, the mammoth.

The Pennsylvania Academy of The Fine Arts was commenced in 1805, and has for its object, the promotion of the arts of painting, sculpture, architecture, and engraving. It has a good collection of paintings, some fine pieces of statuary and a library. The building, which the Institution occupies, contains a circular saloon, lighted from a dome at the top, and several galleries.

The Franklin Institute, incorporated in 1804, is located in Seventh street, but has recently purchased the Hall, formerly occupied by the Grand Lodge of Masons, in Chestnut street above Seventh, at an expense of \$110,500. This institution deserves the highest commendation, and is emi-

nently calculated to elevate the character, and enlighten, with the rays of science, the mechanics of our city.

“The object of the institution, is the promotion and encouragement of manufactures, and the mechanic and useful arts, by the establishment of popular lectures on the sciences connected with them, by the formation of a cabinet of models and minerals, and a library; by offering premiums on all subjects deemed worthy of encouragement; by examining all new inventions submitted to them, and such other means as they may judge expedient.”

Once in two years, articles of domestic manufacture are here exhibited, and continued for several successive days. These exhibitions are extensively visited, not only by members of the Institute, but by the public at large. Here also, scientific lectures are regularly given by men of high literary standing, and are attended by crowds of attentive hearers.

The Philadelphia Institute, organised in 1831, is an association, which merits the highest praise, and deserves encouragement from all who love the prosperity of the Redeemer's kingdom.

Soon after the formation of this Institute, an agent was obtained at a salary of about 800 dollars, whose duty it was to labor, exclusively, among *young men* on the Sabbath and during the week. He continued one year in the service of the Institute, after which the managers, not being able to supply his place by a suitable individual, appointed a committee to confer with the clergymen of our city, and if practicable, engage them to deliver, on Sabbath evenings, a series of sermons, particularly adapted to *young men*. The request was readily complied with by clerical men of different denominations, and since that period, such sermons have been regularly delivered on Sabbath evenings during the winter season, to large congregations of young men.

The Board have opened a Reading Room, exclusively for the benefit of young men between the ages of fourteen and twenty-one. The number of volumes in the library is upwards of 700. On the tables are to be found daily and weekly papers, also monthly and quarterly periodicals.

In addition to the means already noticed, gratuitous lectures, on scientific subjects, are delivered twice a week.

INSTITUTIONS FOR EDUCATION.

The following list includes the principal of these institutions ; the University of Pennsylvania, the Medical Department of Jefferson College, numerous private Seminaries, incorporated Academies, Public Schools for the gratuitous instruction of the poor, Sunday Schools, Lyceums, etc.

Among these, the most important is the University of Pennsylvania, located in Philadelphia. Until within a few years, this institution occupied an edifice erected at the expense of the state, and offered to General Washington. Not being accepted by him, the trustees of the University purchased the house, and occupied it, till 1829, for collegiate purposes, when they took it down, in consequence of its being too small for the flourishing state of the institution, and erected on the spot, two neat and beautiful edifices, well suited to the purposes, to which they have been appropriated.

This seminary, in its commencement, was an academy and charity school ; but from time to time, various alterations and enlargements were made, till, in 1791, it became the University of Pennsylvania. The number of students is about 100, professors six, one of whom superintends the institution under the title of Provost. This office is now occupied by the Rev. John Ludlow, D. D. inaugurated in 1835.

Connected with the University is a Medical Department, the first in the United States, and one of the first in the world. The number of students in this department is from four to five hundred, professors seven.

The Medical Department of Jefferson College, was established in 1825. It is a flourishing seminary, has a high reputation, and is attended by 300 students.

The oldest School Corporation in the state, is that, founded by William Penn, in the town and county of Philadelphia. This institution continues in useful operation, having a number of schools, taught by well qualified teachers. Some of the most substantial of our citizens have been educated in them ; and for many years, they were considered the best in the city. Now, they are mere elementary schools, intended to give nothing more than a plain English education, sufficient to qualify the pupils for business. There is, however, among them, one Latin School and one

Mathematical School. Perhaps there are no institutions, for education, either in the city or county, that have done more good, in proportion to their means, than the schools of which we are speaking. Although called public schools, they are not free, except in cases where parents are unable to pay.

Public Free Schools are now extensively established in Philadelphia. During the year 1818, a law was passed, providing for Public Education in the city, and part of the county of Philadelphia. To effect this object, several inadequate laws had previously been passed, but failing in their application, the providing suitable education, for the poor of the district, was mostly confined to the benevolent exertions of individuals or societies. During this period, an individual, a baker, by profession, had died, and left, by will, a large part of his property to the first incorporated society, for the purpose of educating poor children. Previous to his decease, an association of young men had been formed for that express object; and hearing of the legacy, they took immediate measures to obtain it. They had, however, a competitor in the University of Pennsylvania, and so equally balanced were their claims, that the governor signed both of their applications, and told them, that the first, who placed his charter on record, in Philadelphia, (the governor then residing in Lancaster) should receive the legacy. It finally resulted in favor of the Young Men's Association. The legacy was paid to them, and they continue to employ that, with other funds, in carrying on a Charity School, in Walnut Street above Sixth. This school has, recently, undergone a change in its organization, being now confined to the higher branches of education.

During the period referred to, a benevolent citizen, in the Northern Liberties, in a neighbourhood, where he had peculiar opportunities for witnessing the neglected state of the children, interested himself, and made efforts, which resulted in the organization, and charter of the Philadelphia Association of Friends, for the instruction of poor children. This Association, after having opened a school on a small scale in the city, became possessed of sufficient friends, by voluntary donations, to erect a large house in Pegg street. There its usefulness was extended, and the benevolent designs were carried on, until 1818, at which time, funds

were appropriated from the county treasury, and their efforts were no longer needed.

From this period, the Public Free Schools have increased in public favor, and the late provisions, made by the state, together with the taxes assessed, have been so ample, that no child, within the city or incorporated district, need be without an education.

During the past year, some important alterations have been made, in the laws, which relate to this district. The first laws provided for the education of the poor, merely. This being regarded as degrading the character of those who sent their children to these schools, an alteration was made, and they are now "Public Free Schools." The late change, also, removes the necessity of continuing the Lancasterian method of instruction, and leaves the controllers at liberty to adopt such plans as they think will most conduce to the good of the scholars. In the exercise of this privilege the controllers appointed a committee to visit the schools in the cities of New York and Boston. This has been done; and from their observations there made, connected with their experience in the public schools here, they believed the monitorial systems not calculated for any other, than merely elementary schools. In consequence of this conclusion, they have placed assistant teachers in the different schools.

In these schools are now taught reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography with the use of the globes and maps, history and some of the higher branches of mathematics. The Bible is used as a class book. All the books are provided free of expense. In some of the schools, the scholars, under the direction of their teachers, have made collections of minerals, shells, etc. to which they frequently refer. An appropriation of \$50 per annum is made, to increase the libraries, and furnish philosophical apparatus.

Under the new law, the controllers are directed to establish one central High School.

During the past year, 30 Primary Schools have been located in different parts of the district. These are intended for children, attending to the first rudiments of education. The average attendance is about 70.

From a late report of the Controllers of Public Schools, it appears, that the present number of scholars is 9627.

In those parts of the districts where Public Schools are not established, on account of the sparseness of the popu-

lation, the School Directors avail themselves of the best common schools in the vicinity, and during the last year, 1500 children have shared the benefit of their instructions. These, added to the number above stated, exhibit a total of 11,127.

The report says, "the schools, throughout the district, have been found, by the controllers, at their stated and casual visitations, in a satisfactory condition, and the teachers employed in them, continue to merit and receive from this board, and from the immediate directors of their respective sections, cordial approbation of their zeal and competency.

In erecting their school houses, great attention has recently been paid, by the controllers, to have them adapted to the purpose, and it may be said that they appear to be as well arranged, as any houses, for that purpose, either in New York or Boston.

To one, who has at heart the best good of the community, it is truly interesting to visit these seminaries, to see that they are furnished with a very efficient, intelligent class of teachers; to see such multitudes of children snatched from the degrading, destroying influence of vice, to see them thus kindly, systematically, carefully, and diligently instructed; to see the neatness, order, propriety, and apparent attention which pervade the schools.

The Infant School system was early adopted in Philadelphia, and a great number of these little nurseries of piety and good order are now in successful operation.

Sunday Schools are numerous, and both teachers and scholars engage in them with persevering interest.

The Sunday School Union, was established in 1816. It embraces various denominations, and extends throughout the United States.

A great number of other institutions might be named, some of which are very important, others more limited in their sphere of usefulness.

Another means of instruction is public lectures, on a variety of subjects, delivered by gentlemen of high literary attainments. Private seminaries are numerous, and academies, incorporated by the state, are established at Frankford, Lower Dublin, Bustleton, and Germantown.

The number of banks, in this county, is 17, the greater part of which are located in the city. Besides there are a

number of saving institutions. There are nine Marine Insurance Companies, six Fire Insurance Companies, and companies for the insurance of lives and granting annuities. The establishments to guard against fire are numerous, and very efficient.

The Water Works of Philadelphia are highly celebrated. They are the means of safety from fire, and conduce greatly to the health, comfort and convenience of the inhabitants. They are located at Fair Mount on the River Schuylkill, a little distance from the city, and consist of an immense hydraulic establishment. Here the Schuylkill is dammed, and the water of the river, thrown into four reservoirs holding upwards of 22,000,000 of gallons, from whence it is conveyed, by means of pipes, through the city and suburbs. The aggregate length of the pipes is $93\frac{3}{4}$ miles, and the cost of the works is estimated at \$1,381,031. The average daily supply of water is 3,122,164 gallons, and the revenue, from the works, is \$106,432, and is constantly increasing.

From a late report of the trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works, it appears, that there are now, about 8 miles of gas pipes laid in the streets, and that 268 buildings and 165 public lamps are supplied with gas, the daily consumption being about 42 cubic feet. The report gives high credit to the engineer, for his brilliant success in this enterprise.

The scenery of Fair Mount is charming, consisting of an assemblage of beautiful objects, both natural and artificial.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, GARDENS, etc.

The buildings of Philadelphia are constructed of the best materials, and are remarkable for neatness, simplicity, and durability. The facilities for building here, are very great, the neighbourhood abounding in materials of the best kind, such as marble, other building stone, lime, and clay.

The Swedes Church in Southwark, erected in 1700, is the oldest house of public worship in the city. The style of building is so peculiar, that it is regarded as quite a curiosity.

Christ Church is an ancient building, said, by foreigners, to have the appearance of an old European church, and is admired for its beautiful architecture, high steeple, and fine

chime of bells. St. Stephens is a fine specimen of Gothic architecture. Another church of the same order, which has been much admired, is St. Johns, the new Catholic Church. The front of St. Andrews is a copy of the temple of Bacchus at Teos. The interior is highly ornamented. The First Presbyterian Church is a Grecian structure, modelled after the Ionic temple at Athens. But one of the most beautiful churches in the city, is the newly erected Central Church, at the corner of Eighth and Cherry streets. It does not abound in ornament, but there is an air of neatness, comfort, and elegant simplicity, which engages the attention of every beholder. The front is finished in the Grecian Doric order, with a full columned portico, and marble flight of steps. Adjoining the church, on the east, is a fine three story building. The first story is handsomely finished for a lecture room; the other two are occupied as Sabbath School rooms. The church is lighted, principally, by one grand reflector from the centre of the ceiling, containing 43 lamps

One of the most venerable buildings in the city, and around which cluster the most interesting associations, is the State House, completed in 1735. Here, the fathers of our country met in council, and boldly declared the freedom and independence of the United States. Near the close of the Revolution, the steeple became so much decayed, that it was necessary to remove it. Another has been erected, with an illuminated dial plate to the clock, so that the passing traveller may tell the hour of night. The public offices are located on each side of the house, extending quite across the north front of the square. In front of this cluster of buildings is a beautiful avenue of Linden trees.

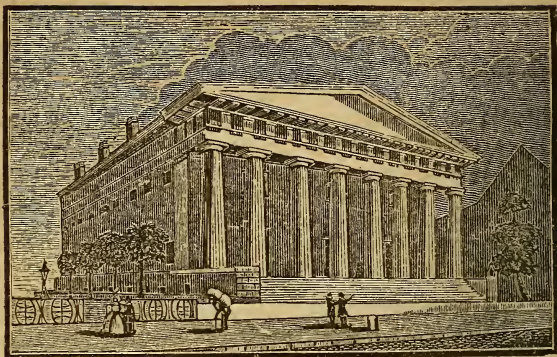
The attention of the stranger is at once arrested, by the beauty and simplicity of the two edifices, occupied by the University. They are each 85 feet in front, and 112 deep, separated by grass plats, beautifully interspersed with gravel walks. The enclosure is a light iron railing in a free stone basement.

The new Almshouse in Blockley township, consists of a group of buildings, four in number, each 400 feet in front, and three stories high. They are so arranged as to enclose a square plat of ground, used for a yard. Fronting the Schuylkill is a piazza of the Tuscan style, with six columns, five feet in diameter at the bottom, and 30 feet high.

The Arcade, on the north side of Chesnut street, is 100 feet front, and 150 feet deep, extending to Carpenter street. Two avenues run through it, upon both sides of which the stores open. Those of the second story have a gallery before them. The whole is covered by a sky light. The third story is supported by arches, and divided into three large rooms and two saloons, all occupied by the Philadelphia Museum.

The Philadelphia Markets are the most celebrated in the United States. The butchers' meat, poultry, butter, vegetables, and fruits are the most abundant in quantity, and in quality of the first rate. Besides, there are a great variety of cakes, sweet meats, articles of domestic manufacture, and countless other things, here offered for sale. In Second street, there are two ranges of market houses, and in Market street, the market houses extend from the Delaware to Eighth street, and from Schuylkill Sixth, to Schuylkill Eighth, and on market days, an array of loaded wagons, extend from one market house to the other, making altogether, an extent of one mile and a half in length. This market crosses Second street, in which there is a similar display of loaded vehicles, uniting the two market houses in that street, and forming a market, of about the same length. Besides there are several other markets in the city. When taking a survey of this great market, we feel, that we are indeed, in a land of plenty. The bounties of Providence are so abundantly spread out before us, that we wonder how such a profusion of the necessaries, conveniences, comforts and luxuries of life can be so soon collected together. Market days are announced, the preceding evening, by the chiming of bells.

The bank edifices in Philadelphia are large, and very ornamental in appearance. The handsomest building in the city of Philadelphia, and perhaps in this country, is the United States Bank in Chesnut street. It is of white marble, with a front copied from the Parthenon at Athens. When first seen by a stranger, it always excites a pleasant emotion. The bank of Pennsylvania, another specimen of Grecian architecture, is wholly composed of white marble. The Girard Bank is a beautiful structure of the Corinthian order, having a marble front with a portico of six marble columns. The Bank of Philadelphia has been taken down, and a new building is now in progress, at the southwest corner of Fourth street and Chesnut.



Bank of the United States.

The Merchants' Exchange is a handsome marble structure at the northwest corner of Walnut street and Third. The front, on Dock street, is circular, and the view of the building is very imposing, particularly by moonlight.

The Mint is a fine edifice, of the Ionic order, situated in Chesnut street, near Broad.

There are in the city, three theatres, and one in the Northern Liberties. Those in the city are large handsome buildings.

The Schuylkill Arsenal is situated below the city, on the east bank of the Schuylkill river. It consists of four large store houses, a house for the commanding officer, and a powder magazine. Here are deposited clothing, camp equipage, etc.

The Delaware Arsenal is one of the most beautiful military stations in the Union. It is located at the junction of the Frankford creek and Delaware river, and consists of six large stone buildings with work shops, etc. Here are deposited small arms, nitre, etc.

The Marine Hospital is a noble and splendid edifice, delightfully situated on the east side of the Schuylkill, not far from the arsenal, affording a fine view of the river and adjoining country. This is one of the largest and handsomest structures in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia.

The navy yard is on the Delaware river in the District of Southwark. On the stocks here, is a large three decker,

covered with a framed building. It is called the mammoth ship, will require 1500 men to manage it, and it is said to be the largest vessel in the world.

The city of Philadelphia, is situated between the Delaware and Schuylkill, six miles above their confluence. With an almost uninterrupted level, the city and suburbs extend along the banks of the Delaware for three miles. In size, it is the second city in the Union, and is, probably, the most regular city in the world. The streets intersect each other at right angles, and are from 50 to 113 feet in width. Its location combines many advantages. It fronts on two navigable rivers, has an excellent harbour, a fine salubrious atmosphere, and the vicinity abounds in the best materials for building. The cleanliness of the city, the neat and commodious houses, the rich supply of whatever conduces to the comfort and convenience of man, together with its superior literary and religious privileges, conspire to render it a desirable place of residence.

The city officers are a mayor, recorder, select and common councils, and fifteen aldermen. The present population of the city and suburbs is about 200,000.

Philadelphia, you will recollect, was laid out by William Penn; and to him we are indebted for most of the public squares, with which the city is adorned, and which contribute so much to the health and comfort of the inhabitants. They are six in number.—Penn Square, Franklin Square, Independence Square, Washington Square, Logan Square, and Rittenhouse Square. These squares are highly improved, and are delightful promenades.

Washington Square, now so beautiful, was, only about 20 years ago, a Potter's Field, inclosed with a post and rail fence. During holidays it was customary for slaves, of both sexes, to assemble here in great numbers, as many as a thousand at a time. They would employ themselves in dancing, after the manner of the Africans, singing and speaking in their own native dialect; thus indulging in amusements over the sleeping dust below. They have been seen going to the graves of their friends, early in the morning, and there leaving, for them, victuals and rum.

During the Revolutionary War, this place was rendered awful, by becoming the receptacle of soldiers, who died of the yellow fever. Pits, of 20 or 30 feet in depth, were dug, in which coffins were piled one above another until

filled. Its final scene as a burying ground, took place in the year 1793, since which time, the city councils have been induced to close it against further use as a cemetery. As a public square it was commenced in 1815, and now contains 60 or 70 varieties of trees mostly of native growth.

It is difficult to realize that, in this elegant and beautiful city, only about 60 years ago, was to be seen a large body of thrifty and tall forest trees. Old George Warner, who died in 1810, spake with lively recollections, of the state of the woods out High Street, saying that they were of great growth, especially from beyond Penn Square to the then romantic and picturesque banks of the Schuylkill.*

The city and suburbs contain a number of extensive and elegant gardens, beautiful in appearance, and especially interesting and useful to the botanist. There are large green houses, filled with the richest variety of luxuriant exotics, grounds neatly laid out, covered with fruits and flowers, interspersed with gravel walks, plats of grass, fountains of water, etc.

The county contains two prisons, a new one at Moyamensing, and the Eastern Penitentiary, which has been described. The prison at Moyamensing, consists of a jail and a separate building for debtors and untried prisoners; both of stone, neat and handsome.

There are also several large manufactories of locomotive steam engines, much celebrated for the excellence of their workmanship. One of these factories is 180 feet front, by about 396 feet deep. At one of them a locomotive engine has been made, capable of running up and down the inclined plane, on the Columbia Railroad, without any assistance from the stationary engine.

The mill saws, of Philadelphia, are generally preferred to those imported.

In Watson's Annals we find it stated, that Philadelphia has long been justly renowned for her superior excellence and elegance in ship building. None of the colonies have equalled her; and perhaps, no place in the world has surpassed her, in skill and science in this business.

In Kensington, there is a screw dock, erected by individual enterprise, on which the largest sized vessels can be raised out of the water with their cargoes in them. This is

very useful in case of repairs being necessary before putting out to sea.

As a manufacturing place, the city and county of Philadelphia, is highly distinguished. Her thousands of fabrics, which minister to the necessities, conveniences, and comfort of her citizens, we will not attempt to enumerate. The curiosity of the stranger would be particularly attracted by the shot towers, for the manufacture of shot, the porcelain factory, the extensive floor cloth and carpet manufactory, and the several glass works. The shot tower, near the Schuylkill, is of a square form, 33 feet in diameter at the base, 22 at the summit, and has an elevation of 166 feet.

The porcelain factory is now discontinued. This is the only one of the kind in the United States. There are royal manufactories of this kind in France and Germany, which shows that the business is very important, and ought, therefore, to be sustained. It is also a very expensive establishment, and much praise is due to the indefatigable Tucker, who undertook it here.

In our account of Philadelphia, we ought, probably, to notice the liberal donations of the late Stephen Girard. This gentleman was a native of Bordeaux, and in the occupation of a sailor, commenced his career without money. Ever successful in business, he acquired a vast property, which at his death, probably amounted to 15,000,000. By far the greater part of this immense fortune, he bequeathed to his favourite city, Philadelphia. He directed, that \$2,000,000, or more, should be appropriated to the erection and support of a college in Penn township, for the education of American orphans.*

* *Revolutionary Anecdotes*.—"When the British army held possession of Philadelphia, General Howe's head quarters were in Second street, the fourth door below Spruce, in a house occupied by General Cadwallader. Directly opposite, resided William and Lydia Darrah, members of the society of Friends. A superior officer of the British army, believed to be the adjutant-general, fixed upon one of their chambers for private conference, and two of the officers frequently met there, with fire and candles, in close consultation. About the 2d of December, the adjutant-general told Lydia, that they would be in the room at 7 o'clock, and remain there till late; and they wished the family to retire early to bed: adding, that when they were going away, they would call her to let them out, and extinguish the fire and candles. She accordingly sent all the family to bed; but as the officer

The towns, in this county, next in importance to Philadelphia, are Germantown, Frankford, and Manayunk. Germantown is situated six miles north of Philadelphia, and consists of a single street, five miles in length. It is a very

had been so particular, her curiosity was excited; she took off her shoes, put her ear to the key hole of the conclave, and overheard an order read for all the British troops to march out late in the evening of the 4th, and attack the American army, then encamped at White-marsh.

"On hearing this, she returned to her chamber, and lay down. Soon after, the officer knocked at the door, and she arose only at the third summons, feigning herself asleep. Her mind was so much agitated by what she had heard, that she could neither eat nor sleep, supposing it to be in her power to save the lives of thousands of her fellow countrymen, but not knowing how to convey the information to General Washington, nor daring to confide it to her husband. The time left, however, was short. She quickly determined to make her way, as soon as possible, to the American outposts.

"She informed her family, that as she was in want of flour, she would go to Frankford for some. Her husband insisted that she should take her servant-maid with her; but to his surprise, she positively refused. She got access to General Howe, and solicited, what he readily granted, a pass through the British troops on the line. Leaving her bag at the mill, she hastened toward the American lines, and encountered, on her way, an American lieutenant, colonel of the light horse, who, with some of his men, was on the lookout for information. He knew her, and inquired where she was going. She answered in quest of her son, an officer in the American army, and prayed him to alight and walk with her. He did so, ordering his troops to keep in sight. To him she disclosed her secret, after having obtained from him a solemn promise, that he would not betray her individually, as her life might be at stake with the British.

"He conducted her to a house near at hand, ordered some refreshment for her, and hastened to head quarters, to acquaint General Washington with what he had heard. Washington, of course, made all necessary preparations for baffling the meditated surprise. Lydia returned home with the flour, sat up alone to watch the movements of the British troops, heard their footsteps, as they moved out of the city, but when they returned, in a few days after, she did not dare to ask a question, though anxious to learn the event. The next morning, the adjutant-general came in, and requested her to walk up into his room, as he wished to put some questions to her. She followed him in terror, and when, with an air of mystery, he requested her to be seated, she was sure she was either suspected or betrayed.

"He inquired, earnestly, whether any of her family was up the last night, when he and the other officers met. She told him they all retired at eight o'clock. He observed, 'I know you were asleep, for I knocked at your chamber door three times, before you heard me. I am entirely at a loss to imagine who gave General Washington the information of our intended attack, unless the walls of the house could

flourishing village, contains seven or eight hundred houses, churches belonging to different denominations of Christians, and is well supplied with good schools, the most celebrated of which are the Germantown academy, and the Mount Airy academy. The latter is delightfully located, the building is large and convenient, and the system of instruction, here pursued, prepares the pupils for the military academy at West Point.

Germantown is a place of frequent resort, by the citizens of Philadelphia; and so great is the intercourse, that it gives constant employment to several stages. Since the railroad has been completed, this intercourse has greatly increased, and a gentleman may live in Germantown, and attend to business in Philadelphia.*

Manayunk, seven miles from Philadelphia, is situated on the Schuylkill river and Flat Rock Canal. So great are the advantages, derived from the water power of this canal, that it has given rise to this great manufacturing village, which has had a most rapid growth. The first mill was erected in 1819; now there are 20.

On the west, the bank of the Schuylkill is steep and rocky, bounded by high and rugged hills. On the east, the hills recede from the river, leaving a flat bottom of about two miles in length, varying in breadth from one to two hundred feet. On this plain the town is located, and at the northern extremity, is Flat Rock Dam, so called from a

speck. When we arrived near Whitemarsh, we found all the troops ready to receive us, and we have marched back like a pack of fools.'

"A coloured man is now living in Philadelphia, who was one of the first sailors the United States ever had. He was captured by the British, and confined on board the Jersey Prison Ship; where, owing to the horrid state of the ship, and the badness of their provisions, many a noble hearted American paid the debt of nature. When it came to the black boy's turn to be discharged, he, at the risk of his own life, put an American boy into his chest, and brought him safely on shore, while the officers of the day were at duty on deck. Had an accident betrayed him, he might soon have paid the forfeit of his life. But he escaped with his prize, who is, also, now living near Philadelphia, filling a responsible situation under government.

The name of the coloured man is James Forten, a sailmaker, who has risen, by his industry and integrity, to wealth and respectability."

* It will be recollected, that Germantown was a scene of battle, during the Revolutionary War. Here our forefathers fought, and bled, and died, to purchase for us the blessings of liberty.

quantity of flat rock below. This dam is connected with the pool at Fair Mount, by a canal, which follows the windings of the river.

The town contains five churches, and probably, about 500 dwellings, many of which are built with much taste and elegance. The level bank of the river proving too limited, in its extent, for the increasing number of dwellings, some of the finest houses have been erected on the summit of the adjoining hill. So elevated is their situation, that one is almost ready to think, that a winter's blast would precipitate them into the river. Here are two bridges over the Schuylkill; one with a single arch just below the dam, and another in the centre of the town.

Two or three other items will close our account of Philadelphia county. The township of Byberry is deserving of notice, on account of its manufacture of corn brooms. Not less than 60,000 are here annually fabricated and sent to market. Here also, is a cabinet, and a valuable library, formed by a society of Friends. An article in the constitution precludes the admission of all atheistical and deistical books, all novels, plays and romances, and other books supposed to have a tendency to corrupt the morals. The library contains about eight hundred volumes. To the praise of this sect of Christians, we will state, that from their libraries, generally, are excluded all books, supposed to have an injurious tendency.*

When this township was first visited by Europeans, it was covered, not with timber, but with saplings, underbrush, and coarse grass. From this circumstance, it was

* The first settlers of this township had many difficulties to encounter, but the Indians treated them kindly, furnished them with such articles of provisions as they could spare, and taught them how to raise corn, beans, and pumpkins.

The first wheat sown in this region, was brought from a distance of 20 or 30 miles, by two men on their shoulders. One of these men, when he went for the wheat, left at home his wife, child, and a small boy, with provisions, as he thought, sufficient for them, until his return. But he was detained longer than he expected, and the cow, on which the family depended principally for support, got into the swamp and died. The poor woman, reduced to great distress, concluded to take her children and go to an Indian settlement not far distant, and apply for assistance. The Indians treated her with much hospitality, gave her and her children victuals to eat, and taking off the little boy's trowsers, filled them with corn, which they carried home.

supposed to have been cultivated by the aborigines, who were probably very numerous in this region. Stone hatchets, darts made of flint, and other curious articles of Indian fabrication are frequently found here.



The Eastern Penitentiary.

We may farther state, that a number of interesting establishments, belonging to the city, are located in Spring Garden, namely, Fair Mount Water Works, Eastern Penitentiary, (a description of which may be found in Letter XI. page 45,) the House of Refuge, the City Hospital, the extensive floor cloth manufactory, the great single arched bridge over the Schuylkill, and many manufactories for cotton, woollen, sawing marble by steam, etc.

Into how many counties is the state of Pennsylvania divided?

To what number of officers, is the management of the county affairs entrusted?

What is the business of these officers?

How are the counties divided?

Into what three great sections is the state divided?

What part of the state does Eastern Pennsylvania include?

What is the principal mineral, found in Eastern Pennsylvania?

To what geological formation does Eastern Pennsylvania belong?

What part of the state does Central Pennsylvania include?

Face of the country in Central Pennsylvania? Minerals?

To what geological formation does Central Pennsylvania belong?

What part of the state does Western Pennsylvania include?

To what geological formation does Western Pennsylvania belong?

What minerals are found in Western Pennsylvania?

Name the counties in Eastern Pennsylvania?

In what part of the state is Philadelphia county? How bounded?

What are the principal rivers? In what part of the county is Philadelphia? In what direction is Germantown from Philadelphia? Richmond? Frankford? Holmesburg, etc.?

When was Philadelphia county erected?

What is the geological formation of this county?

Two principal rivers in Philadelphia county?

Mention six items relating to John Fitch, contained in the note?

What account can you give of the shores of the Delaware?

What improvement has been made on the marsh, in the vicinity of Darby creek?

What is the soil of this county?

Where does the Schuylkill unite with the Delaware?

What account can you give of the shores of the Schuylkill above Manayunk?

By what artificial curiosities is the attention attracted near Manayunk? Utility of the dams which cross the Schuylkill? What number of bridges cross the Schuylkill in this county?

What was the cost of the permanent bridge?

How long since its completion? Length? Breadth?

In what depth of water is the western pier sunk?

How many feet of timber are employed in the erection of the dam for this pier? Tons of masonry?

By what means are the piers strengthened?

What remarkable fact is stated respecting the bridge at Fair Mount?

What are some of the most numerous religious sects in this county?

Number of places for public worship, in the city and suburbs of Philadelphia?

What number of churches have the Africans, in the city and liberties?

What benevolent institutions are very numerous in the city and county?

Can you mention some of these institutions?

What institutions are the glory of Philadelphia?

When was the Pennsylvania Hospital founded? By whose exertions, chiefly?

How many patients were treated in the hospital in 1836?

With what is the garden, in front of the hospital adorned? What, painting back of the hospital?

What do you recollect about the boyhood of West, contained in the note?

For what object have several societies, in the county, been formed? Which is the most important?

Population of the Almshouse January 28, 1837?

What proportion are children?

What proportion of adults have been reduced to pauperism by intemperance?

Where is the new Almshouse located?

When was the Orphan Asylum instituted?

When was the Philadelphia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb established?

What instruction do the pupils of the Deaf and Dumb Institution receive?

What Asylum is instituted at Frankford?

For what have the managers of the Asylum at Frankford been commended?

Can you name some other institutions of a similar kind?

Which institution merits the highest praise?

For what object was the House of Refuge established? When?

What does the law authorise relative to the reception of members?

Can you give a description of the employment of a single day at the House of Refuge?

Mention four items relating to Will's Hospital? The Institution for the Blind?

What account can you give of the Union Benevolent Society?

Can you mention some of the libraries in Philadelphia? Aggregate number of volumes?

Which library is most important? Number of volumes?

What do you recollect about a clock in the Philadelphia Library?

To whom are we indebted for the institution of the Philadelphia Library?

What number of volumes does this library contain?

Where is this library located?

What account can you give of Franklin and Electricity, as contained in the note? Franklin's Toast? Franklin's Piety?

What rooms does the Athenæum occupy?

What collections does the Athenæum contain?

What is the design of the Apprentices' Library?

How large a library has the Philosophical Society?

What volumes has the Philosophical Society published?

What account can you give of the Academy of Natural Sciences?

What distinguished museum is there in Philadelphia?

How does this museum compare with other museums in the United States?

What are some of the curiosities which this museum contains?

In what year was the Franklin Institute incorporated?

What is said in commendation of this Institute?

Object of the Franklin Institute?

What lectures are given here?

What do you recollect about the Philadelphia Institute?

What are the principal Institutions for Education?

What University is located in Philadelphia?

What building was formerly occupied by this University?

When were the buildings erected, which are now occupied by the University of Pennsylvania?

Number of Professors in this University? Students?

What title has the chief officer?

What college is connected with this University?

What is said in commendation of the Medical department, connect-

ed with the Pennsylvania University? What number of students in this department?

What number of students in the Medical Department of Jefferson College?

Which is the oldest school corporation in the state?

What schools are now extensively established in Philadelphia?

In what year was a law passed, providing for public education in the city and part of the county of Philadelphia?

What branches are taught in the Public Free Schools in Philadelphia?

Number of scholars? Number of Primary Schools?

When was the Sunday School Union established?

What other means of instruction can you mention?

What academies have been incorporated?

What number of Banks in Philadelphia county?

What is remarked of the establishments to guard against fire?

What advantages result from the Water Works of Philadelphia? Where located? Of what do they consist? Into what is the water thrown?

By what means is the water conducted from the reservoirs through the city? Aggregate length of the pipes? Cost of the Water Works?

On what objects does the scenery of Fair Mount consist?

Aggregate length of gas pipes laid in the streets of Philadelphia? Number of buildings supplied with gas? Public lamps?

For what are the public buildings of Philadelphia remarkable?

What materials for building are found in the vicinity of Philadelphia?

Which is the oldest house of public worship in the city?

On what account is Christ Church admired?

What churches can you mention of the Gothic order?

From what temple was the front of St. Andrews copied?

Which church is mentioned, as being one of the most beautiful in the city?

How is the Central church lighted?

In what year was the State House erected?

What do you recollect about the State House clock?

What important declaration was made in the State House?

How are the public offices situated?

What trees are in front of the state house, and public offices?

What do you recollect about the edifices, occupied by the University of Pennsylvania?

Of how many buildings does the new Almshouse consist? How arranged? Of what style is the portico?

Where is the Arcade situated?

What number of avenues run through the Arcade?

How is the third story of the Arcade supported?

By what is it occupied?

What articles are offered for sale in the Philadelphia market?

What account can you give of the market in Philadelphia?

How do we feel, when taking a survey of these markets?

What is said of the bank edifices of Philadelphia? Of the United

States Bank? Bank of Pennsylvania? The Girard Bank? The Mint?

How many theatres in Philadelphia?

Where is the Schuylkill Arsenal situated? Of what does it consist?

What are here deposited?

What is one of the most beautiful military stations in the Union?

Where located? Of what does it consist? What are deposited here?

How is the Marine Hospital situated? What is remarked of this building?

How is Philadelphia situated?

Comparative size?

How do the streets intersect each other?

How wide are they?

What advantages does the location of Philadelphia combine?

What circumstances conspire to render Philadelphia desirable as a place of residence?

Present population of Philadelphia city and suburbs?

City officers? Population of the city and suburbs?

To whom are we indebted for the public squares in Philadelphia?

How many are there?

What can you tell about the gardens of Philadelphia?

How many prisons in Philadelphia county?

What account can you give of the Moyamensing prison?

What is said of Philadelphia as a manufacturing place?

What are some of the manufactories, by which the curiosity of stranger may be excited?

What was the native place of Stephen Girard?

In what occupation did he commence his career? Amount of his property at his death?

To what city did he bequeath the greater part of his immense fortune?

To what purpose did he direct that \$2,000,000 or more should be appropriated?

Tell the story of Lydia Darrah, contained in the note;—of the coloured man.

How is Germantown situated?

Of how many streets does the town consist?

What are the most celebrated schools in Germantown?

What fact can you mention, which proves that there is much intercourse between Germantown and Philadelphia?

What event took place at Germantown, during the Revolutionary War?

How is Manayunk situated?

When was the first mill erected at Manayunk? Present number?

Where is Flat Rock dam?

What number of churches and dwellings does Manayunk contain?

How are some of the best houses situated?

What bridges have been erected at Manayunk?

What number of corn brooms are annually sent to market from the township of Byberry?

By what association was a public library in this township founded?

What is prohibited by an article of this association?

By whom was this township supposed to have been formerly cultivated?

What evidence that it was originally cultivated by the aborigines?

Mention a few facts in relation to the first settlers of this county?

What interesting establishments are located in Spring Garden?



BUCKS COUNTY.

THIS was one of the three counties, erected by William Penn soon after the settlement of the colony commenced. The southern and interior parts were settled mostly by English and Welsh Friends; the northern, by Germans, whose descendants speak the German language, and retain many of the German habits and customs.

The surface is much diversified, and the soil, though various, is generally good. The limestone region, and alluvial flats on the Delaware, produce very fine crops of wheat, other kinds of grain, and grass, of a superior quality.

In this county there is a valuable mine of plumbago, or what is improperly called black lead, which is very productive. It is on the summit of a hill in Southampton township, and has been perforated to the depth of 100 feet. By the aid of two pumps, one horse, and six workmen, 25,000 dollars worth has been raised within the space of three years. The plumbago of this mine is said to be of a superior quality, and the best yet discovered, excepting that of one mine in England. It is sold for from fifteen, to forty-five cents per pound.

The county is watered, principally, by the Delaware and some of its tributaries. The Delaware washes the eastern and southern coast, the Neshamony runs through the southern interior, and joins the Delaware some distance below Bristol.

The State Canal follows the windings of the river from Easton to Bristol, where it communicates with the Delaware, by a large and beautiful basin.

Doylestown is the seat of justice. It has a salubrious atmosphere, and is delightfully situated on an elevated spot, which affords an extensive view of a well cultivated and highly productive country. It contains a court house, a large stone prison, a bank, about 100 dwellings, an acade-

my, a Presbyterian church, a Friends meeting house, an academy of natural sciences, and an agricultural society. Four weekly newspapers are printed here, two in the German language. The court house is a fine building, surrounded by a park, and surmounted by a cupola, commanding an extensive view of a well cultivated and fertile country.

Newtown, twelve miles from Doylestown, is famed for the manufacture of carriages. Attleborough is a very inviting, level spot, healthy, and pleasant. It is situated on a high and rich table land, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country. The vicinity is in a high state of cultivation, and very productive. Within a mile of the town, are two chalybeate springs. Bristol is beautifully situated on the Delaware, nearly opposite Burlington. It is a pleasant place, and the resort of much genteel company in the summer. A Collegiate Institution was established near this place, in 1833, but is now discontinued.

Returning down the river from Bristol, we pass Pennsburg Place, the residence of William Penn. In its lofty halls he often gave audience to the princes of the land, having here conducted no less than 19 treaties with the Indians. The mansion house is said to have been a stately pile, built of materials brought from England.

In the township of Warwick, there is a poorhouse, on a large and productive farm. The building is capacious, affording accommodation for 200 persons. The situation is admirable for health and beauty.

The county contains a great number of fine bridges. The most noted of which are those across the Delaware, at New Hope, Centreville, and Taylorsville. The Trenton bridge is 1100 feet in length, and 36 in width.

Considerable attention is paid to the subject of education in this county. Free schools have been established in several townships, and in Doylestown there is an academy.

The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the business of agriculture; and the farms are highly improved, and very productive. There are, however, various manufacturing establishments, in different parts of the county, and some are very extensive. Paper and buttons are made at Morrisville, and there are large woollen factories in different places.

The county contains three banks, one at Doylestown, one at Bristol, and one at Hulmeville.

In this county is found an interesting and very spacious cave. It is in Durham township, about 50 miles north of Philadelphia. The entrance, into this subterraneous grotto, is about 100 yards west of the Delaware river. The height of the eminence, enclosing the cavity, is between 200 and 250 feet above the level of the adjoining land. From the pathway of the entrance to the top of the rock above, is upwards of 40 feet, yet not more than two or three persons can enter abreast; the mouth being partly obstructed by a ledge of rocks.

The cave is divided into three grand apartments, the passage from one to the other being over steep and prominent rocks. Descending about 30 feet, we entered the first apartment; but on account of the irregularities of the vault, it is difficult to form a just estimate of its dimensions. The following statements may, however, enable us to form some idea of its extent.

	Length	Average width	Height
First apartment,	90 feet	30	20
Second apartment,	96	40	20
Third apartment,	93	16	17

The cave, in some places is covered with a white plaster, somewhat crystallized, which, by the assistance of a hammer, can be easily severed from the rock to which it adheres. Other parts of the cave are covered with another kind of incrustation, of a dark colour, which has the appearance of moss upon a tree, but is as hard as the rock itself.

At the bottom is a basin of excellent water, which obviously communicates with the waters of the river and creek.

In what part of the state is Bucks county?

How bounded? What are the principal rivers? What river forms the eastern and southern boundary? In what part of the county is Doylestown? In what direction is Bristol from Doylestown? Newtown? New Hope? Morrisville? etc.

By whom were the southern and interior parts of this county originally settled?

What is said of the Germans in the northern part of the county?

What is the soil?

What mine has for some years been wrought in the county?

What is the quality of the plumbago found here?

What canal follows the Delaware river in this county?

How is Doylestown situated?

What buildings does it contain? What society?

What number of newspapers are printed at Doylestown?
 For what is Newtown distinguished?
 How is Attleboro situated? Bristol?
 What do you recollect about Pennsburg Place?
 What springs in the vicinity of Attleboro?
 What springs in Bristol?
 In what township is the poorhouse situated?
 What important appendage has the poorhouse?
 Length of the Trenton bridge?
 What schools have been established in every township?
 How are the people of this county employed?
 How many banks in this county?
 Mention six particulars relating to a cave in Durham township?



CHESTER COUNTY.

THIS county, together with Bucks and Philadelphia, was established in 1682, by William Penn. It extended to the west, indefinitely and was reduced to its present limits, by the formation of Lancaster and Bucks. The settlement was commenced by the intimate friends of William Penn, who were succeeded by English, Germans, and Irish Presbyterians. It is supposed, that one-third of the population are Friends. Chester is the third most wealthy county in the state. The present population is about 60,000.

Chester presents an inviting aspect to the lover of mineralogy. This fact may be fully evinced, by a list of her geological formations. The county is traversed, from east to west, by old red sand stone, gneiss, limestone, mica and talc or slate, and serpentine. The red sand stone embraces the northern townships, extending to Kimberton. Here the gneiss commences, and extends south, to the Great Valley. This formation is interspersed with granular limestone, containing grains of green coccolite, a silicious oxide of titanium, which imparts to the limestone a singular and beautiful appearance. Specimens of this mineral are much valued by the mineralogist. This formation also abounds in rich iron ore. Hundreds of tons are annually conveyed from these mines, to the Schuylkill, thence to Reading and other places.

The Great Valley which extends from the Schuylkill to the Susquehanna, is traversed by primitive limestone. About four years ago, a quarry was opened, on the Colum-

bia railroad, that produces marble, which, for architectural purposes, is thought to be superior to that found in any other part of the United States. It is extensively used in the construction of the Girard College.

South of the limestone, the mica and talc ore slate, make their appearance in the form of hills, ranging parallel with the course of the Great Valley, and extending to the serpentine formation, near West Chester. The serpentine traverses the county in a zigzag course, in the form of a narrow belt of barren hills, here and there rising in abrupt and broken elevations, presenting a singular contrast with the rich, fertile, and undulating surface of the surrounding landscape. In this formation are found rich deposits of chromate of iron ore, also magnesite, a mineral from which Epsom salts are manufactured. Gneiss makes its appearance again a few miles from West Chester, and embraces the greater part of the southern section of the county.

Living in a country so abounding in mineral productions, the inhabitants delight to investigate the subject, and are making rapid progress in this interesting science. Among the different classes, who have attended to the subject, the farmers have manifested a particular interest.

The surface of the county is greatly diversified; being alternately hilly, mountainous, and level. It is abundantly watered by numerous creeks, which flow in different directions, and empty either into the Schuylkill River, Chesapeake Bay, or Delaware River. The Schuylkill skirts the county on the northeast.

The soil is very different in different parts of the county. The valleys are generally rich and productive, and the Great Valley is eminently distinguished for fertility of soil and high cultivation. In those parts of the county which abound with limestone, the inhabitants use it as manure, and it is believed, that from five, to 800,000 bushels are annually employed in this way. The county is celebrated for its excellent wheat, barley, oats, butter, mutton, etc.

The Schuylkill Canal winds along the banks of the river in the northeastern part of the county, affording eligible locations for manufacturing establishments.

The common roads, in this county are generally good; and there are a number of railroads and turnpikes, the most important of which are the stone turnpike, from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, the Philadelphia and Lancaster turnpike,

and the Columbia Railroad. These roads intersect the county from east to west. The bridges are numerous, constructed of stone, and extremely well built.

West Chester, the seat of justice, is on a high and healthy situation, on the dividing ridge, between the waters of the Brandywine and Chester creek. It is surrounded by a fine country in a high state of cultivation. The town contains a court house, a jail, a market house, 7 houses for public worship, the bank of Chester county, a library, a cabinet of natural science, an athenæum, two boarding schools, and an academy. Four weekly newspapers are published in the county; three in West Chester, and one in the village of Coatsville. The literary institutions of the town are numerous, and of a standing, that do honor to the inhabitants. The people are remarkable for industry and ingenuity. The battle of Brandywine was fought near this village.

So greatly has the business of this county increased, that the industrious inhabitants have made a railroad from the borough to the Columbia Railroad, at the Green Tree Tavern.

Downingtown is, in some respects, the most interesting place in the county. It is located in the Great Valley, surrounded by extensive, rich, and highly productive farms, large stone buildings, and a combination of all the various objects which conduce to rural enjoyment.

In Pikeland township, is a celebrated watering place, called the Yellow Springs. It has good accommodations for visitors, is surrounded by delightful scenery, and is annually increasing in reputation.

Paoli is a tavern on the great stone turnpike, 16 miles from Philadelphia. Not far distant from this tavern, occurred the lamentable defeat of General Wayne by the British, during the Revolutionary War, in 1777. To the disgrace of the British soldiery, be it recorded, that no quarter was given to the invalids, although they had been valiant soldiers. On the twentieth of September, 1817, being the fortieth anniversary of the massacre, a monument was erected, over the grave of these gallant men, by the Republican Artillerists of Chester county; aided by the contributions of their fellow citizens. In consequence of its being near the Paoli Tavern, it is called Paoli.

Valley Forge, a small village 20 miles northwest of Philadelphia, is remarkable in the history of the Revolu-

tion, and deserves to be inscribed on the memory and heart of every American. By all, who are interested in the history of our country, it will be recollected, that this was the place where our beloved Washington, and his suffering army, took up their winter quarters at the close of 1777. "Having erected a few huts for shelter from the inclemency of the weather, they soon found themselves in danger of starving. Add to this, they were almost destitute of clothes. Few had only one shirt, and many only the moiety of one; and some none at all. Some rested their shivering limbs upon straw, but most of them upon the frozen ground. The influence of their condition, upon their lives and health, was most pernicious. Botta says that, "their hospital resembled more a receptacle for the dying, than a refuge for the sick." Speaking of the manner in which they bore their trials, the same author remarks, "they exhibited such examples of constancy and resignation, as we should not dare to pronounce, ever to have been equalled by other nations. Washington felt most keenly for his poor, ragged, naked, hungry, dying soldiers, whom he could not relieve, and what greatly aggravated his trials was, that some blamed him, and wished him removed from office." Encompassed by such a mighty host of trials, we find this invincible hero, partly concealed behind the trees, pouring out his soul in prayer, for the salvation of his bleeding country.

The inhabitants of this county manifest a deep interest in the business of education. The instruction of their children, is an object, held in high estimation by them, and the efforts, which they make for its promotion, evince a taste for literature and science. Numerous schools are established in different parts of the county, and supported wholly, by individual effort. Among these, the most distinguished are the Friends' Boarding School in West town township, an excellent Seminary for girls, at Kimberton, Pikeland township, kept by the Misses Kimbers, an academy in East Whiteland, and one at Unionville.

Although the inhabitants of this county are chiefly employed in agricultural pursuits, yet its manufactures are very considerable. The following table will give a pretty good idea of the productive industry, and moral wealth of this county, at least, so far as manufacturing establishments, and meeting houses are concerned. It has 2 furnaces, 6 forges, 6 rolling-mills, 3 nail factories, 12 tilt mills and edged tool

factories, 157 flour mills, 182 saw mills, 21 cotton factories, 30 woollen factories, 33 paper mills, 27 clover seed mills, 107 meeting houses, 32 of which belong to the Society of Friends, 25 to the Methodists, 17 to Presbyterians, etc.

Much more might be said, in relation to this interesting county, did our limits permit. We can, however, only add a single incident. "Shortly after the arrival of William Penn, he proceeded to Upland, in order to call the first General Assembly. This, says Clarkson, was a memorable event, and to be distinguished by some marked circumstance. We determined, therefore, to change the name of the place. Turning round to his friend Pearson, one of his own society, who had accompanied him in the ship *Welcome*, he said, Providence has brought us here in safety. Thou art the companion of my perils. What wilt thou that we should call this place. Pearson replied, Chester, in remembrance of the city from whence I came. William Penn said, that it should be called Chester, and that when he divided the land into counties, he would call one of them by the same name, also. This promise was soon after fulfilled.

In what part of the state is Chester county? How bounded? Describe the Schuylkill River, etc.

In what part of the county is West Chester? In what direction is Downingtown from West Chester? Coatesville? Cochranville? Paoli? Yellow Springs? etc.

By whom was Chester county settled?

What is the comparative wealth, and population of this county?

By what geological formations is Chester county traversed?

What is the comparative quality of the marble, taken from a quarry on the Columbia Railroad?

What account can you give of the serpentine formation, in this county?

What important mineral is found in this formation?

What is the surface of this county?

How is the county watered? What is the soil?

Describe the Great Valley?

What article is here used for manure?

In what article of produce does the county abound?

What canal extends along the northern boundary? What important roads intersect the county?

How is West Chester situated?

What institutions and public buildings has West Chester?

What railroad has been constructed by the inhabitants of this county?

In what account is Downingtown, the most interesting place in county?

Where are the Yellow Springs situated?

- Tell the the story about the Paoli monument.
Where is Valley Forge situated?
What army encamped here at the close of 1777?
What account can you give of the sufferings of this army?
In their provisions for education what taste do the inhabitants of Chester county display?
What are some of their most distinguished schools?
What is the chief employment of the inhabitants?
What ore is found in this county?
What manufactories can you mention?
What incident can you mention, in relation to this county, soon after the arrival of William Penn?



LANCASTER COUNTY.

FOR natural advantages, the county of Lancaster is eminently distinguished. It is abundantly watered, has many excellent mill seats, the Susquehanna washes the western boundary, and the soil is very rich and productive. The land is in the highest state of cultivation. This county may be called the garden of Pennsylvania, and perhaps, the garden of America. It is doubtful, whether any portion of our country, Chester excepted, of equal extent, is so eminently distinguished as an agricultural district, as is the county of Lancaster. We behold extensive fields of living green, with scarcely the smallest spot left uncultivated. It produces an abundance of wheat and all other kinds of grain, a great variety of finely flavored delicious apples, etc.

The county has superior roads, a large city, many flourishing towns and villages, and a population, distinguished for enterprise, and persevering industry.

The road between Columbia and Marietta is a curiosity. It is supported in many places by a wall, which before the canal was made, rose perpendicularly, from the river. In several places, large points of rocks were either taken off or cut through, thus making the basis of the road a foundation of solid stone. Some of these rocks contain a small quantity of gold.

A railroad now runs from Lancaster to Harrisburg, and the great stone turnpike, and the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad passes through this county from east to west. On this railroad are a number of bridges, remarkable for length and beauty. This road, in its whole extent, is through one of the finest countries in the world. The surface is undu-

lating, under a very high state of cultivation, interspersed with some elegant country seats and large stone barns. When travelling this road in the spring, we are constantly delighted with scattered flowers, and trees either in blossom or beginning to shoot forth the tender fruit, meandering streams, and wide spreading fields of verdure, promising a rich reward to the waiting husbandman. The beauties of this charming region of cultivation, were, apparently, not a little increased by the intervening cliffs which extend along the road; the rich landscape now opening, and now again receding from view. In some places the road is excavated through massy rocks, to a great depth, in others, through deep hills of clay. Some of the beautiful bridges we pass, are over streams, and some over deep and extensive valleys. Roads are frequently carried over our heads, and we are often carried over the roads.

Its geological features are strongly marked, the southern part being underlayed by limestone, while the northern is covered by transition red sandstone. The limestone of the southern half furnishes the inhabitants with an abundance of manure, with materials for buildings, and beautiful marble for ornamental purposes. This portion also produces great quantities of the materials from which Epsom salts are made. It is computed, that 1,500,000 pounds of this article, are annually made in this county. A bed of iron ore, of a superior quality, has been discovered and wrought for many years. It is situated at the foot of the Mine Ridge. On the banks of the Susquehanna, about two miles from the Maryland line, there is an extensive quarry of slate, of an excellent quality. Large quantities are used for covering buildings, etc.

Lancaster is intersected by three ranges of hills, Mine Ridge, Ephrata Ridge, and Conewago or South Mountain.

Lancaster county abounds with excellent water, and water power. The river Susquehanna laves its western side from the mouth of the Conewago, to the Maryland line, a distance of about 40 miles, and the county is intersected by several fine streams, upon which numerous merchant mills, forges, and factories, of various kinds, are erected. Some of the more important creeks are Big and Little Chicques, Conestoga, Piquea and Octoraro. Besides these, there are numerous smaller streams and rivulets, interspersed throughout the county, affording sites for water works, and diffus-

ing health and fertility to the surrounding country. The Conestoga is now made navigable from its rise, in the north-east part of the county, to the city of Lancaster, a distance of 18 miles.

Excellent bridges, equally remarkable for strength, beauty, and utility, abound in this county. Those most worthy of notice, are over the Susquehanna and Conestoga. The bridge over the Susquehanna at Columbia, is 5690 feet in length, and, in this respect, is exceeded by no one in the Union, except the one at Washington over the Potomac.

Lancaster City, the seat of justice for Lancaster county, is one of the largest inland towns in Pennsylvania, and has long been distinguished as a place of business. The internal improvements of the state have conduced greatly to increase the commercial interests of this city. The public buildings consist of three banks, a court house, a jail, an academy, and eight or ten houses of public worship. Each church has a Sabbath School attached to it, and connected with the Presbyterian church, is a Missionary Society, and an Education Society. The Franklin College was established here; but continued in operation only two years. Here is a public school, many private schools, two Libraries, a Reading Room, Museum, several benevolent societies, eight presses which publish several English, and four German papers, and numerous manufactories.

The streets of Lancaster are rectangular, and are generally paved. Formerly, the buildings were in the German style with only one story; but the houses more recently erected, are lofty, and in convenience and beauty, are said not to be surpassed by any in the state. The present population is 10,000.

Lancaster is not, however, such a city as we might expect from the high state of improvement, which exists in the surrounding country. The first settlers are said to have been poor, and their descendants are poor; and there is no public square in the city, but the one in the centre of the town, in which the court house is placed.* But whether Lancaster be a pleasant city or not we must remember that the people, and not the buildings, make the place; we must

* It seemed to be a favourite plan in all the proprietary towns, to place the court house in a public square, in the centre of the town, as occurs in Lancaster, York, Carlisle, Reading, Easton, etc.

not conclude, that intelligence, and moral worth are in proportion to the external appearance. If the few individuals, with whom we have had some acquaintance, are any thing like a fair specimen of the whole, we should think, that Lancaster was distinguished for intelligence and hospitality.

We regret to say, that Lancaster county is noted for having been the place where a number of peaceable, friendly Indians were treated with awful barbarity. This deed was committed by some of the inhabitants of Paxton and Donegal townships, in the year 1763. The unfounded pretence for this outrage was that the Indians had assisted the hostile tribes on the frontiers. Thirty of these men approached the wigwams of some of their quiet Indian neighbours, and there found women, children, a few old men, and a chief, who had always been friendly to them. All these helpless beings, they inhumanly slaughtered. Most of the Indians were from home at the time of the massacre, and were taken, and lodged in the Lancaster prison for protection. But the poor, bereaved, afflicted creatures, could not, even here, find safety. Fifty men of the same party, most unexpectedly entered the city on a Sabbath, while the inhabitants were at church, forced open the prison, and put to death all these Indians, 14 in number. So expeditious were they in the performance of this dreadful deed, that they escaped without being detected.

“Ephrata, a township in this county, is situated about 13 miles northeast of Lancaster. New Ephrata is a smaller village, about a mile distant. These settlements were made by a singular religious sect, called Dunkers, a denomination which took their rise in Germany, and in 1719, removed to Pennsylvania, and settled in Germantown. In 1724, one of their number, Conrad Beissel, retired to this agreeable solitude, for the more free exercise of religious contemplation. Curiosity attracted followers, and his simple, and engaging manner made them proselytes. They soon settled a little colony, called Ephrata, in allusion to the Hebrews, who used to sing Psalms on the borders of the river Euphrates. They are said to have derived their name from baptizing by immersion. As they presented themselves to the ordinance, in a peculiar manner, bowing forward, they were in ridicule, called Tumblers.

“The dress of these people was very peculiar. That of the males consisted of a shirt, trowsers, and vest, with

a long white gown or cowl; that of the females differed only in the substitution of petticoats for trowsers. They covered their faces with their cowls, when going into public. In walking, all used the same gait, keeping straight forward, with their eyes fixed on the ground, and would not even turn to give an answer when asked a question. Thus accoutered, with sandals on their feet, forty or fifty followed each other, in Indian file, in occasional visits to their friends in Germantown.

“The men and women had separate apartments, and distinct governments. They lived chiefly on roots and other vegetables. The rules of their society did not allow flesh, except on particular occasions, when they held what was called a love feast. On such occasions, the brethren and sisters dined together in large apartments, and eat mutton. In each of their little cells, they had a bench fixed, to serve the purpose of a bed, a small block of wood for a pillow, and attended worship four times, in twenty-four hours. This manner of living macerated their bodies, and rendered their complexion pale and bloodless.”

The principal tenet of the Dunkers, appears to have been that future happiness is to be obtained only by penance, and outward mortification in this life.

The death of Beissel was a destructive blow to this sect. Their villages remain, but the peculiarities of their inhabitants have ceased. In Franklin county, and some other parts of the state, a considerable number are found, who still retain many of the eccentricities of their sect. They wear long beards, kiss when they meet, baptize by immersion, etc. They occasionally have large meetings, twelve days in succession, and give supper to all who attend. Many of them are rich. The first Sunday School in the United States, was established at Ephrata.

Columbia, a village on the Susquehanna, 11 miles southwest of Lancaster, is distinguished as being the centre of internal improvements. The improvements are the bridge over the Susquehanna, the Columbia Railroad, and State Canal. Much of the trade on the Susquehanna, centres here. The town is rapidly increasing, and will, no doubt, become a place of very extensive business and wealth. It contains two or three thousand inhabitants, five churches, a bank, and a town hall with a clock. The upper story of the town hall is occupied by the Lyceum, as a museum,

and lecture room. Weekly scientific lectures are delivered here to a large audience, a great part of whom are ladies.

A large amount of lumber is sold here, annually, and the whiskey trade is quite extensive.

Two miles above Columbia, the road and canal fill the base of a nearly perpendicular cliff, known by the name of Chicque's Rock. One part of the rock, in a western view, represents a very perfect colossal profile. This is a hard silicious rock, and separates two limestone valleys.

Marietta, situated three miles above Columbia, on the Susquehanna river, carries on an extensive lumber trade with the interior, and does considerable business in the flour and whiskey trade. Here are four churches, two with steeples.

At the head of the town is a large reservoir of excellent spring water, which is conveyed to all the principal streets by means of iron pipes. In this village are two mineral springs, which are said to be valuable.

Here the scenery begins to assume a bolder aspect, the undulating surface gives place to a more broken country. The cultivated fields are delightfully contrasted with the woody eminences. Here we crossed the Susquehanna in a flat, the bridge not being completed. It took an hour to get over, while eight men were hard at work, rowing the boat. Some of the interesting objects, that meet the eye as we cross the river, are the numerous rafts, which descend the stream, the ragged rocks, imbedded in the water, the noble bridge, the islands seen through its numerous arches, and the more distant hills, rising in beauteous prospect.

Litiz is a Moravian settlement, eight miles north of Lancaster. This town is particularly noted for neatness, and in this respect, has been compared to a New England village. It contains 70 or 80 dwellings, a Male and Female Seminary, a Brother's and Sister's House, a handsome church, surmounted with a cupola and bell, several stores, good public houses, etc. The Female Seminary has had a high reputation; every thing is in fine order, and the exhibitions of work are very handsome. The school for boys and young men, employs three teachers, is in a good condition, and well supported. It has a good library, cabinet, and philosophical apparatus.

At a little distance from the town, is an uncommonly beautiful spring. They have a house, which they call the dead house, a small stone building, to which persons are

carried immediately after death. It has been the policy and practice of the Society of the United Brethren to keep all their villages in their own hands, and to permit none but members of their own society, to reside in them permanently. A gentleman in Lancaster informed me, that during the indisposition of his wife, he wished to spend a few weeks at Litiz for the benefit of her health. Accordingly, he rented a house in the place, but was not permitted to occupy it, until he had obtained special permission from the town officer.

The Moravians are great musicians. At Litiz, they have a band who keep all their instruments in a room, appropriated for the purpose. If a stranger arrives, and wishes for an exhibition of their music, the mechanic leaves his workshop, the farmer his hoe, the merchant his store, the teacher his school, etc., all assemble at the appointed room, and in a few minutes they strike up a tune in fine concert. A box is placed at the door, into which the visitors throw their voluntary offerings.

This county is not surpassed, in the amount of its exports, by that of any in the state. They consist of different kinds of grain, whiskey, iron in every variety of form, etc. The following list will furnish some evidence of the number and variety of the manufactures. In 1832, there were, in the county, seven furnaces, 14 forges, 183 distilleries,* 45 tan yards, 32 fulling mills, 164 grist-mills, eight hemp mills, 87 saw mills, nine breweries, five oil mills, three cotton manufactories, three potteries, three paper mills, etc.

Very considerable attention has, of late, been paid to the cultivation of the grape. The species most extensively used, is an indigenous plant, taken from an island, in the Susquehanna, called the Susquehanna grape.

The most numerous religious denominations in the county, are the Lutherans and German Reformed. Besides, there are Moravians, Presbyterians, Methodists, Friends, Dunkers, and Menonists.

It is a matter of very serious regret, that the provisions for education, in this wealthy county, are so very inconsiderable. There is, however, an academy at Lancaster and

* We are happy to be able to state, that the number of distilleries is now greatly diminished.

a seminary has recently been established near Lancaster, called the Abbeville Institute. It bids fair to become a flourishing and useful institution. In different parts of the county there are, also, numerous private institutions, under the superintendence of competent teachers. In the city of Lancaster, there are female seminaries of high standing, and several private academies, in which the languages are taught, and the higher branches of English education. The number of newspapers, printed in this county, seem to evince a reading people. In Lancaster city, there are four in the English language and two in the German, and several others in different places. An agricultural society has been formed, in the county, and in the vicinity of Lancaster, there is a poorhouse, and a house of employment.

Some interesting remains of animals have here been discovered. In a quarry at Soudersburg, in 1810, were found some large fossil bones, probably, of the mammoth; which were buried 9 or 10 feet below the surface. Two miles distant from the quarry, a large tooth had been previously found.

While excavating the State Canal near Bainbridge, the labourers found a number of articles, which were supposed to have been the workmanship of the Indians. The articles were a stone hatchet, a tobacco pipe, with the bowl in the shape of a fox's head, a rude tomahawk, a small brass basin, two keys, a small globular bell, pieces of pottery, and beads, looking-glasses, red paint, a stone pestle and mortar.

In what part of the state is Lancaster county? How bounded? What river washes the western coast? Describe the three largest creeks. In what part of the county is Lancaster city? In what direction is Columbia from Lancaster? Marietta? Strasburg? Fal-mouth? Farfield, Ephrata? etc.

What are some of the natural advantages, which this county possesses?

What appellation has been given to this county?

Some of the productions?

What roads pass through the county from east to west?

Describe the country, through which the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad passes.

With what objects are we delighted, when travelling this road in the spring?

With what natural advantage does Lancaster county abound?

What are the geological features?

- What useful article does the limestone of this district afford?
 What article is made here in great abundance?
 What hills intersect the county?
 What mineral is found in Mine Ridge on the Susquehanna river?
 For what are the bridges in this county remarkable?
 What is the length of the bridge which crosses the Susquehanna at Columbia?
 Which town is the seat of justice?
 What is the comparative size of Lancaster?
 What are the public buildings in Lancaster?
 What institution is connected with each church in Lancaster?
 What are the institutions for education? etc.
 Tell the story of the Indian massacre?
 How far from Lancaster is Ephrata? By whom settled? What do you remember about the Dunkers?
 For what is Columbia distinguished? How situated? Public buildings? How supplied with water?
 What are some of the interesting objects, that meet the eye, as we cross the Susquehanna River at Columbia?
 Where is Litiz? What buildings does it contain?
 For what is Litiz particularly noted? What is the dead house?
 What are some of the manufactures, mentioned in the catalogue?
 To the cultivation of what article has very considerable attention of late been paid?
 What are the most numerous religious denominations?
 What schools are established? What institution near the city of Lancaster? Number of newspapers printed at Lancaster?
 What remains of animals have been found here?
 What articles were discovered in excavating the State Canal?



DELAWARE COUNTY.

A SHORT ride from Philadelphia city, will bring you to the small county of Delaware. Here you will find large masses of the primitive gneiss, and see a great number of people at work in the quarries, preparing stone for building.

The alluvial land in this county, formerly covered with water, is now intersected by dykes, by means of which the water has been drained off, and the land being reclaimed, affords pasturage for immense flocks of cattle, which are brought from other places, and fattened for the Philadelphia market.

Here a mine of copper has been discovered. Delaware was at an early period, the favourite residence of the Swedes. Here, the first settlement in the province commenced, and

in 1682, when Penn came to take possession of his colony, he found a village, already beginning to flourish in this county. This village, called Upland, was distinguished for its hospitality to the pioneers, whom Penn had sent out the preceding year. They landed at this place in the month of December. That night the river closed, and they were kindly entertained by the inhabitants, until the return of spring.

In the county are numerous small streams, most of which flow into the Delaware. This river washes the southeastern coast, the Brandywine touches the southwest.

A large proportion of the inhabitants are the descendants of Swedes, English, Welsh, and Irish. The county is flourishing and well farmed, and the people enjoy, in profusion, the bounties of Providence. Here are 25 places of public worship, and a flourishing school recently established by the Haverford Association of Friends, at Haverford.

Chester is the county town. The public buildings of the county consist of a Lazaretto, in Tinicum township, a poorhouse and house of employment on a farm, a court house, a prison, a bank at Chester, and sixteen houses of public worship, nine of which belong to the Friends. Two newspapers are printed at Chester, and primary schools are established, pretty generally, through the county.

The exports consist of horned cattle and agricultural articles, such as rye, wheat, flour, and esculent vegetables. A vast amount of stone for building and curbing the side pavements is also sent away.

The farmers of Delaware county are said to be thrifty, honest, and well informed; the manufacturers are indefatigable, persevering and intelligent, and the mechanics are industrious, capable, and temperate.

The manufactories are numerous, and are established in almost every part of the county. A few years ago there were thirty-eight flour mills, fifty-three saw mills, fourteen woollen factories, twelve cotton factories, five rolling and slitting mills, eleven paper mills, two powder mills, one nail factory, four edged tool factories, two oil mills, one machine factory, one snuff factory, etc.

In what part of the state is Delaware county? How bounded? How is Chester situated? Darby? What river skirts the eastern boundary? What is the principal rock in this county? What use is made of it?

How has the alluvial land in this county, been reclaimed? What use is made of the reclaimed land?

For what is the county distinguished?

Of what people was it, at an early period, the favourite residence?

What facts are here mentioned in connection with Upland?

From what people have a large proportion of the inhabitants descended?

County town? Public buildings of the county?

Number of churches? Number of newspapers printed?

What schools are established?

In what do the exports of the county consist?

Mention some of the manufactories?



MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

THIS you will find a very pleasant county; every thing wears the aspect of wealth and comfort. Here are no mountains, but there are some bold and striking eminences in the northwest; and the face of the country is, generally, pleasantly diversified with alternate hills and valleys. A copper mine has been discovered, which is supposed to be valuable, and a lead mine, upon the Perkiomen, has been wrought to considerable advantage, but is now discontinued.

The soil is generally good, particularly along the Schuylkill valley. In some of the townships, limestone prevails, and the county is, for the most part, under the highest state of cultivation.

The Schuylkill river, the numerous dams on the Schuylkill Canal, and the creeks, which intersect the county in different directions, afford mill seats in abundance. Numerous mills are erected for manufacturing purposes, and being scattered all over the county, conduce, greatly, to the convenience of the inhabitants.

Besides the numerous common roads, which are uncommonly excellent, there are six stone turnpikes. A railroad has been constructed from Philadelphia to Norristown, through Germantown, called the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad. The cars, on this road, seem almost in perpetual motion. They transport the various articles, brought to Norristown by the Schuylkill Canal, the manufactures of Norristown, the marble, lime, limestone, and iron of Plymouth and Whitemarsh townships, and almost countless numbers of passengers. This county supplies nearly all the lime and limestone, used in the city

of Philadelphia, and immense quantities are annually shipped to New Jersey.

In this county are to be seen some of the finest exhibitions of bridge architecture. It is ascertained, that in number and excellence, the bridges of this county, with the exception of Philadelphia, surpass that of any county in the state. The Perkiomen bridge, which is of solid masonry, cost \$60,000, and that at Norristown \$31,000.

Montgomery county contains a number of flourishing towns. Willow Grove is a very pleasant village, much admired by the Philadelphians, who, during the summer, are induced, by its many attractions, to make it a place of frequent resort. Norristown, the seat of justice, is situated on the Schuylkill, sixteen miles northeast of Philadelphia. It was so named in compliment to Isaac Norris, an intimate friend of William Penn. "He was an early settler, a popular statesman, a judge of the province, and joint owner, with William Trent, of the township of Norristown." In 1830, the population was 1300. The public buildings are a large, handsome courthouse, surmounted with a cupola and bell, a jail, an academy, a bank, and four churches. Here also, is a library containing 1600 volumes, a Literary Society, a cabinet of natural history, six daily primary schools, and four Sunday schools. Three weekly newspapers are published. The manufacturing establishments are too numerous to be mentioned; the following are some of the most important. Timber mills, grist mills, a tin, carpet, cotton, and weaving factory, an extensive nail factory, and a mill for sawing marble. In the weaving department 30,000 yards of cloth are made weekly. Here we find almost every establishment, which could conduce to the convenience and comfort of man. Here the Schuylkill is crossed by a fine bridge, 800 feet in length; the town has a pleasant and healthy location, and its vicinity to Philadelphia, and the superior advantages which it possesses of water power and railroad, will, probably, be the means of its becoming a place of great manufacturing establishments. The Reading and Philadelphia Railroad passes through Pottstown, which is one of the most thriving villages in the county, containing about 6 or 700 inhabitants.

In this county is an almshouse, and a house of employment. The latter is erected on a farm of about 200 acres, on the east bank of the Schuylkill.

The religious denominations are various. The most numerous are Presbyterians, including the German Reformed. There is a county Bible Society and other benevolent associations have been formed.

Montgomery is distinguished for attention to agriculture. Various articles, such as beef, pork, butter, cheese, fruits, vegetables, etc., are here found in great abundance, and of a superior quality, a vast amount of which is sent to the Philadelphia market.

Not only Norristown, but the county in general, is distinguished for manufactories. There are 17 merchant mills, 99 grist mills, 76 saw mills, 3 marble or stone mills, 15 paper mills, 9 cotton factories, 3 woollen factories, 11 fulling mills, 27 tanneries, etc. On the Tacony creek is a chocolate manufactory, at which 30 tons of that article are annually made.

The county contains three academies, one at Norristown, one at Lower Merion and one at Hatborough, called Lollar Academy, endowed by Judge Lollar. Schools are established for the gratuitous instruction of poor children, in which hundreds are educated at an annual cost of three or four thousand dollars.

There are in the county, 6 public libraries, and five weekly newspapers are printed; 2 in the German language and 3 in the English. Among the public institutions, may be mentioned several societies for the apprehension of horse thieves. The result of their efforts has been very salutary. About five miles from Pottsville is a curiosity, consisting of large rocks, piled upon one another, apparently by the hand of man; some of which being struck with a hammer, will vibrate similar to an anvil or bell. One, in particular, has a sound somewhat resembling the old state house bell in Philadelphia. A remarkable fact, in relation to them, is, that while the musical rocks are all naked, the surrounding ones are all covered with moss. The place is called Kinglaberry or Singing Hill.

In what part of the state is Montgomery county? How bounded? What are the principal rivers? Describe the Schuylkill. In what part of the county is Norristown? In what direction is Willow Grove from Norristown? Hatboro? etc.

What is the general aspect of Montgomery county?

Soil? State of agriculture?

What number of turnpikes traverse the county?

What railroad has been constructed?

- What is said of the bridges in this county?
 Which of the towns are frequented by the citizens of Philadelphia?
 Which is the seat of justice? How situated?
 In compliment to whom was Norristown named?
 Public buildings? Literary establishments?
 What facilities has Norristown for becoming a great manufacturing place?
 What religious denomination is most prevalent?
 Some of the articles of produce?
 To what market is much of the produce of this county sent?
 Mention some of the various manufactories.
 Number of academies?
 Number of public libraries?
 Number of newspapers?
 What societies are mentioned among the public Institutions?
 What curiosity?



BERKS COUNTY.

HERE we find a German population; and it is not uncommon to meet with individuals among them who can neither speak nor understand English. The county was settled chiefly by Germans, and their descendants now occupy a great portion of the soil. This county lies in the Great Valley, between the Kittatinny and South Mountain, and in its geological formation, partakes of the features which so peculiarly distinguish this valley throughout the state, a distance of about 160 miles. The southern part is underlaid by transition limestone, the northern is composed of clay slate. The inflection of the rocks which form this valley, corresponds with that of the mountains, and where they meet they appear as if united by art. Iron ore is found in both formations but is more abundant, and of a better quality in the limestone than in the slate.

In the limestone section, the surface is comparatively level, and the soil rich. The slate region is more diversified, and the soil not so good. In the limestone formation, the inhabitants are subjected to the inconvenience of an unequal distribution of water; but in the slate formation, the diffusion is more equal.

This county is abundantly watered, and intersected, near the middle, by the Schuylkill river. The other principal streams are Maiden and Tulpehocken creeks. The Union Canal follows the banks of the Tulpehocken, and the Schuylkill Canal extends along the banks of the Schuylkill river nearly through the county.

Numerous roads intersect the county in every direction. Three of them are superior stone turnpikes. One leads from Reading to Philadelphia, one to Harrisburg, and the other to Orwigsburg.

Reading, situated on the east bank of the Schuylkill one mile below the mouth of the Tulpehocken creek, is the county town. The eye rests with peculiar pleasure on this beautiful little place. As we approach the town from the west, the objects, which first arrest the attention, are the towering steeples whose glittering spires seem almost to reach the clouds. We then descend a steep hill, and may employ ourselves in observing the bridge, the canal, the river, the precipitous banks, etc. Having ascended the opposite hill, we find ourselves in a handsome town, regularly laid out, with spacious streets, containing fine buildings of brick and stone. Like most of the other towns in Pennsylvania, Reading is laid out on a plan similar to that of Philadelphia, the streets running in straight lines, and intersecting each other at right angles.

Reading contains between seven and eight hundred houses, including a courthouse, public offices, a jail, three markets, two banks, an academy, and ten churches. The churches are, many of them, fine edifices. The Episcopal is a beautiful specimen of Gothic architecture. The steeple of the Lutheran church is 200 feet high, independent of the iron rod which supports the ball and vane, and is believed to be the highest steeple in the state. The town is well supplied with public houses. Most of them are large and commodious, and one is very spacious and elegant. The river is here about 600 feet wide, and is crossed by two fine wooden bridges, covered, and supported by stone piers and abutments.

Located in a rich limestone country, on the great western turnpike road, enjoying the advantages of a healthy atmosphere, and two canals, Reading bids fair to become one of the most important inland towns in Pennsylvania. At present, it is flourishing, and highly prosperous. Surrounded by streams, affording excellent mill seats, it has long been extensively engaged in the traffic of flour and grain.

The place is celebrated for the manufacture of wool hats. Engaged in this business, a large proportion of the inhabitants find support, and many have acquired wealth. The annual amount of hats, made here, is computed to be 20 or 30,000 dozens. Among the various other occupations of

the inhabitants, are printing, rope making, cabinet making, lime burning, etc. A large manufactory of stoneware has been established, and the town contains twenty large stores, besides several smaller ones. Five weekly newspapers are printed, two in the English language, and three in the German. Successful attempts have been made, in Reading and the vicinity, to cultivate foreign grapes, and considerable wine has been produced.

“No town in the Union surpasses Reading, in salubrity and beauty of situation. Standing upon a plateau, formed by the depression of magnificent hills towards the river, the plat is sufficiently level for the purposes of convenience, and sufficiently elevated to prevent the stagnation of waters. The hills around afford a rich variety of prospect for the lovers of the picturesque.” The bold ascent of the Blue Mountain, on the north, at the distance of seventeen miles is distinctly seen, and the intervening hills and valleys exhibit a succession of well cultivated farms, blooming in luxuriant vegetation. On the rise of one of the mountains, is Hamden spring, from which the town is abundantly supplied with excellent water, by means of pipes.

The population of Reading, as well as that of the county, is mostly German, and distinguished for industry and economy. The English language is, however, generally spoken, and taught in most of their schools. There is, besides, an academy, a large and handsome building, in which the classics and higher English branches are taught.

On a farm three miles from Reading is a poorhouse, and house of employment for the poor of the county.

Out of the town of Reading, the provisions for education are very limited, and in many places there are no schools for teaching even the rudiments of English education.

I wish you, my dear pupils, to recollect, that in this noble state of ours, there is a great deal of interesting scenery. For those who live in the city, and do not travel much, it is rather difficult to form just conceptions of its varied beauties. Some of you have been travellers, and still retain in recollection, the delightful scenery you have witnessed. Others I would wish to assist in forming some proper idea of the natural beauties, with which this region abounds. In travelling from Reading to Philadelphia, for instance, endeavour, in the first place, to look at the lofty as-

cent of the Blue Ridge, the numerous gaps, the extensive sidelong regions of cultivation at the foot of the mountains, the hills, and spurs of the mountains, scattered and thrown about in every varied beauty of form and size. As you gradually approach a more undulating surface, your attention is directed to the streams, the bridges, firm as the everlasting mountains, the mills, the kilns of limestone, the cattle upon a thousand hills, the elegant country seats, scattered trees and flowers, and the whole dressed in living green. You are invigorated with refreshing breezes, regaled with a delightful fragrance, and cheered with the sweet notes of the animated little songsters. And as you are whirled rapidly along in the stage, all these varied beauties are continually advancing near, or receding from view. At one time you ascend a ridge, and behold objects of interest far and wide, that cannot be numbered; again you descend, where your view is limited to a few objects of admiration.

In what part of the state is Berks county? How bounded? What mountains do you find on the map? Principal streams? Describe the Schuylkill? In what part of the county is Reading? In what direction is Unionville from Reading? Hamburg? Kutztown? etc.

By what people was this county mostly settled?

In what valley does the county lie?

In what formation is iron found most abundantly? What is the soil?

To what inconvenience are the inhabitants subjected in the limestone formation?

Canals in this county?

What number of stone turnpikes lead from Reading?

On what river is Reading situated?

As we approach Reading from the west, what objects arrest the attention?

What are the public buildings?

How high is the steeple of the Lutheran church?

By how many bridges is the river crossed at Reading?

What advantages does Reading enjoy?

In what trade has Reading long been extensively engaged?

For the manufacture of what article is Reading celebrated?

What number of hats is supposed to be made here annually?

Can you mention some of the various occupations of the inhabitants?

What number of newspapers is printed here?

What number of stores does Reading contain?

What foreign article has been successfully cultivated in Reading and the vicinity?

In what respect is Reading not surpassed by any town in the Union?

Describe the situation of Reading.

How is the town supplied with water?

What schools in Reading?

For what are the Germans in this county distinguished?

What are the provisions for education out of Reading?

What are some of the interesting objects, which arrest the attention as we travel from Reading to Philadelphia?



LEBANON COUNTY.

LEBANON is a fine county, possessing very great advantages both natural and artificial. It lies between the Kittatinny and South Mountain, in the same great valley as the preceding county, the soil being divided between the limestone formation and the slate. The limestone section produces an abundance of iron ore.

The surface of the county is much diversified. The northern and southern parts are mountainous, the central parts are level or rolling, and the soil, whether of limestone formation or slate, is highly productive.

The county is traversed, near the centre, by the Union Canal, and in every direction, by good roads. It is inhabited almost exclusively by Germans.

In East Hanover township between First Mountain and Second, is a noted cold spring, which possesses many attractions, and is a place of much resort.

Lebanon, the seat of justice, is situated on the turnpike road from Harrisburg to Reading. It is a very pretty village, regularly laid out, and the buildings are chiefly of brick or stone. The Union Canal passing near the town, conduces much to its commercial advantages. The town contains three or four hundred houses, five places of public worship, a library, a large brick court house, and a spacious stone prison, surrounded by a wall sixteen feet high.

Besides the public buildings in the town of Lebanon, there is in the county, a spacious almshouse, an academy, and several churches. There are Tract Societies, a county Bible Society, and at Lebanon, three weekly journals are published.

The manufactures of the county consist, chiefly, of iron, and woollen cloths. Cloths, for domestic purposes, are mostly made by the wives and daughters of farmers. As

a very high encomium, it is said, "that the agricultural skill of the county has all that German industry and perseverance can give."

In what part of the state is the county of Lebanon? How bounded? In what part of the county is the town of Lebanon? In what direction is Myerstown from Lebanon? Palmyra? Jonestown? etc.

Describe the principal streams?

What advantages does this county possess?

Between what mountains does it lie? In what valley?

What mineral is found in the limestone section?

What is the surface?

By what canal is the county traversed? What are the roads?

What spring is found in East Hanover township?

By what people is the county mostly inhabited?

Which town is the seat of justice?

What are the public buildings?

To what denomination does the greater number of churches belong?

What benevolent societies?

What do you recollect about the manufactures of the county?



DAUPHIN COUNTY.

DAUPHIN is, for the most part, a broken region, traversed by different chains of mountains. In surface and soil the county is equally diversified. One-fourth is so rugged as to be unfit for cultivation; one-fourth consists of woodland, abounding in hills, but susceptible of improvement; the remainder is cultivated, but has all the variety of soil, from the most unproductive slate, to the richest limestone, and still richer river bottom.

In this county we find a great variety of scenery, in some places it wears a bold, rugged, and forbidding aspect, in others, we are particularly impressed with the grandeur of the scene, while in a different direction, the eye calmly rests on a variety of objects, abounding in the beautiful.

Crossing the county from south to north, we traverse in succession the Conewago Hills, the Blue Mountain, the Second Mountain, Third, and Peter's. Several minor ridges might be mentioned. The mountains in the northern part of the county, are elevated from 600 to 900 feet above the Susquehanna.

At Harrisburg, the great limestone valley crosses the Susquehanna river. Here commences the most productive

limestone soil, and continues, in an easterly direction, through the county. Here, the bounties of Providence are diffused in great abundance, and the labourer is richly rewarded for his industry. On the margin of the Susquehanna is a portion of river bottom, which vies with the limestone in fertility of soil.

All the mountains of this county, north of the Blue Mountain, contains anthracite coal. Owing to its distance from the river, and the expense of transportation, very little has yet been mined. Operations have been commenced on the Third Mountain, Short Mountain, and Bear Mountain. The coal is valuable, and appears to possess some of the qualities of the bituminous. It has less specific gravity than the anthracite of Mauch Chunk, Pottsville and Wilkesbarre, kindles more readily, and burns with greater flame, but emits less sulphureous acid than the bituminous. It makes a delightful fire for the grate, and will be usefully employed in manufactories.

The western termination of the numerous veins of coal, which may be traced all the way from Mauch Chunk, by Pottsville, is apparently, on the abrupt termination of Short Mountain, where it is lost in Lyken's valley, 11 miles from the Susquehanna river. Here an extensive coal field has recently been opened. The mountain, at its termination, gradually spreads out into a wide and extensive plain, perfectly level. Suddenly, this plain sinks in the centre, forming a deep and swampy valley, extending five or six miles. Numerous springs flow into this valley, unite their waters, and produce a stream, which is supposed to have existed at a very early period. This passage is called Bear Gap, and is the only passage by which Bear Valley can be entered. Numerous veins of coal are found on both sides of the Gap. It is said, that the coal in this gap is so abundant, and the veins so numerous and extensive, that 28 can be opened sufficiently large to allow separate companies of miners on each vein, working over each other's heads all the way up the mountain. This is supposed to be one of the most extensive deposits of coal in the world; and its location promises a facility of mining, not elsewhere to be met with in the state.

The county is watered by the Susquehanna and several of its tributaries. The Susquehanna extends along the western boundary, for 48 miles.

Dauphin county has the advantage of a number of important turnpike roads. Three lead from Harrisburg to Philadelphia, two from Harrisburg to Pittsburg, and one from Harrisburg to Baltimore. A railroad runs from Harrisburg to Lancaster. Two fine bridges cross the Susquehanna, one at Duncan's Island, and the other at Harrisburg. Both are of wood, supported by stone piers, and protected by roofs.

Settlements in this county were commenced chiefly, by emigrants from Germany and Ireland, and their descendants compose the majority of population.

The prevailing religious denominations are German Reformed, German Lutheran, Methodist, and English Presbyterians.

Numerous manufacturing establishments have been erected.

The exports of the county consist of various agricultural articles, which are sent to the markets of Philadelphia and Baltimore. A great deal of traffic is carried on by means of rafts. They are so numerous, that in the spring the river seems, at times, almost covered with them. The appearance is very beautiful, and affords a striking evidence of the flourishing state of the country. They carry coal, lumber, vegetables, and various other commodities to market. It ought, however, to be stated that these rafts come from regions 150 miles above Dauphin county.

Harrisburg is the seat of justice for the county, and capital of the state. It is situated on the east bank of the Susquehanna, 97 miles from Philadelphia.

If, my dear pupils, you wish to form a just conception of the capital of your state, imagine yourselves riding along from Carlisle to Harrisburg, looking at the fields of grain and grass, the orchards, the different soils of limestone and slate, the streams, the meandering Conedogwinit, the villages, pleasant farm houses, etc. You see no prospect of any change, till unexpectedly, there is a bend in the noble turnpike, and suddenly a charming scene, one of the most beautiful combinations of nature and art, bursts upon your delighted view. You see the Susquehanna, studded with islands, the rafts descending the stream, the noble bridge, and the more distant town. But the most prominent objects, and those which strike the eye of the beholder with peculiar admiration, are the beautiful state buildings. They

stand on a delightful green eminence, fronting the river. In the centre is the capital, a magnificent structure of brick; at each end is a house for the principal offices of state; a little more distant is the arsenal, and in front are the river and bridge.

The eastern part of the town is located on a high bank between the river and the Paxtang creek; the lower part lies on the level plain, more remote from the river. The appearance is handsome, the streets are spacious, and intersect each other at right angles. In the centre of the town is a large square, and in the centre of this square, is the market.

Harrisburg contains public buildings belonging to the town, the county and the state. Those belonging to the town and county are a large court house, a stone jail, a Lancasterian school house, two banks, and a number of churches, belonging to different denominations.

The state house is an elegant building, and stands in the highest part of the town. The main building is 180 feet front, 80 feet deep, and two stories high. The front entrance is by a circular portico. The whole building is supported by six Ionic columns of stone, painted white, four feet in diameter, and 39 feet high. From the cupola may be seen one of the finest landscapes in the state, embracing a wide extent of cultivated country. In one direction is the bridge, in another an undulating or broken region of country; near the river are small fields or richly cultivated gardens, and farther distant, is a picturesque and romantic view of the river, winding its way through the mountains.

In 1830, the population of Harrisburg, including M'Claysburg, was 4307.

“Harrisburg was founded in 1785, by Mr. John Harris, who inherited the ground on which it stands from his father. The elder Mr. Harris was a native of Yorkshire in England, born in humble life, who migrated to America, soon after the first arrival of William Penn, bringing with him the whole of his property, 16 guineas. His first employment here, was in clearing away the wood, and in grubbing the streets of Philadelphia. Being an enterprising man, he soon became an active pioneer, and with the fruits of his industry, commencing a trade with the Indians, penetrated, by degrees, to the westward, until he reached the Susquehanna, on the left bank of which river he built himself a

cabin, and sat down permanently, at the spot where the town of Harrisburg now stands. His first purchase of land was a tract of 500 acres, bought of Edward Stephen, for 190 pounds. He opened a profitable commerce with his red neighbours, who were numerous about the Paxtang creek, and had several villages in the vicinity, along the Susquehanna shore. It happened one day, that a number of his Indian customers, who had been drinking freely, called for an additional supply of rum. On Mr. Harris's refusing to gratify them, they dragged him from his hut, and bound him to a mulberry tree, at the foot of which he now lies buried. They declared their intention to burn him alive, and bade him prepare for instant death. Dry wood was gathered, and fire in readiness to kindle it. The yells of the exasperated savages echoed along the shores, while with demoniac gestures, they danced around their victim. In vain he supplicated for mercy, and offered every thing in exchange for life. The fire was brought to the pile, and about being applied, when a band of friendly Indians burst from the forest, and set him at liberty. His liberators were conducted by his negro slave Hercules, who, on the first demonstration of violence, had fled to a neighbouring Indian village for succour. Mr. Harris gratefully emancipated the slave, to whose presence of mind and active zeal he was indebted for life, and the descendants of Hercules inhabit the town now built around the spot where he so nobly acquired his freedom. Mr. Harris, in order to perpetuate the remembrance of this deliverance among his descendants, directed that after his death, his body should be deposited at the foot of the mulberry tree. The trunk of that tree is still standing, which flourished in full vigor when William Penn first landed on the shores of the Delaware."

In what part of the state is Dauphin county? How bounded?

What river forms the western boundary? How is Harrisburg situated? Which way is Millersburg from Harrisburg? Middletown? Halifax? etc.

What is the soil and surface of Dauphin county?

What mountains do we traverse in crossing this county?

What part of the county has a limestone soil?

What is the soil bordering on the rivers?

What kind of coal has been found abundantly in this county? Why has but little of it been mined?

What qualities does the coal in this county possess?

What is the western termination of the numerous veins of coal?

Where is Bear Valley? Bear Gap?

What number of veins may be opened in Bear Gap?

What situation, in relation to each other, can the miners occupy?

What is the comparative magnitude of the singular deposit of coal here alluded to?

What facility of mining does the peculiarity of its location promise?

What turnpikes extend from Harrisburg in different directions?

What number of bridges cross the Susquehanna in this county?

By whom was Dauphin county settled?

Prevailing religious denominations?

To what place are the exports of this county sent?

What are the exports?

By what means is a great deal of traffic carried on?

For what is Harrisburg distinguished? How situated?

If you wish to form a just conception of the capital of your state, how must you imagine yourselves situated?

What scene suddenly bursts upon your view, as you approach Harrisburg? Most prominent object in this scene?

To whom do the public buildings of Harrisburg belong?

Mention the public buildings belonging to the town and county?

What account can you give of the state house?

What objects are seen from the cupola?

When was Harrisburg founded? By whom?

At what time did the elder Mr. Harris emigrate to Philadelphia? His first employment?

In what direction did he penetrate from Philadelphia?

At what place did he build himself a cabin?

Tell the story, relating to Mr. Harris and the Indians?



SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

THIS county you will find covered, in its whole extent, with ridges of mountains: having, with a very few exceptions, a rocky, sterile soil, but highly distinguished on account of its mineral wealth. But for this last mentioned circumstance, it might, for years, have remained an unbroken wilderness. The abundance of coal which the mountains contain, and for which the improvements of the river have provided a market, has greatly increased the value of the county. During the year 1834, 224,000 tons of coal were sent from the mines, which at an average price of \$6 per ton, would amount to \$1,344,000. But coal is not the only source of wealth in this county; the manufacture of iron is carried on very considerably.

The county is watered by streams which intersect it in different directions. The principal is the Schuylkill, from which the county takes its name.

The Schuylkill canal extends through this county to Port Carbon, two miles above Pottsville, and is connected with the coal regions by a railroad. Among the numerous improvements resulting from the discovery of coal in this county, the railroads are not the least considerable. The aggregate length of these roads, with their numerous laterals, would probably amount to nearly 100 miles.

Considering the mountainous surface and thin population of this county, the roads are very numerous. In all directions they may be seen winding through the valleys, around the mountains, and in some places boldly ascending the steep acclivities. A turnpike from Reading passes through the county.

Near the Schuylkill Gap, upon Mine Hill, is to be seen one of those singular curiosities, called a rocking-stone. The stone is flat, 18 feet long, 3 feet wide, and so exactly poised on another, that the slightest touch can make it rock like a cradle.

Orwigsburg, the county town, stands on an elevated situation, 7 miles above the Schuylkill Water Gap. The scenery here is delightful. The valley in which the town is located, is surrounded by lofty, beautiful and productive hills, and the neighbouring country, though composed of massy eminences, is well cultivated and fruitful. The town contains 150 or 200 dwellings. The public buildings are a courthouse, a jail, an academy, and a Lutheran church. The courthouse and academy are each surmounted by a cupola.

Pottsville is an interesting, and important place, highly distinguished on account of the very uncommon rapidity of its growth, and the prospect of its farther increase is in the highest degree flattering. The public buildings are an Episcopal church, a meeting-house, and a bank. The front of the bank is constructed of cast iron. Many of the buildings are three stories high, costly, and very handsome. The place contains a great number of stores, manufactories, etc. Indeed, almost every species of business, necessary to a flourishing village, seems here to be in successful operation. The town is remarkably healthy, and as an evidence of this fact, it is stated, that when the census was recently taken, only three of the inhabitants were confined to their beds by sickness, and that not a single deaf, dumb, or blind person was in the borough. The inhabitants deserve credit for their attention to Sabbath Schools. In 1833, there were

four schools, containing 475 scholars, 72 teachers, and libraries worth \$200.

Here, in the interior of the state, more than a hundred miles above tide-water, there is a fleet of upwards of 400 vessels, a fleet more formidable than that which bore the Greeks to the Trojan war, and composed of vessels, the smallest of which is almost as large as that in which Columbus ventured to cross an unknown ocean. In one week 78 vessels cleared from Pottsville, carrying to the seaboard the rich mineral treasures of the district, and during the same period 22 arrived from Philadelphia, laden with the luxuries of every clime!

“Pottsville has every requisite for becoming a great city, an uninterrupted navigation by the canal to Philadelphia, coal enough to supply the world for thousands of years; and if the resources of the country shall be developed with the same untiring activity by the next, as it has been by the present generation, Pottsville, bold as the assertion may seem, will rival the large cities of the seaboard in population and wealth.”*

“Those who delight in mountain scenery, would be fully gratified with a ride up the railroad, from Port Clinton to Tamaqua, which runs its distance by the sides, or in the neighbourhood, of hills lifting their wood-crowned summits above the clouds. Port Clinton is 7 miles southeast from Orwigsburg. Tamaqua is situated in a dell, in a wild mountainous and barren country. But the coal trade is here so vigorously carried on, that the town flourishes like the rose in the desert.”

The singular curiosity of a coal mine on fire, may be seen in the neighbourhood of Port Carbon. It is supposed that fire was communicated to the vein some years ago, since which it has been in a state of ignition, smoke having been seen issuing from the ground in various places. The fire is distinctly visible from the surface of the ground, by means of a shaft.

You are aware, my dear pupils, that the mountains are sometimes devastated by tremendous fires. It is stated, that in 1833, the woods on the mountains of Schuylkill, Northumberland, and several adjoining counties were on fire to a dangerous and alarming degree. The following extract,

* Hazard's Register.

from a Pottsville paper, will enable you to form some just conception of the appearance of such a fire:

“A grand and imposing spectacle, which language is inadequate properly to describe, was presented to our view by the near approach of the fires which have been ravaging and devastating, with considerable fury, the surrounding districts of country. In the afternoon, the close proximity of the devouring element, was announced by dense volumes of smoke, which were wafted to us by an easterly current, and completely enveloped and overshadowed our borough. The thick and murky vapor assailed our eyes and nostrils with much annoyance, and hung our streets with dark, intense, and almost impenetrable folds. The blood red disc of the sun, descending in the west, and the empress of the night, rising majestically in the east, with an equally lurid aspect, glared ominously from the firmament, through the impending mass. As the evening advanced, the Sharp Mountain exhibited the scene to which we have alluded; the broad acclivity of which, ascending to a lofty eminence, became enveloped in sheets of flame. Crowds of our inhabitants, both male and female, flocked from their homes to witness the sublime and brilliant spectacle. At first, the mountain seemed covered with myriads of flaming torches—anon the conflagration spreads—the flames were seen kindling, leaping, and running in various directions; rapidly ascending the tall forest trees, and encircling them with fiery wreaths, grappling and enclosing the giants in their glittering coils, etc. All this added to the grandeur of the splendid pageant. The inhabitants of Port Carbon were called forth to protect their houses and railroads from the impending destruction. In spite of all their efforts, about one hundred and fifty yards of Mill Creek Railroad was consumed.”

The Schuylkill valley is deserving of some little notice, on account of the quantities of coal found here. It is situated between Sharp Mountain and Mine Hill, and extends about 12 miles, in an easterly direction, from Pottsville. The Schuylkill river, here a small stream, winds through the valley; the railroad, which leads from the mine, follows the windings of the river. The veins of coal are cut transversely by deep ravines, which extend from the road in a northerly direction to Mine Hill. By means of these ravines, the mines are drained, and the miners are not subjected to the necessity of working under water.

- In what part of the state is Schuylkill County? How bounded?
 How is Orwigsburg situated? Pottsville? Describe the Schuylkill river. What mountains traverse this county?
 What is the surface? Soil?
 On what account is this county distinguished?
 The principal sources of wealth? Internal improvements?
 What do you recollect about the roads?
 What curiosity upon Mine Hill?
 Which is the county town?
 What is the scenery around Orwigsburg? Public buildings?
 By what means has Pottsville become distinguished?
 What facts can you mention, to prove that Pottsville is a healthy place?
 Distance of Pottsville from tide water? Size of the fleet?
 What number of vessels cleared from Pottsville in one week?
 What number arrived during the same period?
 What singular curiosity may be seen near Port Carbon?
 What do you recollect about the fires in the mountains?
 Where is the Schuylkill valley?
 On what account is it deserving of notice?



LEHIGH COUNTY.

THE natural features of this county are strongly marked. The surface is variegated, and the scenery bold and very picturesque. It lies mostly in the great Kittatinny Valley, the soil being about equally divided between the limestone formation and the slate. The Blue Mountain extends along the northern boundary, and the South Mountain passes through the southern section of the county. The soil is generally good; the limestone very productive; and although the surface is broken by mountains and deep ravines, it is well suited to the culture of grain, grass, and fruits.

The county is well watered. The principal streams are the Lehigh, the Little Lehigh, and the Jordan creek. The Lehigh creek has its rise about five miles from Allentown, in 3 or 4 beautiful springs of the finest water, all within 3 or 4 feet of each other. The water rises perpendicularly, and flows so copiously as to form a stream sufficient to turn a mill of 2 or 3 pairs of stones, about 300 feet from the springs. The Lehigh Canal extends along the northeastern boundary of the county, following the course of the Lehigh river. Near Allentown is a large basin.

Lehigh county is generally well supplied with bridges. At Allentown, a beautiful chain bridge has been thrown

across the river, over the Jordan creek at the same place, a stone bridge is now in progress, 186 feet in length; and over the Lehigh, has recently been erected an excellent frame bridge.

On the Jordan creek, about two miles from Allentown, is a remarkable limestone cave, near which is a spring, that has attracted much attention, called the Cavern Spring.

Lehigh contains some flourishing towns and villages, viz. Millerstown, Fogelsville, Segersville, Lymanville, etc. Allentown, the seat of justice, is situated at the junction of the Jordan creek and Little Lehigh, near the Lehigh river. It contains a spacious court house, a prison, a handsome academy, three churches, and some splendid three story brick buildings, with granite fronts, containing stores, vieing with those of the metropolis. Here, also, is a Collegiate Institution, styled the North American Academy, which commenced operations in 1836. The buildings, belonging to this institution, are large and elegant, on the eastern declivity of the hill on which Allentown is situated, and present a most beautiful, and brilliant appearance, as we enter the town from the east. The court house is built of hewn limestone—population about 2700.

Elevated above the surrounding country, Allentown is remarkably healthy; and, as a country residence, is one of the most delightful in Pennsylvania. Splendid Water Works have been erected, about half a mile from the town by means of which water from a cool spring is forced up a hill to the height of 140 feet, and distributed in cast iron pipes through the town.

“The scenery, around Allentown, is highly picturesque, and a walk to the Big Rock, on Lehigh Mountain, about three miles, from the town, amply repays the adventurer, by the grandeur, variety, and extent of the scenes there spread out before him. A thousand feet below, are seen well cultivated farms, stretching as far as the eye can reach, except on the north, where the vision is limited by the Blue Mountain. The river, after forcing its way through the Mountain, may be traced meandering through a country beautifully diversified, until it washes the base of the hill on which the town stands. Then uniting with several smaller streams, it rushes along the foot of the Lehigh Mountain, and is lost in the distance.

“Allentown is one of the oldest settlements on the

Lehigh river, and has been the scene of many bloody deeds. It was here that Col. Bird displayed such heroism, in the early wars with the Aborigines; it was here, during the Revolutionary War, that the bells, which chime so merrily at Christ Church, were concealed by the Americans; and it was here, at a still later period of our national existence, that the insurrection, in which John Fries bore so conspicuous a part, was fomented, and smothered in its birth." *

The population of Lehigh county is mostly German. The prevailing religious denominations are Lutherans, Presbyterians and Moravians. Here are 25 churches, and in every township, primary schools are established.

The county contains three forges, four furnaces, three powder mills, 40 or 50 grist and merchant mills, 8 or 10 oil mills and 15 clover mills. The exports consist, chiefly, of agricultural articles, which are sent to market by the Lehigh river. A large bed of copper has been discovered. The county abounds in iron ore and some of the best quality has recently been discovered.

In what part of the State is Lehigh county? How bounded?

In what part of the county is Allentown? Frysburg? etc.

Describe the Lehigh river? What mountains in this county?

What is the surface? Scenery?

In what valley is the county situated? Soil?

How is the county watered?

* "Fries was arrested, carefully tried by the court, found guilty of high treason, and sentenced to be hung. The death warrant was signed by the president of the United States, and the day was fixed, on which he should die. But just before the day came, some people went to the President, and asked him to permit a woman to see him, who had something to say to him. The President consented to see her; and a few kind friends went with her to his house. The President arose to receive her, but what was his surprise, to see this woman with ten children, all kneeling before him in tears! They were the wife and ten children of John Fries, kneeling and weeping, and interceding for the life of their father, who was condemned to die! The President stood in amazement, and the big tears came gushing down his cheeks, and his voice was so choaked he could not speak. With his eyes streaming with tears, and his hands raised toward heaven, he pushed away out of the room. Oh, what a moment of anxiety! Would he hear the petition or would he let the man die? In a few moments he returned with a paper in his hand. It contained a full and free pardon, for Mr. Fries. He gave it to Mrs Fries, and she went away, and returned joyful to her home, having her husband with her."

—*Todd's Lectures to Children.*

What account can you give of the Lehigh creek? What canal in the county?

How supplied with bridges?

What noted spring in the county?

Seat of justice? How situated? Public buildings?

Of what material is the court house built?

Population of Allentown?

What account can you give of the Water Works of Allentown?

What is the scenery around Allentown?

What important event took place at Allentown?

Tell the story contained in the note?

Prevailing religious denominations in the county? Number of churches? What schools are established?



NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

THIS county, on account of its superior canal, agricultural improvements, and mineral treasures, is one of the most interesting in the State. In regard to surface, it is highly diversified, more so than that of any part of Pennsylvania, or even of the United States. South of the Kittatinny, locally called the Blue Mountain, is a pretty extensive portion of the Kittatinny Valley. The very peculiar formation of limestone and slate, which is found in this valley from the Delaware river to the Susquehanna, is remarkably striking here. The limestone borders on the South Mountain, the slate on the Kittatinny, meeting in the centre of the valley. In the region of the former, we find the most superior soil, in the latter the bolder features of nature. Both are highly productive in grain, fruits, and pasturage. From many of the higher eminences of the South Mountain, the cultivated regions, in beauteous prospect, spread before the eye like a vastly extensive garden.

That portion of the county northwest of the Kittatinny, being diversified with mountainous ridges and valleys, varies in fertility. But the soil, north of the Blue Mountain, even where susceptible of cultivation, is much inferior to that which is south. Indeed, the mountain forms a line of demarcation between two climates. Vegetation is about a fortnight earlier on the south side of the mountain than on the north. This part of Northampton, however, is but little improved, and, with few exceptions, may be pronounced an almost unbroken wilderness. About one-fourth

of the county is cultivated,—about one-third is susceptible of cultivation.

The county is well watered by the Delaware, Lehigh, and their tributaries. It is bounded on the east by the Delaware river, which has, for thirty-five miles, a very meandering course through a mountainous country. The Lehigh is emphatically the river of this county, having within its limits, many of its sources, and the greater part of its course.

The principal canal in this county is the Lehigh Canal, which follows the windings of that river from Mauch Chunk to Easton, where it meets the State Canal and Morris Canal.

Various roads intersect the county in different directions. A turnpike from Philadelphia passes through it, and continues to the banks of the Susquehanna river. A number of good bridges have been erected. The principal are those over the Delaware at Easton, over the Lehigh at the same place, and at Bethlehem, at the Lehigh Gap, Lehighton, Mauch Chunk, etc.

Water Gap is the name given to the place where a river passes through a mountain. In this county, the two most distinguished, are the Delaware and Lehigh. They are objects of curiosity, conduce greatly to elevate and expand the mind of the beholder, and must be interesting to all who are fond of whatever is grand, picturesque, or sublime in nature. Here, the passing travellers stop, and in solemn silence, gaze on the exhibitions of nature's grandeur. The Delaware Gap is very crooked, the stream winds round the mountain, which seems to have been rent asunder for the express purpose of forming a passage for the assembled waters of the river. The cliffs rise perpendicularly from the water's edge to an elevation of 1,200 feet. The Lehigh Water Gap is a straight passage, and in height and steepness somewhat inferior to the preceding. Here, we are struck with the wildness, as well as the grandeur of the scene. The mountain is cleft quite down to the base, and a promontory of rocks and woods rises to an elevation of about 1,000 feet. On the right bank, the rocks are very precipitous, and are called the pulpit rocks; on the left, they recede a little, leaving a small strip of river bottom. The Lehigh Canal passes through this gap. Between the

Lehigh and the Delaware Water Gap is another gap, called the Wind Gap through which the turnpike road passes.*

In a frightful glen, of about 100 feet deep, is Moor's Cascade on Moor's Run. It consist of two perpendicular falls of about 40 feet each. The first descends into a basin, the second is dashed upon broken rocks. Just below is the Turn Hole, a whirlpool on the river Lehigh. On each side, perpendicular cliffs rise to an elevation of 150 feet.

But few manufacturing establishments are erected in this county. Ordinary articles are made, and much flax and wool are converted into a durable kind of clothing by the industry of females. The chief articles of exportation are flour, whiskey, lumber, coal, and iron. Large beds of iron ore have been discovered, and in the county are 2 furnaces and 3 forges. Near the Delaware Water Gap, are the works of the Pennsylvania Slate Company, where large quantities of school and roofing slate are procured, manufactured, and sent to market.

The inhabitants of this county are mostly Germans, and are distinguished for industry, sobriety, and enterprise. But in the subject of education, they manifest but little interest. There is, however, a college at Easton, an academy at the same place, and another at Stroudsburg. The college at Easton, called Lafayette, was founded in 1832, is under the superintendence of George Junkin, D. D. and has four instructors and 72 students. The Moravians have been long distinguished for attention to the rudiments of education, and their schools at Bethlehem and Nazareth have been extensively patronized. Primary schools are now established in some parts of the county.

* At various cross roads, in this vicinity, are finger boards, pointing to the Wind Gap, painted, probably, by some, who understood German better than English, and spelled in every way that letters could be arranged, so as to produce the sound of the name, as pronounced in the neighbourhood, such as WIND GAP—WINT GAP—WIND GAB—VINT CAT, etc.

MAUCH CHUNK.



UNDER this head, we will endeavour to give you some little account of the famous Coal Mountain, and the great improvements to which it has given rise. In this mountain is found a very important part of the coal formation of our state. The coal is said to have been accidentally discovered by a hunter of the back woods. The hunter's name was Philip. He took up his residence in this mountain, and having erected a rude dwelling for his family, resorted to his rifle as a means of support. He killed bears and deer, carried them to a neighbouring store, and received, in exchange, groceries, and other articles. On one occasion, his family were without food, and having spent the whole day in an unsuccessful attempt to procure game, he began to think of returning home. As the night approached, and he was walking pensively along, distressed for himself and family, he stumbled against a black substance, which from its appearance, he was induced to examine. Having heard that coal was formerly found in that mountain, he was cheered with the hope, that this might prove to be the very coal so long sought for. He took it to his dwelling, and the next day showed it to a gentleman, residing in that vicinity. Exceedingly interested about it, the gentleman took the specimen to Philadelphia, where on examination, it was found to be the real stone coal, and honest Philip was rewarded for the discovery.

“ This discovery excited much interest, and immediately after, in 1792, the first Lehigh Coal Company was formed, the mine was opened, but so great were the difficulties of transporting the coal to market, that the enterprise was abandoned. The mine remained in a neglected state till 1806, when some coal was brought to Philadelphia, but on trial, was thought to be rather an extinguisher of fire than an aliment. After two or three unsuccessful attempts to improve the method of bringing the coal to market, a gentleman, being encouraged to hope that he should succeed in igniting it, procured a cart load for his furnace, but wasted the whole of it, without getting up the requisite heat. Another cart load was obtained, the hands spent a whole night in endeavouring to make a fire in the furnace, and then left it in despair. One of the workmen, having left his jacket, returned in about half an hour, and was surprised to find the furnace glowing with a white heat. The other hands were summoned, and, on experiment, they found that the heat of the furnace was abundantly sufficient for their operations. The fire was replenished, and as letting it alone had succeeded so well, the method was tried again with the like result. Thus encouraged, another company was formed, vigorous and successful efforts were made to improve the navigation of the Lehigh, and, in 1820, coal was sent to Philadelphia by artificial navigation, and sold at the door of the purchaser, for \$8 50 per ton.

“ While efforts were making to improve the navigation of the river, a large quantity of coal was uncovered; and the process has been continued, till the excavation has a superficial area of 10 acres, varying from 30 to 70 feet deep. A turnpike was made from the river to the summit of the mountain, a distance of nine miles.

“ In 1820, the two companies were amalgamated under the title of the ‘ Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company;’ and in 1827, the company commenced the great work of excavating the Lehigh Canal, which was completed in 1829.

“ Mauch Chunk Mountain has been explored in various directions, and coal has been discovered, through its whole extent. The principal mine, however, is at the summit, and the stupendous masses of coal, being uncovered, are worked in the open air as in a stone quarry. The strata of coal, separated by thin seams of slate, are found in almost

every varied form, that imagination can paint. It is supposed, that some mighty force has shaken the mountain, and disturbed the original formation.

You may very naturally inquire, my dear pupils, what has caused this immense deposit of coal. But this question cannot, probably, be very satisfactorily answered. We would only remark, that it is generally believed, that the coal is a vegetable deposit, composed of immense masses of timber, collected by powerful currents of water.

“Hopes of procuring coal from a part of the mountain near to navigation, induced the company to excavate a tunnel 200 feet below the precipitous ridge. This tunnel is 16 feet high, 8 feet wide, and 790 feet in length. Here they found coal, but for various reasons, it was deemed inexpedient to work it. The expenditure, however, has not been in vain, as the tunnel serves to drain the great coal bed above it.

“Becoming satisfied of the inexpediency of making further progress with the tunnel, the company constructed a railroad from Mauch Chunk village to the great mine, a distance of nine miles. Besides this, there are various branch roads. Upon this road, coal is conveyed to Mauch Chunk on cars, containing one ton and a half of coal. Fourteen of these cars are connected together, and conducted by a single man. The observer is much interested in beholding the successive groups of wagons, moving rapidly in procession without any apparent cause. They are heard at a considerable distance, as they come thundering along with their dark burdens, and give an impression of irresistible force. At a suitable distance follows another train, and thus from 300 to 350 tons are daily discharged into the boats. The empty cars are drawn back by mules. But they ride down. They are furnished with provender, and four of them, being inclosed in one pen, are mounted on cars. Seven of these cars are connected in groups, so that 28 mules constitute the party. Their heads being directed downwards from the mountain, apparently surveying the fine landscape, they move rapidly along the inclined plain with a ludicrous gravity.

“The mules readily perform the duty of drawing up the empty cars, but having experienced the comfort of riding down, they seem to regard it as a right, and very reluctantly descend in any other way.

"A very extensive coal mine has been discovered upon Nesquihoning Mountain, four miles distant from Mauch Chunk. In the aggregate thickness of the strata, it far surpasses the coal at Mauch Chunk, and may be wrought with much greater facility.

"As an evidence of the expedition with which labor is performed at Mauch Chunk, the following statement of one day's work is inserted. Three hundred and forty tons of coal are quarried at the mines, loaded, and brought on the railroad nine miles, unloaded from the wagon, and loaded into the boats. The boats for this coal are all built the same day; and 4,000 feet of timber are sawed in one day and night."

The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company have recently extended their improvements of the navigation up the Lehigh river to Stoddertsville. The other great improvements, made by this Company, consist in villages. These are Mauch Chunk, Lowrytown, Anthracite, Nesquihoning, and South Easton.

Mauch Chunk village is 11 miles above the Lehigh Water Gap, on the west bank of the Lehigh river between rocky mountains, that rise in some parts precipitously, 800 or 1000 feet above the stream. To procure places for the dwellings, they were compelled to break down the adjacent rocks, and fill up a part of the ravine of Mauch Chunk creek. The company have erected about 120 dwellings, of which all, except those occupied by the superior agents and a few others, are of the plainest style, designed only for protection against the inclemency of the weather. The methodists have erected a meeting house, the only one in the village.

The company have, heretofore, from motives of policy, excluded, from their premises, all persons not immediately under their control. By this means, they have been enabled to enforce the practice of morality. Tippling houses, and the retail of ardent spirits are prohibited. Drunkards are not suffered to remain. Those, who abuse or neglect their families, or exercise cruelty to animals, are liable to be dismissed. They have a physician, to whom the inhabitants pay a stipulated sum, and he attends on the sick, without further compensation."

Easton is a borough, the seat of justice, and the largest town in the county. It is 56 miles from Philadelphia, situated at the junction of the Delaware and Lehigh rivers,

and Lehigh Canal, State Canal, and Morris Canal. The intermingling of the waters of these canals, forms a delightful pool. The town extends from the mouth of the Lehigh along the banks of the Delaware, for half a mile, to Bushkill creek, being mostly encompassed by water. The situation of the court house is very handsome, being in the centre of the town, surrounded by a public square. The other public buildings are five churches, an academy, and Lafayette College. The buildings are chiefly of stone or brick. An elegant wooden bridge is erected over the Delaware, another over the Lehigh; and there are two bridges over the Bushkill creek.

Lafayette College, is on a lofty and commanding eminence on the north side of Bushkill creek, and presents a front of 112 feet, overlooking the borough, the rivers, the canals, and the rich and flourishing country, for many miles in extent.

Easton is surrounded by very romantic scenery, bold, broken, and picturesque in a high degree. The soil is productive, and being well cultivated, affords a charming prospect. As the eye glances along the river bottoms, the hills, and the acclivities of the mountains, orchards, farm houses, farms, fields, and meadows commingle in every direction. Bushkill creek is said to be one of the finest streams in the Union. By its rapid, precipitous, and meandering course, the town is well supplied with mill seats.

In business, wealth, and enterprise, Easton is inferior to few towns in the state. It contains a great variety of manufactories, a library, consisting of 13,000 volumes, an interesting cabinet of minerals, and two banks. The town is supplied with water from a spring, which is about a mile distant. South Easton is a flourishing town with two grain or flower mills, two saw mills, a cotton factory, and about 100 dwelling houses. Other factories are about to be erected.

Bethlehem, situated on the north side of the Lehigh river, was the first considerable Moravian establishment in the United States. It is located on a gentle rising hill, and surrounded by a charming country. A fine stream and the Lehigh canal pass through the town. It contains about 120 houses and 800 inhabitants; and is plentifully supplied with water, from a spring at the foot of the hill. The water is forced up a perpendicular height of 114 feet, thrown into a cistern, and then conducted through the town.

Bethlehem has a large church, a Female Seminary, a school for boys, two Infant Schools, a Widows' House for the support of indigent widows, and a Sisters' House for the support of unmarried indigent females. The Female Seminary contains one hundred scholars, and, on an average, seventy boarders. The building is large and convenient, and a great degree of neatness and order is every where conspicuous. In front of the edifice is a fine promenade, where the young ladies exercise in damp weather; back of it, is a pleasant and delightful play ground and garden. The school is under the superintendence of the elders of the society.

"The Moravians are distinguished by some inviting peculiarities, among which their simplicity of manner, and love of music are the most remarkable. In the latter, almost every member is a performer. In the burial of their dead, they observe ceremonies different from those of the country in general. When a death occurs, part of the choir ascend the steeple, where a requiem is played, and the melancholy notes, as they fall upon the ear in a calm morning, are peculiarly solemn and impressive. The corpse is exposed in the "corpse house," a small plain stone chamber overhung by weeping willows, for the space of three days; at the expiration of which it is borne to the grave, accompanied by music. The grave yard is divided into plats, by avenues planted with trees; and males, females, adults, children, and strangers have appropriate and separate resting places. Each grave is marked with a small marble slab about a foot square, on which, according to the regulations of the society, the name, age, and place of birth of the deceased alone are noted.

In what part of the state is Northampton county? How bounded? What are the principal rivers?

Describe the Delaware. The Lehigh.

What range of mountains extends through the county?

In what part of the county is Easton?

In what direction is Bethlehem from Easton? Nazareth? Mauch Chunk? Williamsburg? Lehighton?

On what account is Northampton one of the most interesting counties in the state?

What is the surface? Soil?

How much later is vegetation on the north, than on the south side of the Kittatinny Mountain?

What portion of this county is cultivated? What portion is susceptible of cultivation?

What canal follows the windings of the Lehigh in this county? What other canals?

What are the principal bridges?

Mention four items relative to the Delaware Water Gap. Six relating to the Lehigh.

Name of a passage between the Delaware Water Gap and the Lehigh?

What amusing fact is mentioned in the note?

Mention four items relating to Moor's Cascade. Three relating to the Turn Hole.

What are the manufactures of this county?

What mineral is found here in large beds?

What proportion of the population is German? For what distinguished?

What literary institutions can you mention?

What people have long been distinguished for attention to the rudiments of education?

By whom was coal discovered at Mauch Chunk Mountain?

Tell the story of honest Philip.

In what year was the first Lehigh Coal Company formed?

Why was the enterprise of the Lehigh Coal Company abandoned?

Until what year did the mines remain neglected?

What opinion was formed of the coal, that was brought to Philadelphia, in 1806?

What do you recollect about the trial of this coal in a furnace?

What was the effect of this encouraging experiment?

What event, in relation to the Coal Companies, took place in 1820?

What important work did the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company commence in 1827?

When was the Lehigh Canal finished?

In what variety of form are the strata of coal found? By what occasioned?

What has probably caused this immense deposit of coal?

What induced the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company to excavate a tunnel in Mauch Chunk Mountain? Length of the tunnel?

What railroad has been constructed by this Company?

Describe the method of conveying coal from the mountain to Mauch Chunk village.

By what means are the empty cars drawn up the mountain? How do the mules descend?

On what mountain, near Mauch Chunk, has a very extensive coal mine been discovered?

What villages belong to the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company?

How is Mauch Chunk village situated?

By what means were places procured for dwellings at Mauch Chunk?

What number of dwellings have the Company erected at Mauch Chunk?

What persons have the Company excluded from their premises?

What practice have they, by this means, been enabled to enforce?

What are some of the regulations at Mauch Chunk?

What town is the seat of justice for this county?

How is Easton situated? What are the public buildings? What bridges at Easton?

How is Lafayette College situated?

What is the scenery around Easton?

What is remarked of the wealth, etc. of Easton?

How is the town supplied with water?

What peculiarity can you mention, in relation to Bethlehem? How situated? How supplied with water?

What literary and benevolent institutions in Bethlehem?

What can you tell about the the Female Seminary?

For what peculiarities are the Moravians distinguished?

What ceremonies do they observe, in the burial of their dead?



LUZERNE COUNTY.

WE here find ourselves in a romantic region of country, abounding in high, rocky mountains, and intervening fertile valleys. The valleys are highly improved; the mountains are not susceptible of improvement. The principal mountains are the Wyoming, Hell Kitchen, Lackawanna, Sugarloaf, etc. The Wyoming consists of two ranges which extend along on each side of the Susquehanna bottoms, encircling the valley of Wyoming. The Sugarloaf Mountain is a very singular elevation, having a circular base, and terminating in a point. It rises from the centre of Nescopeck Valley, and is so named, in consequence of its resembling a sugar loaf in form.

The principal valleys are Wyoming, Lackawanna, Nescopeck, etc. "The Susquehanna River running a southeast course from the New York State line, breaks through the mountains, and enters the Valley of Wyoming. Within 80 rods after its debouch into the Valley, it receives from the east, the Lackawanna River; then turning to the southwest, the Susquehanna flows in a placid sheet of water, but once slightly interrupted by falls, twenty miles to Nanticoke. In this distance of twenty miles, the mountains recede; so that, in the centre, from the top of one mountain to the top of the other, on the opposite side of the river it is about six miles. At Nanticoke they approach each other quite near, are precipitous and high; here too are the Nanticoke Falls. The water, compressed between these giant, and rugged hills, tumbling and dancing over the dam now erected at the Falls,

renders the scene strikingly grand. The Valley on both sides of the river, has a large extent of bottom land, or river flats. On the west side, about the middle of the valley, the flats extend two miles back. These lands are extremely rich, easy to work, and almost inexhaustible in their productiveness. The uplands in the Valley, though not naturally so fertile, or easy of tillage, yet, under good management, are made to produce wheat, corn, oats, and grass, in abundance. Many are of opinion that Wyoming Valley was once a lake, and the hypothesis is not without numerous facts and cogent reasons to sustain it.

"There are three or four points of view from which the Valley may be seen to advantage. From the top of Inman's hill, half way from Wilkesbarre to Nanticoke: from the top of Ross' hill, half way from Kingston to Plymouth: from Prospect-rock on the mountain southeast of the borough of Wilkesbarre. The summer view from the first, presents below, the large sheet of water, formed by the Nanticoke dam; the hills and dales of Hanover and Newport, farm houses and orchards, highlands covered with sheep, meadows alive with cattle, the flats waving with grass. On the opposite side of the river are the rich Shawney flats and the thriving village of Plymouth. To the northeast, you behold the spires and white houses of the borough—the long bridge with its noble arch, the Susquehanna like a beautiful riband, chequered with islands, winding slowly through the charming vale, as if it lingered, loath to leave a spot never equalled in loveliness. How tame are words! How inadequate all power of expression! to give even a faint idea of the loveliness of this summer prospect! Campbell's painting from the bright regions of fancy, with a rainbow for his pallet, could convey no just impression of its surpassing beauty.

"Rich and beautiful as is the prospect on the surface, it is cold, and lifeless, compared with the riches or beauty of what lies beneath the soil. Visit the Plymouth mines. Visit Bennett's great mine at Pittston. Drive your carriage between the pillars of anthracite in the great Baltimore mine; see the glittering coal reflecting all the hues of the rainbow, consider how necessary to human happiness, to prosperity, even to existence. See the inexhaustible stores, the boundless deposits, and say if another spot so rich and beautiful exists on earth. Wyoming Valley is about twenty miles in

length, and may average four miles in width. At a greater or less depth all this has layers of coal beneath the surface." Wyoming valley literally reposes on a bed of coal; for dig any where in the mountains, on the flats, or in the bed of the river, and coal is soon found.

In this county is found the Wyoming or Lackawannock coal field, which is very extensive, including about one-third of the territory of Luzerne. It passes through the interior of the county, from the border of Columbia on the west, to Wayne on the east, and is encircled by two parallel ridges of mountains, its form being that of an ellipse. Its length is about 68 miles, having an average breadth of about five miles.

"The existence of coal in this region was known at a very early day, long before it was discovered in either of the other coal fields. It was used before the period of the Revolutionary War, and its present and prospective value may have tended to stimulate those long and direful conflicts, for the jurisdiction of the soil, during which the valley was strewed with the bones of its patriotic defenders. In the years 1775 and 1776, several boat loads of coal were taken down the Susquehanna, and hauled to the United States' armory at Carlisle, for the manufacture of arms. In 1768, it was first used by a blacksmith who came into the Wyoming valley as a Connecticut settler, and having succeeded in burning it in his shop, it soon became the only fuel used by blacksmiths in the valley. It was first used in grates, in 1808, and now forms one of the most important articles of commerce in the county."

And now, my dear pupils, if you would like to take an imaginary excursion with me up the Susquehanna to Luzerne county, and there, in the township of Plymouth, enter a coal mine, I will endeavour to give you a description of it. You must imagine an extensive coal region, containing 75 acres, being 27 feet in thickness. In front of this tract is a long, deep hollow, through which passes a small stream, and the road leading to the mine. The coal strata present an elevated front, rising from the margin of the stream. The miners excavate the bank, and in this subterraneous abode, employ themselves in removing the coal. At certain distances, they leave large blocks to support the roof; which is composed of solid limestone rock, covered with gravel, clay, and probably, with another stratum of

coal. As they penetrate the mine, it is found, that the coal increases in quantity, and improves in quality. Twenty years have elapsed since mining operations have been commenced in this place, and for the last eight or ten years, thousands of tons have been annually removed, and yet, wonderful to relate, they have not excavated one acre of the stratum of coal. The rule for calculating coal in mines, is to allow one cubic yard to the ton. According to this rule, there are 5,000,000 of tons in this single bed; and should 50,000 tons be removed yearly, it would require 100 years to exhaust the mine.

Luzerne is chiefly watered by the Susquehanna and its tributaries. The natural curiosities consist, principally in water-falls, of which there are several. One of the most considerable is Buttermilk Falls in Falls township, where the creek pours its waters over a precipitous rock 30 feet high. The name has arisen from the foaming of the waters, which produces a colour resembling buttermilk. The streams are all rapid and furnish excellent mill seats.

It is supposed, that about one-twelfth of this county is cultivated, and about one-third is fit for cultivation. Some portions of the remaining two-thirds might afford subsistence for sheep and large flocks of cattle.

The only important minerals, yet discovered in the county, are anthracite coal and iron ore. Two forges have been erected for the manufacture of iron.

Wilkesbarre is the county town. It was so named to perpetuate the memory of Wilkes and Barre, two distinguished British statesmen, friendly to the Americans during the Revolution. It is beautifully situated in the valley of Wyoming, on the east side of the Susquehanna, regularly laid out, and has a fine square in the centre. In this square are the court house, county offices, and jail. The town contains besides an academy, a Methodist and Presbyterian meeting house, and an Episcopal church.

“There is not, perhaps, in Pennsylvania, a more desirable place of residence than Wilkesbarre. Situated in a fertile and healthy valley, surrounded by mountains, on the banks of one of the noblest rivers in North America, it combines the means of comfort, and the charms of the most delightful and picturesque scenery, with the prospect of active and lucrative trade.”

Carbondale, a flourishing village, situated at the termina-

tion of the Lackawaxen Railroad, has sprung up within a few years, and now contains two thousand inhabitants. It is the seat of the coal mine of the Hudson and Delaware Canal Company, and owes its origin to the extensive operations carried on here, in excavating the coal and preparing it for market. It is said that 500 tons of coal are daily taken from this mine, carred over the Lackawaxen Mountain, and discharged into the North river, a distance of about 120 miles. The expenditures of the company on their road, canal, and mines, exceed \$2,000,000.

The coal mines, here, are very interesting, and are thus described by a traveller. "They are about 12 or 20 in number, the entrance to which, is by an aperture of about ten feet square, in the bank or high ground, the extent of which varies according to the operations carried on in them. The one we entered was more than 600 feet in length. Taking lighted candles with us, we followed our guide through a narrow subterraneous passage, in a horizontal direction, meeting the smaller cars, conveying the coal out, and others returning empty, and passing over deep wells or shafts, sunk into the mines below us, till we came near the extremity, where the work of excavation was going forward. The mines branch off in different directions as the veins run, and in each of these were men at work, some lying flat on their sides, and with their pick axes, delving into the coal beds—others drilling holes above, for the operations of blasting with gunpowder—others breaking coal to pieces and lading it into cars, and others pushing and drawing these out to the mouth of the mine—a small rail-tract being laid its whole length. All is a busy, bustling, strange and infernalish sort of scene, the glimmer of lights at a distance—the smell of gunpowder, and the vapour arising from it—the dark swarthy fellows at work, and the general darkness that reigns on every side, where it is not broken by some flickering lamp or candle, all conspire to make a strange impression on the mind of a stranger not altogether free from fear."*

The county is crossed by a number of roads, turnpikes, and others. One stage from Philadelphia to Buffalo, and one from Washington to Sackett's Harbour pass through Wilkesbarre. Travellers, either in the pursuit of pleasure

* Hazard's Register.

or health, would find it delightful to bend their course toward this inviting spot. And, however much they might be charmed with the scenery in the country through which they pass, they would linger long in this more charming valley. Here they could inhale its invigorating air, examine its mineral treasures, and admire its varied, and picturesque scenery.

So inviting have been the delightful valleys of Luzerne, so rich and productive the soil, that generation after generation have, with bitter and cruel contentions, endeavoured to get possession of it. Not only the Indians of the forest, but the Connecticut emigrants, have moistened it with their blood. The only civil war, which marred the peace of Pennsylvania, while a colony, occurred in this delightful region. And to their praise be it remembered, that during the Revolution, no portion of the state displayed more heroism, nor suffered so much, as did the people of Luzerne.

“In story, Wyoming is no less rich, than in natural beauty and mineral treasures.” And though we have dwelt long in this delightful valley, yet we think the following account of the Massacre of Wyoming too interesting to be omitted. It is dated Wilkesbarre, September, 1834.

“After one of the most romantic rides through the valley of Wyoming, where the powers of language fail to convey the enjoyment that every passenger must partake, and that we deeply felt, we arrived at Wilkesbarre at 10 A. M.; and after a little refreshment, set out to visit the monument at Wyoming, six miles distant. We there found a very obliging old man, who took pleasure in communicating to us all the information in his power. The monument is in the highest spot of ground in the neighbourhood, and erected over the bones of the unfortunate sufferers in the Massacre of Wyoming, 54 years ago. We visited, also, an old lady, remarkably intelligent for her age, whose maiden name was Butler. Her father was one of the first forty, who ventured from Connecticut into the valley, (then a wilderness,) and afterwards removed their families. There they built the fort, called Fort Forty, and hearing that the Indians were on the eve of attacking them, they retired into it, but became impatient of their confinement, and in the ardor and rashness of youth, more than 300 sallied forth to meet the enemy, leaving the women and children behind them. They

chose the place where the monument now stands, on account of its elevation, for waiting the approach of the Indians, whom they did not suspect of being so near. But the bloodthirsty men of the forest, bribed and instigated by the English, were concealed among the bushes, and rushed upon them with overpowering force. A few escaped and ran to the river, but some, even of these, were shot while they were swimming over; the rest were cruelly slaughtered.

"The Indians removed their own slain, but left the others lying on the field, and hastening to the village, burnt down every dwelling, and then proceeding to the fort, (in which was, at that time, the old lady, above mentioned, then a young girl,) ordered every individual, infants, mothers, and aged women, to leave it in three hours, upon pain of death. Easton, 40 miles distant, was the nearest settlement, and thither the poor creatures bent their steps. Many, however, perished on the way. At the end of six weeks some of the men ventured back to the scene of their woes, hoping to find the bones of their slaughtered companions, but to their surprise, every corpse was as perfect, as on the day of the massacre. They had dried, and could be recognised. They were interred on the spot, and fifty years afterwards, the bones were taken up to be enclosed in a durable box, and placed in one corner of the monument with due solemnities. Three hundred skulls were found, the most perfect of which have been preserved, and kept in a little building close by, for the inspection of visitors. We examined them, and found on every one the marks of the scalping knife. In some were large round holes, made by the bullets, in others fractures and holes, two inches in diameter, the work of the murderous tomahawk. We were exceedingly interested by all we saw and heard, and the old lady appeared gratified by the interest we exhibited."*

* *Count Zinzendorf*.—In the summer of 1742, Count Zinzendorf, of Saxony, arrived in the Valley of Wyoming, on a mission to the Indians. This nobleman is believed to be the first white person that ever visited this lonely spot. He was the reviver of the ancient church of the United Brethren, and had given protection, in his dominions, to the persecuted Protestants, who had emigrated from Moravia, and who, two years before, are said to have made the first settlement in Pennsylvania.

The Count, in his zeal for the conversion of the Indians, had formed a resolution to visit the Shawanese; and, although he had heard much of their ferocity, yet, he proceeded on his projected plan. He arrived,

In what part of Pennsylvania is Luzerne? How bounded? What river intersects this county? Describe the Tunkhannock creek. Lackawannock. Nescopeck.

How is Wilkesbarre situated? In what direction is Wyoming from Wilkesbarre? Pittston? Carbondale?

What are the natural features of this county?

Mention some of the mountains. Valleys.

How is Wyoming Valley situated? Dimensions?

How is this Valley bounded? What river passes through it?

What coal field lies in this county?

What portion of this county does the Lackawannock coal field include? By what is it encircled? Dimensions? At what period was the existence of coal known in the Lackawannock field?

In what year were loads of coal, from this field taken to Carlisle? For what purpose?

and pitched his tent on the banks of the river, a little below the town. At this, the Shawanese were alarmed, and a council of chiefs having assembled, the declared purpose of Zinzendorf was deliberately considered. To these unlettered children of the wilderness, it appeared altogether improbable, that a stranger should brave the dangers of the ocean, three thousand miles broad, for the sole purpose of instructing them in the means of obtaining happiness after death, and that too, without requiring any compensation for his trouble and expense. Thinking, therefore, that his real object must be a selfish one, and, such as would, probably, be very injurious to themselves, they concluded to assassinate him.

Zinzendorf was alone in his tent, seated upon a bundle of dry weeds which composed his bed, and engaged in writing when the assassins approached to execute their bloody commission. It was night, and the cool air of September had rendered a small fire necessary to his comfort and convenience. A curtain, formed of a blanket and hung upon pins, was the only guard to the entrance of his tent. The heat of the small fire had roused a rattlesnake which lay in the weeds not far from it. The reptile, to enjoy the fire more effectually, had crawled slowly into his tent, and passed over one of his legs, undiscovered. Without, all was silent, except the gentle murmurs of the river, at the rapids, about a mile below.

At this moment, the Indians softly approached the door of the tent, and slightly removing the curtain, contemplated the venerable man, too deeply engaged in the subject of his thoughts to notice either their approach or the snake, which lay extended before him. At a sight like this, even the heart of a savage shrunk from the idea of committing so horrid an act, and quitting the spot, they hastily returned to the town, and informed their companions, that the Great Spirit protected the white man, for they had found him, with no door but a blanket, and had seen a large rattlesnake crawl over his legs, without attempting to hurt him. This circumstance, together with the arrival of some friends soon after, procured Zinzendorf the friendship and confidence of the Indians, and, probably contributed essentially towards inducing many of them, at a subsequent period, to embrace the Christian religion.—*Hazard's Register.*

What number of acres does the coal field, here described, contain? Thickness of the stratum? Of what is the roof composed? By what supported? Number of tons in this single mine?

What natural curiosities in this county? What portion of the county is susceptible of cultivation?

What important minerals have been discovered here?

Which is the county town?

Why was Wilkesbarre so named?

How situated? How laid out? Public buildings?

How is Carbondale situated?

Mention five items relating to Carbondale.

What contentions have taken place in the valley of Wyoming?

Conduct of the people of Luzerne, during the Revolution?

Give an account of the Wyoming Massacre?

Tell the story of Count Zinzendorf contained in the note?



NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

HERE we again find ourselves in a mountainous region, abounding with anthracite coal, and containing some beds of iron ore. The Mahanoy coal fields of this county are very extensive, stretching from the Mahanoy Mountain, through an extensive valley into Schuylkill county, a distance of not less than 50 miles. The western termination of this coal field is within eight miles of the Susquehanna river. The vicinity of the river, the convenience of transportation, and the superior quality of the coal, afford to this region, very great advantages.

Some of the mountains, in this county, are Line Mountain, Mahanoy, Shamokin, and Limestone Ridge.

Northumberland is abundantly watered, being washed by the Susquehanna 20 miles, by the West Branch 20, and by the North Branch 10. Besides, it has a number of large creeks. The State Canal follows the Susquehanna through the county.

The county has a large portion of river bottom, and, notwithstanding its numerous mountains, it has much good soil, and some of the very best.

A turnpike road intersects the county, and a railroad extends from Pottsville to Sunbury, near the junction of the Susquehanna with its western branch. A branch railroad is to be constructed to Danville. This road is called the

"Girard railroad," in memory of the late Stephen Girard of Philadelphia.

This county was originally settled by English; but the persevering, industrious, and hardy Germans are now in possession of the soil.

The Presbyterians are the most numerous religious denomination; but there are Lutherans, German Reformed, Methodists, Baptists, and Quakers. The number of churches is about 30. There are Tract Societies, a county Bible Society, and numerous Sunday School Associations. At the town of Northumberland is an academy, and many schools are established through the county, and continued throughout the year. Four weekly newspapers are printed, two in the German language, and two in the English.

The scenery of Northumberland is picturesque, abounding in the beautiful and sublime. A number of flourishing villages adorn the Susquehanna. They are delightfully located, and in beauty and comfort vie with the most interesting towns in the interior of the Union. One of these pleasant towns is Northumberland, situated at the confluence of the north and west branch of the Susquehanna. It contains about 150 dwellings, three churches, an academy, a town house, a market house, and a bank. Being thus favourably located for business, Northumberland will, probably, become one of the most important inland towns in the United States. A beautiful bridge across the Susquehanna connects this town with Union county; another leads to Sunbury. The Shamokin Dam, across the river here, which is 2783 feet long, has been twice re-built, and still retains a very precarious existence.

Sunbury, the county town, is a very pretty place, beautifully situated on the east side of the Susquehanna, below the Shamokin Dam. It contains 250 dwellings, three churches, a court house, etc. The bridge, which connects this town with Northumberland, is about a mile above the town, and is in two parts, separated by an island.

Milton is a flourishing village, 14 miles north of Sunbury. Here is a bridge across the Susquehanna, a Lancasterian school, and a very flourishing academy.

In what part of the state is Northumberland county? How bounded? How is Sunbury situated? Which way is Northumberland from Sunbury? Snyderstown? What are the principal rivers?

Through what counties does the northern branch of the Susquehanna pass? The western branch? Describe the Mahanoy creek, etc.

What are the principal minerals found in this county?

What is the extent of the Mahanoy coal fields?

What are some of the mountains?

How is the county watered? What canal in the county?

What is the soil? What railroad has been constructed?

By whom was the county originally settled?

What people now possess the soil?

What religious denomination is most prevalent?

How many churches in the county?

What benevolent associations?

What schools have been established?

What number of newspapers is printed?

How is the town of Northumberland situated?

What bridges have been erected at Northumberland?

Which town is the seat of justice? How located?

What buildings does Sunbury contain?



COLUMBIA COUNTY.

COLUMBIA is situated on the Appalachian Mountain, and is richly supplied with mineral treasures. Anthracite coal is found on that part which is east of the Susquehanna, and iron ore, of a superior quality, has been discovered in all parts of the county.

The surface is greatly diversified by mountains, hills, and valleys, and the more productive river bottoms.

The North Branch, and the State Canal pass through the southeastern part of the county. At Berwick, there is a very fine bridge, and another at Danville. Says Dr. Matheson, in his visit to the American churches, "I found Danville in a very interesting condition, as it regarded religion. One or two revivals of religion have lately taken place. Many, in the best informed, and most influential classes of society, have bowed to the authority of Christ, and professed to be his disciples."

"The population amounts to 1500. There are three places of public worship; viz. Methodist, Presbyterian, and Episcopalian. About 850 persons attend church of whom 325 are communicants. There are, besides, three Sabbath Schools, containing 320 children, and a temperance Society, which is prosperous. Ardent spirit is not used in the town, either by religious, or irreligious people."

The inhabitants are mostly Germans, attend to agriculture, and export wheat, clover seed, whiskey, pork, etc.

Danville, the county town, is situated on the North Branch and contains a court house, jail, a prison, an academy, etc.

In the county are twenty-two places for public worship, nearly half of which belong to the Methodists. Here are Temperance Societies, a Bible Society, a Missionary Society, and Sunday Schools are established in various places. Three newspapers are published in the county.

In what part of the state is Columbia county? How bounded? In what part of the county is Danville? In what direction is Jersey-town from Danville? Catawissa? Washington? etc.

What river passes through the southeast part of the county?

Describe the North Branch.

On what mountains is the county situated?

What minerals are found here? What is the surface?

What canal passes through the county?

What bridges are mentioned?

By what people is the county mostly inhabited? Employment?

County town? How situated?

Mention eight items relating to Danville?

How many places of public worship does the county contain?

Religious denomination most prevalent?

What benevolent institutions are mentioned?



PIKE COUNTY.

HERE we find ourselves in an uncultivated region with few inhabitants, and still fewer improvements. The most prominent natural features of this county, are a mountainous surface, and a rocky, barren soil, covered, in some parts, with valuable timber. The inhabitants depend, mostly, on their forests for support. Along the borders of the Delaware, however, the aspect of things is totally different. Here we find extensive, fertile valleys, thickly populated, and highly cultivated.

Milford, the seat of justice, has a high location on the banks of the Delaware? Here the eye embraces a wide extent of country. We see the bridges, the river, the highly cultivated alluvial flats on its borders, and extensive portions of New York and New Jersey.

The inhabitants are chiefly employed in preparing timber for the market, and in rafting it down the Delaware. There are, however, in the vicinity of Milford, extensive glass works.

The only church in the county, in 1832, was one at Milford. There are two academies, one at Milford, and one at Dingman's Ferry, and recently, efforts have been made for the establishment of primary schools.

In what part of the state is Pike county? How bounded?

In what part of the state is Milford?

What river washes the eastern boundary?

What canal follows the windings of the Delaware river?

Describe the principal creeks.

What is the surface of the county? The soil?

From what do the inhabitants derive their principal support?

Which town is the seat of justice? How situated?

What forms the chief employment of the inhabitants?

What manufactories are situated on the Delaware, near Milford?



WAYNE COUNTY.

WE are here brought to the northeast corner of the state, and to a region of country highly elevated. The surface is greatly diversified. Its most prominent features are extensive uplands, long narrow valleys, and a few lofty eminences. The elevation of these uplands is estimated at about 1,300 feet above tide water.

The two most noted mountains are Moosic and the Sugarloaf, which last is a spur of the range washed by the Delaware river on the east. From the summits of these mountains, the prospect is delightful, embracing an extent of country as far as the eye can reach. The height of these eminences is 600 feet above the uplands, making a total elevation of 1,900 feet above tide water.

The county is highly ornamented by a great number of beautiful lakes. With only one exception, these elegant little sheets of water are seen to sparkle in every township. From fifty to three hundred acres are covered with these crystal fountains. Many of them are the sources whence flow some of the most important streams in the county.

In the neighbourhood of the mountains, the elevations are bold, and many of them very precipitous. Moosic Moun-

tain, like an immovable barrier, extends along the western border of the county. In some places, lofty elevations of massy rocks, spread along the shores, rising almost perpendicularly from the water's edge.

The streams of this county are numerous. Some of them are tributary to the Susquehanna, but the principal ones flow into the Delaware. The Lackawaxen, a rapid stream, intersects the county, flowing through a deep, narrow, fertile valley, and is the grand recipient for most of the other streams, conveying their waters to the Delaware. Middle creek is remarkable for its rich, extensive, and fertile valleys, and for the high cataract, over which it is dashed, with inconceivable velocity, into the Lackawaxen. The Waalenpaup.ck river is an interesting object. At first, the course is very rapid, then almost imperceptible, till the bed is suddenly depressed, and a deep chasm, of seventy feet, is presented, down which the water is precipitated with great violence. Then sweeping furiously over a bed of rocks, it rushes forward, and within the distance of a mile and a half from the mouth of the creek, dashes over three successive falls, the aggregate height of which is 320 feet.

In this county is the Lackawaxen Canal. It commences at the termination of the Delaware and Hudson Canal at M'Carty's Point, and unites with the railroad at Honesdale. Wayne is remarkable for the number of its turnpikes. Six roads of this kind, completed and in good order, traverse the county.

Bethany, the seat of justice, has a fine elevated location, on a commanding eminence, which declines on every side, except the north, and overlooks the adjacent country for a considerable distance. It is a beautiful little village, distinguished for the taste and elegance displayed in many of the buildings. It contains fifty dwellings, a court house, a Presbyterian church, and an academy. Near the town are some glass works, where from ten to twelve thousand boxes of window glass are made annually.

Honesdale, situated at the termination of the railroad and commencement of the canal, a few miles east of Bethany, has become a flourishing town. It is the grand depot for merchandise and produce for a large extent of country. Upwards of 200 cars arrive here daily from Carbondale, loaded with coal and lumber.

The forests of this county afford a variety of wild fruits

among which are cherries, plums, grapes, gooseberries, whortleberries, cranberries, shellbarks, chestnuts, butternuts, and bechnuts. The sugar maple abounds, and some families make between 300 and 700 pounds of sugar annually. The inhabitants derive their greatest source of wealth from their forests.

In what part of the state is Wayne county. How bounded?

In what part of the county is Bethany? In what direction is Honesdale from Bethany? Damascus? Clarksville? etc.

What are the most prominent features of this county?

What is the elevation of Moosic Mountain and Sugarloaf?

By what natural objects is this county highly ornamented?

What peculiarity relates to the Lackawaxen river?

For what is Middle creek remarkable?

What do you recollect about the Waallenpaupack?

What canal has been constructed in this county? What railroad?

How many turnpikes traverse the county?

Which town is the seat of justice? How situated? Public buildings?

Boxes of window glass made at the glass works?

What number of cars pass daily from Carbondale to Honesdale?

What kinds of wild fruits do the forests of this county afford?



SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY.

THIS county forms the northeast corner of the state and belongs, mostly to the secondary formation. Indeed, it is a question not yet settled by competent geologists whether the whole of it does not belong to that formation. Near the eastern line of Susquehanna, anthracite coal has been found, which crosses, at one point, the Susquehanna coal field not far from Carbondale, in Luzerne county.

The surface of this section of the state is moderately uneven; and the hills, running parallel with the streams, are adapted to grain, and may be cultivated quite to their summits. Some elevations have the name of mountains, such as Ararat, Elk, and Lackawannock; but their ascent is gradual, and soil excellent. Elk Mountain, in the eastern part of the county, so called because it was once the favourite resort of that animal, is a short, but bold, and conspicuous ridge. It is broken, by a slight indentation in the middle, into what is termed the North and South peaks. The north is the most elevated, being upwards of 2000 feet

above tide water, and affords, from its summit a prospect of the most magnificent description; requiring only to be known, to turn aside the passing traveller, to revel on its surpassing loveliness and grandeur. Overlooking the Lackawanna and Moosic, which are in the immediate vicinity, the view is terminated, southwardly, by the Blue Ridge, in which the Wind Gap and Delaware Water Gap are both distinctly visible. Eastwardly, the beholder can distinguish the extension of the Blue Ridge in New Jersey and New York, stretching upwards along the Delaware, and still beyond, another range, until it is lost in the greater elevation and bolder view of the far famed Katskill. On the north and west, the view takes in the whole of that immense tract of beautiful undulated table land, comprehended in the bold sweep made by the Susquehanna river. Here it first enters Pennsylvania at the northeast extremity, and then, as if deterred by a succession of mountain fastnesses through which it would have to pass, or repentant at leaving its parent state, it turns again across the line, and does not reenter Pennsylvania for many miles. Here is presented a combined view of all the beauties of mountain and rural scenery. Bold mountain bluffs indent the extreme distance along the wide and graceful sweep of the river. On the intervening hill sides, which rise apparently one above another, like an amphitheatre, until the horizon is reached, various tracts of cultivated ground appear, as if cleft out of the deeper green of the forests; while here and there, gleaming in the light of the setting sun, many a crystal lake is seen adding life and brilliancy to the picture.

While summer is shedding its softening influence, while fanned by the breath of heaven, who can stand on such an eminence, as is here attempted to be described, and look unmoved on the scene before him? Who can gaze on the cloud-embosomed summit of the distant mountains, the waving bed of green, with its softened lines and shining waters, and not feel a deep, but indefinable sense of the rich loveliness of nature?

This county is admirably watered. The north branch of the Susquehanna runs across the northeast corner of the county, and then makes a sweep nearly around three sides of it. The other principal streams are Mishoppen, Tunkhannock, Wyalasing, Conewacta, Salt Lick, Choconut, Drinker's and Lake creeks. These, having their sources

among the undulations of the table land included in the "great bend" made by the rivers, as before described, flow northwest and south as from the centre to the circumference of a circle.

The Tuscarora tribe of Indians, on their emigration northward, made this region their residence for a number of years. Near Snake creek is a salt spring, from which these and a portion of the Delawares who contemporaneously inhabited the country about Depont, on the Delaware river, derived their supply of salt. The saline vein being very small, and enveloped in a larger one of fresh water, an attempt was made a number of years since, by Mr. De Heart, to obtain an additional supply by boring. This design was subsequently prosecuted for several hundred feet, by Archolas Biddle, Esq. whose property it became, together with a large tract of land in the vicinity. In boring, no increase of salt water was obtained; but a stream of carbonated hydrogen gas has been introduced into the spring, which, together with its saline and other peculiar properties, has rendered it medicinal to a beneficial extent. It has already become a place of very considerable resort.

Small lakes of fine limpid water, filled with a great variety of fish, are found in almost every township. On the margin of one of these beautiful sheets of water, in the western parts of the county, is the elegant mansion of Dr. Rose. He was an early settler, owning extensive tracts of land in the vicinity, and now cultivates one of the largest farms in Pennsylvania. He aided much in bringing this county into notice, and inducing its rapid settlement. The late Henry Drinker, another extensive land proprietor in this region, also contributed very largely to the same object. This he effected, by opening roads, and especially by his judicious and lenient course of conduct toward the early settlers.

This county produces various species of grain. Some however, are much more successfully cultivated than others. Buckwheat grows extremely well; but the seasons are too cold and short for Indian corn. The natural grasses are often great impediments to the cultivation of grain. They grow here most luxuriantly, and, as is believed, spontaneously. Large tracts, that have never been cultivated, yield abundant crops of herd's grass, clover, etc.

The winters, in Susquehanna, are comparatively long and rigorous, continuing till the last of April or the first of May. Then "joyous spring looks out and smiles," the earth is divested of her wintry garments, and vegetation progresses with a rapidity unknown in more forward regions. The great elevation of the county, which occasions the severity of climate in the winter season, ensures a salubrious atmosphere in the summer months, and renders it one of the most healthy climates in the state.

Montrose, the seat of justice, has an elevated and central position, affording an extensive and delightful prospect. The town contains about 150 dwellings, three neat churches, a court house, an academy, and a bank. Three newspapers are printed here. There is also a public library and a county Lyceum. There are several other thriving villages in the county, as New Milford, Dundaff, Great Bend, Hadford, and Springville. At Great Bend is a female boarding school, at Mannington is a boarding school for boys; and within the county are twelve or fifteen churches, belonging to Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, and Universalists, and two Catholic chapels.

Susquehanna was set off from Luzerne, to which it originally belonged, in 1812, and was, at the same time organized for judicial purposes. It was settled mostly, by emigrants from New England, who brought with them their characteristic enterprise, industry, intelligence, and the elevated tone of moral feeling of their fathers.

In describing this county we ought not, perhaps, wholly to neglect two or three of its remarkable and picturesque water falls. On a branch of Lake creek, near the Salt spring, is a succession of these cascades of about 50 feet each, where the creek breaks over a high ridge and falls into the valley of the larger branch. At the foot of the lower fall, and continuing for some distance downward, along the stream, the banks are at least 200 feet high, perfectly precipitous, and fringed at the top, and on each side, with tall hemlocks, forming a singularly, wild, and romantic glen. Into this glen the light streams, chastened and cold, struggling as it were, to dispel the deep gloom below.

In Harmony township there is another cascade still more remarkable. A very considerable stream falls about 30 feet over a ledge of rocks, the strata of which are disposed in regular gradations, not unlike the steps of an elevated

portico, each step or stratum becoming thinner or lower towards the top. Almost opposite to this, into the same basin, another stream precipitates itself from an elevation of more than 100 feet, and is converted into a glittering spray long before it reaches the bottom.

In what part of the state is Susquehanna county? How bounded? In what part of the county is Montrose? How is Dundaff situated? Friendsville? Great Bend? Harmony? Describe the North Branch. What are some of the streams of this county which flow into the North Branch?

To what geological formation does this county belong?

What kind of coal is found here?

What is the surface?

What names are given to some of the elevations in this county?

Why is Elk Mountain so named?

Describe Elk Mountain.

What are some of the objects which may be seen from the North Peak?

How is the county watered?

What river runs across the northeast part of the county?

In what directions do the rivers, which have their sources in the undulations included in the great bend, flow?

What Indians inhabited this county for a number of years?

From what spring did the Indians obtain their supply of salt?

By what means were attempts made to obtain an additional supply of salt? Result?

What natural objects are found in almost every township?

Mention five items relating to Dr. Rose. Four relating to Henry Drinker.

What are some of the productions of this county?

Mention four items relating to the climate. Nine relating to Montrose.

What other thriving villages? What schools are mentioned?

Number of churches?

To what county did Susquehanna originally belong?

Mention five items relating to the first settlers. Seven, relating to the falls on Lake creek. Three, relating to the cascade in Harmony township. Three, relating to a stream opposite to the cascade in Harmony township.



MONROE COUNTY.

MONROE is a county in the northeast part of the state, for which a law was passed during the session of the legislature of 1836. It is composed, in part, of the south townships of Pike county, and the northeast of Northampton.

The north part is mountainous, and the inhabitants are chiefly devoted to the lumber business. The remainder is hills; much of it is rough, but some of it contains good land. It is watered by Bushkill and Broadhead creeks, and other streams. The Lehigh river flows on its west line.

In what part of the state is Monroe county? How bounded?

Of what townships is it composed?

Face of the county?

To what business are the inhabitants chiefly devoted?

By what streams is it watered?



BRADFORD COUNTY.

THIS county, though far to the east, belongs to the great secondary formation, and contains bituminous coal, salt springs, and iron ore, in great abundance. It has a rocky, hilly surface, and the soil though diversified, is mostly of an inferior quality. On the Susquehanna, and other large streams, extensive tracts of excellent alluvial are found; but between the water courses, the land is mostly broken and unproductive. Bradford contains no regular chain of mountains, but comparatively low, scattered, and barren hills.

The county is well watered by the Susquehanna and its numerous branches.

Towanda is the seat of justice. But few villages are found in the county. The population consists, chiefly, of emigrants from New England and their descendants.

Athens, one of the oldest and prettiest villages in this part of the state, is about 13 miles north of Towanda. The Susquehanna river enters the township of Athens, from the northeast, and the Tioga from the northwest. Near the town of Athens the rivers approach each other within a mile. Below that town they diverge, widening the distance between them to about a mile and a half, but unite about two miles above the south line of the township. Over the Tioga is a bridge 450 feet long, and 28 wide, resting on four stone piers.

In 1831, a Geological Society was formed here, whose object is to procure specimens of minerals, and have them analyzed. One newspaper is published in the county, called the Bradford Settler.

The exports consist of grain, flour, fruits, whiskey, salted provisions, live stock, lumber, etc. These articles are conveyed to market by the Susquehanna.

In what part of the state is Bradford county? How bounded? How is Athens situated? Towanda? etc.

In what geological formation is this county?

What minerals abound here? Face of the country? Soil? Seat of justice?

Of what people do the inhabitants consist?

What society was formed here in 1831?

Number of newspapers?

MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS.—NO. 2.

What peculiar sect inhabited the village of Ephrata?

What is the comparative size of Philadelphia?

Where is the Paoli monument?

What army suffered greatly at Valley Forge?

At what place are 20 or 30,000 dozen of wool hats made annually?

What great manufacturing village is seven miles from Philadelphia?

From what township are 60,000 corn brooms annually sent to market?

What river passes by the village of Manayunk?

What counties are mostly settled by emigrants from New England?

When was Harrisburg founded?

Where is Valley Forge?

How is the Eastern Penitentiary situated?

In what county is West Chester the seat of justice?

In what direction is Northampton county from Lehigh?

What counties are intersected by the north branch of the Susquehanna?

In what county do the streams flow as from the centre, to the circumference of a circle?

By whom was Harrisburg founded?

In what county is Pottsville situated?

Where is the Girard College located?

In what county is the Lehigh Water Gap?

In what county is Doylestown?

What people are distinguished for simplicity of manners, and love of music?

On what river is Bristol?

What practice have the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company been enabled to enforce at Mauch Chunk village?

In what county is Montrose?

In what county is Mauch Chunk Mountain?

What is the perpendicular height of the cliffs at the Delaware Water Gap?

In what county is found a valuable mine of black lead?

By whom was coal discovered in Mauch Chunk Mountain?

What village is 11 miles above the Lehigh Water Gap?

What number of towns in Eastern Pennsylvania are supplied with water by artificial means?

In what county occurred the Wyoming Massacre?

What town is the centre of internal improvements for the state?

What charitable institution merits the highest praise?

Aggregate number of volumes in the public libraries of Philadelphia?

In what county have the people manifested a deep interest in the education of their children?

When was the Sunday School Union established?

What town is particularly celebrated for the rapidity of its growth?

In what county is Danville the seat of justice?

Near what place may be seen the singular curiosity of a coal mine on fire?

In what corner of the state is Wayne county?

In what county is Allentown the seat of justice?

What town is located at the confluence of the Lehigh and Delaware rivers?

In what respects is Northampton one of the most interesting counties in the state?

What beautiful valley is 20 miles long?

What was the first considerable German settlement in the United States?

In what part of the state is Susquehanna county?

What opinion was formed of the coal, brought from Mauch Chunk to Philadelphia, in 1806?

In what part of the state is anthracite coal found?

Into what three great sections is Pennsylvania divided?

In what direction is Northumberland county from Dauphin?

In what part of the state is Pike county?

In what county is Milford the seat of justice?

At the confluence of what two rivers is Easton?

What county has a great number of beautiful lakes?

What minerals abound in Western Pennsylvania?

Number of churches in Philadelphia?

Number of volumes in the Philadelphia Library?

What number of public squares in Philadelphia?

In what county is Chester the seat of justice?

Which county was the favourite residence of the Swedes?

For what was Upland distinguished?

What number of prisons in Philadelphia county?

In what direction is Philadelphia county from Montgomery?

What man, distinguished for wealth, commenced his life without money, in the occupation of a sailor?

Length of the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad?

To what geological formation does Central Pennsylvania mostly belong?

What river unites with the Delaware six miles below Philadelphia?

In what county do six bridges cross the Schuylkill river?

What institutions are the glory of Philadelphia?

Where is the University of Pennsylvania located?

What county is called the garden of Pennsylvania?

What sect of Christians lived chiefly on roots and vegetables?

Cost of Philadelphia Water Works?

In what county is Reading?

In what direction is Lancaster county from Chester?

Length of the bridge which crosses the Susquehanna at Columbia?

In which town is the highest steeple in the state?

What are some of the curiosities in the Philadelphia Museum?

What is said in commendation of the Franklin Institute?

Why was the colony, settled at Ephrata, so called?

When was the Franklin Institute incorporated?

In what valley is Berks county?

What building contains the room, in which Independence was declared?

When was the Philadelphia Institute incorporated?

What canal intersects the county of Lebanon?

Which is the handsomest public edifice in Philadelphia?

What is the capital of Pennsylvania?

What counties, in Eastern Pennsylvania, border on the Susquehanna river?

What situation, in relation to each other, can the miners occupy in Bear Gap?

Through what counties does the Columbia and Philadelphia Railroad pass?

What is the Geological formation of Philadelphia county?

What bridge cost \$300,000?

What articles were found, while excavating the State Canal near Bainbridge?

Native place of Stephen Girard?

What town is celebrated for the manufacture of wool hats?

Population of Philadelphia?

To what inconvenience are the inhabitants subjected in limestone countries?

In what valley is Wilkesbarre?

What counties border on the Delaware river?

LETTER XVII.

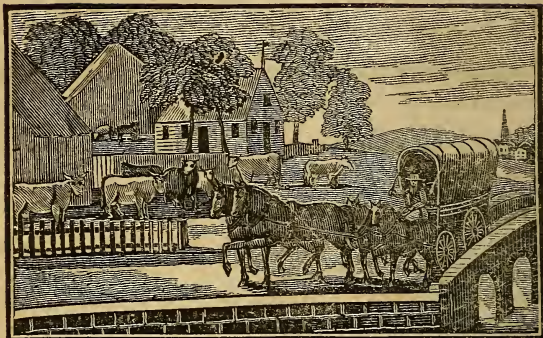
CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

*A Description of the Counties, with the Principal Towns,
etc.*

In this great section of the state you will find the following

Counties.	When formed.	Population in 1830.
York,	1749,	42,859
Adams,	1800,	21,378
Cumberland,	1750,	29,226
Franklin,	1784,	35,037
Bedford,	1771,	24,502
Somerset,	1795,	17,762
Cambria,	1804,	7,146
Huntingdon,	1787,	27,145
Perry,	1820,	2,980
Juniata,	1831,	7,672
Mifflin,	1789,	21,690
Union,	1813,	20,795
Centre,	1800,	18,879
Clearfield,	1804,	4,803
Lycoming,	1795,	17,636
Tioga,	1804,	8,978
Potter,	1804,	1,265
M'Kean,	1804,	1,439

YORK COUNTY.



This county contains a portion of the three great geological formations. The primitive is in the eastern part, and extends over nearly one half the county; the secondary occupies the central portions, and contains a strip of limestone, in which excellent marble is found; the remainder belongs to the transition.

The Conewago Hills cross the northeast corner of the county, and the South Mountain extends along the boundary on the northwest. Excellent slate suitable for roofing, is obtained in Peach Bottom township, and in the adjoining part of Lancaster, on the opposite side of the river. In other places specimens of marl, copper, and gold have been discovered, and iron ore is found, in a great number of places, throughout the county. Four furnaces and six forges are in operation.

York county is well watered. The Susquehanna, winding along the eastern coast, receives the Great Codorus, Conewago, Yellow Breeches, Muddy creek, etc. On the latter stream a number of mills and a forge of the largest kind have been erected. The falls on the creek is an interesting object. The stream becomes so contracted, that a person can easily step across, and the whole volume of water tumbles over a rock, nearly perpendicular, into a rocky basin below. The height, however, is very inconsiderable, being only about 10 or 12 feet. Fish of various kinds col-

lect here, in their passage up the stream. The Codorus is a valuable stream, running through the town of York, and has been rendered navigable by the enterprising and industrious inhabitants of that place. A railroad, commencing at Columbia Bridge, passing through York, and extending to Baltimore, is under contract, and will soon be finished; and also one to Gettysburg.

This county is divided into 25 townships, contains a number of flourishing towns and villages, and probably, has a greater number of excellent turnpikes than any other county in the state.

York, the seat of justice, is a wealthy flourishing town, on the Codorus creek, 83 miles west of Philadelphia. It is a neat village, and well built, situated on an elevated plain, surrounded by hills which are highly cultivated, and covered with the most luxuriant verdure. It contains a court house, an academy, a prison, a bank, eleven places of public worship, and, including the villages of Buttstown and Freystown, about 5000 inhabitants. An almshouse and a Theological Seminary * belonging to the German Reformed Church, are situated near the town. During the Revolutionary War, when Congress were driven from Philadelphia, they retired to York, and occupied the court house, now standing in the town. Though it sufficed for this important occasion, it is now too small for the business of the county. Here are two churches for the blacks, and a Catholic chapel. All the churches in this place, with one exception, are substantial brick buildings, in which there is, usually, service on the Sabbath in the morning and evening, but we are sorry to say that the afternoon of this sacred day is mostly spent in walking about and visiting. Sunday Schools are established in the town, and there is a Bible Society, Temperance Society, and a Female Charitable Association, called the Dorcas Society, a Female Education Society, and a Missionary Society, composed of females belonging to the Reformed Church, the Lutheran, and the Presbyterian, auxiliary to the American Board of Foreign Missions. Five weekly newspapers are published here, three in the English language, and two in the German; a county Lyceum, was established, in 1835, and has about 50 members and a cabinet of minerals. Weekly meetings are

* This Seminary is shortly to be removed to Mercersburg, where a High School is established.

held by the Lyceum, in which are lectures, or discussion of questions at every meeting. The town is supplied with water from a neighboring spring, and is almost proverbial for its healthfulness.

During the session of Congress in this town, in 1777, Philip Livingston, a member of that body, died here, and was buried in the cemetery of the German Reformed church. A monument has been erected to his memory, consisting of a pyramid of white marble, surmounted by an urn.

The grape has been successfully cultivated in this region, but is now almost given up. Several persons have, recently, begun to plant mulberry trees for the manufacture of silk.

There are 5 incorporated towns in the county; among the number is Hanover, which stands on a fertile valley southeast of York. It has about 1200 inhabitants, publishes two weekly newspapers, and is noted for industry and morality.

This county was formerly noted, for having serious and bloody contentions about their boundaries. It is about a century since the first settlements were commenced by emigrants from Germany and the north of Ireland. Previous to the year 1728, unauthorized settlers seated themselves on land in this county, but at the close of the year, they were removed, at the request of the Indians. In the year 1731, Cressap and others, under a pretence of a title from Maryland, located themselves on the same lands, from which the former intruders had been driven off. The consequences of these unlawful proceedings, were long, angry, and bloody contentions, until, finally, by the interference of the king and council, Cressap was captured, and the contention terminated.

This county contains about 30 churches, belonging to Lutherans, German Reformed, Presbyterians, Methodists, Episcopalians, Quakers, etc. A county Bible Society is established, and Sunday Schools are common throughout the county.

“The business of the county is chiefly in agriculture, or in manufactures, immediately connected with it. The skill of the farmer has been much improved by the instructions of Mr. Barnitz, of York. He has introduced, and rendered common the finest breeds of neat cattle, sheep, and swine, and has originated several new objects of culture. Among

the latter are the grape and the sunflower. The cultivation of the sunflower is novel in this region. It is cultivated like Indian corn. Any land, that produces corn, will produce from 50 to 60 bushels the acre of sunflower seed, and it is worth 75 cents per bushel. This seed yields a large quantity of excellent oil. The oil is used by clothiers, is highly esteemed in the manufacture of printer's ink, and for burning in lamps, where purity and brilliancy are required. It is a good salad oil, and taken medicinally, it is as useful as the castor oil, and more pleasant. The seed is a palatable nutritious food for cattle, the strong fibrous parts may be made into pack thread, the white shining substance into paper, and the large roots, naked stems, and other waste parts, may be used for fuel."

The annual exports from this county consist of grain of various kinds, whiskey, pork, clover-seed, iron, etc., and amount to nearly \$2,000,000.

In what part of the state is York county? How bounded? What river washes the eastern boundary? Describe the Codorus creek. Canewago. In what part of the county is York? In what direction is York Haven from York? Hanover? Strasburg? etc.

What geological formations does this county contain?

What minerals are found here? Number of furnaces and forges in operation?

How is the county watered? Mention four items relating to Muddy creek?

What useful article is found in Peach Bottom township?

Comparative number of turnpikes in this county?

Which town is the seat of justice?

How is York situated?

Public buildings in York?

Number of churches?

What seminary is situated near York?

On what occasion was the court house in York occupied by Congress?

What benevolent Societies are there in York?

What account can you give of the county Lyceum?

To whose memory has a monument been erected in the cemetery of the German Reformed church?

What town in the county is noted for industry and morality?

Population of York?

What contentions have been carried on in this county?

What benevolent societies in this county?

In what does the business of this county consist?

By whose instructions has the skill of the farmers been much improved?

What new subjects of culture has Mr. Barnitz originated?

What useful article does the sunflower yield?

To what useful purposes has the oil of the sunflower been appropriated?

What uses may be made of different parts of this plant?

What are the exports of this county?



ADAMS COUNTY.

THIS is a pleasant county; but you must not be disappointed, should you find, that the natural features are not so particularly interesting here, as in some other parts of the state. The surface is, however, greatly diversified. In some parts the mountains begin to show their lofty eminences, and occasionally, there is a delightful intermingling of the sublime and beautiful. On the north and west borders of the county, is to be seen the first great chain of hills west of the Atlantic, frequently denominated the South Mountain. The most valuable minerals, found in this mountain, are iron and copper. This county has two furnaces.

In Adams county the streams are not navigable, but afford excellent mill seats. Some of the more important ones are Conewago, Marsh creek, Middle creek, etc. There are several sulphur springs, the most important of which are York Sulphur Springs in the northern part of the county. Speaking of these springs, a visiter says, "they undoubtedly possess sanative qualities, and are situated on a spot so elevated, that every breeze must have healing in its wings." The buildings are large and commodious, the bounties of Providence are furnished in rich profusion, and the place is much frequented, especially by the fashionable people of Baltimore.

The county has 88 miles of turnpike road, and 15 or 20 public bridges.

There is a diversity of soil, from the most unproductive slate, to the richest limestone. But the improvements in agriculture are not great, the people being too tenacious of ancient customs. The principal trade of the county consists in the exchange of agricultural articles for foreign goods.

The inhabitants are composed chiefly of Germans, and emigrants from New Jersey.

The county contains 30 churches, many of which belong

to the Lutheran German Reformed. In 1826, this denomination established a Theological Seminary near Gettysburg. It is under the superintendence of Dr. Schmucker, has two Professors, and about 20 students, and a library containing 7,000 volumes. The edifice is a fine four story brick building, located on a commanding eminence about half a mile from the village. Near the Seminary are two neat, and commodious dwellings for the Professors. At the same place is Pennsylvania College, established in 1832, under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Krauth as President, containing about one hundred students. A very handsome brick edifice, which is to be occupied by this institution, has recently been erected. It consists of a centre building, with a portico and columns, has two wings, is 150 feet in length, and four stories high. When completely finished, it will be one of the most tasteful buildings in the state.

Adams county contains about 15 or 20 villages, the most important of which is Gettysburg, the seat of justice. It has an elevated location, encircled by a delightful country, in a state of high cultivation. It is said that there are few places in the state, in which there is more intelligence than in Gettysburg, or in which the moral or social feelings are more sedulously cultivated. The town is supplied with water by artificial means, contains about 2,000 inhabitants, a court house, county offices, a prison, and six churches. Three weekly newspapers are published here, and one, in the German language at Abbottstown. The town is noted for the manufacture of carriages of all descriptions.

In what part of the state is Adams county? How bounded? Describe the Conewago creek. In what part of the county is Gettysburg? In what direction are York Springs from Gettysburg? Petersburg? Fairfield? etc.

What is the surface of this county?

What chain of hills is found here?

What springs? Which are the most important?

What does a visiter say of the York Sulphur Springs?

From what place do the fashionable people frequent these springs?

What is the soil?

By what people is the county inhabited? Number of churches?

Religious denomination most prevalent?

What Theological Seminary is located near Gettysburg? Number of Professors and students?

What College at Gettysburg? How many students?

Who is President of the College at Gettysburg?

Which is the county town? How situated?

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

THIS county lies in the great Kittatinny Valley, and partakes of the singular formations, which distinguish this valley in its whole extent. The eastern part, composed of limestone, is comparatively level, possesses a superior soil, but is subjected to the inconvenience of an unequal distribution of water. The western part of the county, occupied by the slate formation, has an inferior soil. Iron ore is found in different parts, but, principally, in the limestone section.

The most considerable streams, in the county, are the Yellow Breeches in the northeast, and the Conedogwinit in the southwest. There are several remarkable springs in the county. Letart Spring creek turns two mills just at its source, and Big Spring has its banks studded with mills. Some of these are, Sulphur Spring near the foot of the Blue Mountains, Boiling Spring near the base of the South Mountain, and Carlisle Springs four miles from Carlisle.

The county is crossed by two excellent turnpikes, and inhabited, chiefly, by the descendants of Germans and Irish.

The public buildings are a court house, public offices, a prison, Dickinson College, the United States' barracks, and a poorhouse. The barracks are very handsome, were built during the Revolutionary War, and here, the ammunition, used by Washington in taking Yorktown, was made.

The exports consist principally of wheat, rye, oats, whiskey, peach and apple brandy, live stock, salted provisions, iron, etc. Large quantities of iron, of the best quality, are manufactured in this valley, and in the county ten furnaces are now being built. Formerly there were six distilleries in Carlisle, now there are only three; large ones, however, are in operation within a mile of the borough.

The manufactures are chiefly of a domestic nature, there are, however, various kinds of mills, and an extensive woollen manufactory at South Middleton, in which are made principally, carpets and casinetts. The carpets are very handsome, and are sent to Pittsburg and various other places.

In the county there are Bible and Missionary Societies, Tract Societies, Sunday School Associations, and about 25 churches. Two newspapers are printed.

Before the Revolution, the people of this county had

great trouble with the Indians, suffering by the tomahawk, the scalping knife, and in various other ways. I was informed in Carlisle, that persons who had been taken captive and scalped, had been seen with their heads bound up, returning through that town to their friends.*

* You are aware, my dear pupils, that many of the early settlers of Pennsylvania came from Germany. Among the numerous emigrants, from that country, was a poor man with a large family. At that time "there were no schools here during the week, or on the Sabbath, and no churches. So the poor man used to keep his family at home on the Sabbath, and teach them from God's word—for he was a very good man. In the 1754, a dreadful war broke out in Canada, between the French and English. The Indians joined the French, and used to go to Pennsylvania, burn houses, murder the people, and carry off every thing they wanted. They found the dwelling of this poor German family. The man, and his eldest boy, and two little girls, named Barbary and Regina, were at home, while the wife, and one of the boys were gone to carry some grain to the mill, a few miles off. The Indians at once killed the man, and his son, and took the two little girls, one aged ten, and the other nine, and carried them away, along with a great many other weeping children whom they had taken after murdering their parents. It was never known what became of Barbary, the oldest girl; but Regina, with another little girl of two years old, whom Regina had never seen before, were given to an old Indian woman, who was very cruel. Her only son lived with her, and supported her; but he was sometimes gone for several weeks, and then the old woman used to send the little girls to gather roots and herbs in the woods, for the old woman to eat; and when they did not get enough, she used to beat them cruelly. Regina never forgot her good father and mother, and the little girl always kept close to her. She taught the little girl to kneel down under the trees and pray to the Lord Jesus, and to say over with her all the hymns which her parents had taught her. In this state of slavery these children lived for many long years, till Regina was about nineteen, and her little friend was about eleven years old. Their hearts all this time seemed to wish for that which is good. They used to repeat, not only the texts of Scripture which Regina could remember, but there was one favourite hymn which they often repeated over.

"In the year 1764, the kindness of God brought the English Colonel Bouquet to the place where they were. He conquered the Indians, and made them ask for peace. He granted it on condition that all the white prisoners and captives should be given to him. More than four hundred were brought to the Colonel; and among them, these two girls. They were all poor, wretched looking objects. The Colonel carried them to Carlisle, and had it printed in all the newspapers, that all parents who had lost children by the Indians, might come and see if they were among the four hundred poor captives." Parents and husbands went hundreds of miles in hopes of meeting lost wives or children. The collection amounted to several thousand, and the sight

Carlisle is the county town, situated on the great turnpike road from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, 118 miles from the former. "Being in the centre of a rich and well watered limestone valley, and standing on a rising ground, it presents a rich and variegated landscape of mountains, woods, and cultivated fields." The streets are mostly paved, the town is regularly laid out, and contains about 650 houses, and 4,000 inhabitants. In the centre of the town, are two stone churches, a market house, a court house, and fire-proof offices. Besides, there are seven other churches, belonging to different denominations.

The inhabitants of Carlisle are a church-going people, and in a moral point of view, the place seems highly favoured.

Dickinson College is a very prominent and handsome edi-

of beholding relatives, who had been cruelly sundered, again meet and rush into each others arms, filled the whole company with rejoicing. There was also mourning. Others who were disappointed in their expectations of finding relatives, made much lamentation. Among them was "poor Regina's sorrowing mother. When she got to Carlisle she did not, and could not know Regina. She had grown up, and looked, and dressed, and spoke like the Indians. The mother went up and down among the captives weeping, but could not find her child. She stood gazing and weeping when Colonel Bouquet came up and said, 'do you recollect nothing by which your child might be discovered?' She said she recollected nothing but a hymn, which she used often to sing to her children, and which is as follows:

'Alone, yet not alone am I,
Though in this solitude so drear;
I feel my Saviour always nigh,
He comes the very hour to cheer;
I am with him and he with me,
E'en here alone I cannot be!'

"The Colonel desired her to sing the hymn as she used to do. Scarcely had the mother sung two lines of it, when poor Regina rushed from the crowd, began to sing it also, and threw herself into her mother's arms. They both wept for joy, and the Colonel gave the daughter up to her mother. But the other little girl had no parents. They had probably been murdered. She clung to Regina, and would not let her go, so she was taken home with Regina, though her mother was very poor. Regina began to ask after 'the book in which God speaks to us.' But her mother had no Bible—for the Indians burned her Bible when they burned her house, and killed her family. Her mother resolved to go to Philadelphia and buy a Bible, but her good minister gave her one, and it was found that Regina could read at once." *Todd's Sabbath School Teacher.*

fice, built of limestone, on the site of a beautiful brick building which was consumed by fire, in 1803. The college now standing, is one hundred and fifty feet in length, four stories high, surmounted by a handsome cupola. From this cupola is a fine view of the neighbouring country, and the mountains which spread around, arrayed in grandeur and beauty. Recently another building has been erected four stories high, and about 100 feet in length. This college was so named in honour of John Dickinson, a man eminently useful to his country. It was incorporated in 1783, and after sustaining a precarious existence for a number of years, the trustees were compelled, in 1816, to suspend its operations for want of funds. In 1821, it was resuscitated and was in a prosperous state for a number of years. Recently, the number of students having declined, the trustees have transferred the college to the Methodist Conference. That body have endowed it, and it has gone into operation under the most auspicious circumstances. The Rev. Mr. Durbin is President; there are besides, two Professors, and two teachers, and the number of students, including those engaged in preparatory studies, is 160.

About four miles north of Carlisle, on a branch of the Conedogwinit are the Sulphur Springs, situated in a very healthy, pleasant and retired spot. Here is a large establishment for the accommodation of strangers, and formerly, it was a place of great resort. The water is strongly sulphuric in taste, bubbles of gas are continually escaping, and if a piece of silver be suffered to remain in the water for a few minutes, it becomes tarnished.

Another natural curiosity, in the vicinity of Carlisle, is the limestone cave. With two lights, and in company with three or four individuals, we commenced our walk to this cave late in the afternoon, and reached the banks of the beautiful Conedogwinit just as the declining sun had sunk beneath the horizon. Nature was lovely around, the prevailing stillness, the retiring landscape, the meandering stream, all seemed to invite to meditation and studious thought. Just on the bank of the river, we entered this dreary abode. But after going a short distance, and finding it damp, cold, and every way unpleasant, we were constrained to turn about, and now, in the language of another we must describe it. "The entrance is perpendicular, by a semicircular archway, seven feet high, in a limestone rock

of twenty feet perpendicular elevation. So true and finished is the curve of this portal, that the spectator is induced to believe it perfected by art. The first, or antechamber has a length of ninety yards, and is high enough to admit the visiter to stand erect. Three passages branch off from it. That on the right is broad and low, and from the moisture of the stones, frequently difficult of access. It leads to a chamber as large as the first. The centre passage from the antechamber is very narrow, and in a direction similar to a winding staircase. After a progress of ten yards, it is impassable, and terminates in a perpendicular excavation. The left hand passage, at the distance of three or four feet from the entrance, turns suddenly to the right, and extends nearly thirty yards, with sufficient breadth and height to admit a small boy to creep along it; but it becomes, thenceforth, too strait for further progress. About seven feet from the entrance of this gallery, are several small pools of water formed by the drippings of the roof, which have been mistaken for springs."

It is supposed by some, that the Indians formerly used this cave as a refuge from danger, a deposit for their spoils, and a place of interment for the dead. Human bones have been found in it, but none of those articles, usually buried with the Indians.

In what direction is Cumberland county from Philadelphia? How bounded? Describe the Conedogwinit. The Yellow Breeches. In what part of the county is Carlisle? etc. In what direction is Shippensburg from Carlisle?

In what valley is this county?

Describe the limestone formation and the slate.

What are the two principal streams?

What fact is stated respecting Letart Spring creek?

What springs can you mention?

By what people is the county inhabited?

Mention the public buildings of the county.

What article is manufactured in great abundance?

What are the principal articles made at the large woollen manufactory, in South Middleton?

What benevolent Societies in the county?

Number of churches? Number of newspapers printed?

With whom did the people of this county formerly have much trouble?

Tell the story of the poor German family contained in the note.

Which town is the seat of justice? How situated?

How far is Carlisle from Philadelphia?

Number of inhabitants in Carlisle? Public buildings?

In what point of view does Carlisle seem favoured?

What is the situation of Dickinson College?

Describe the college edifices.

What objects may be seen from the cupola?

Why is this college called Dickinson?

To what body of Christians has this College been transferred?

Under what circumstances has it gone into operation?

Who is the President? Number of Professors and students?

Mention four items relating to the Sulphur Springs. The Limestone Cave.

What use is supposed to have been made of this Cave by the Indians?



FRANKLIN COUNTY.

THIS county, though lying mostly in the Great Valley, is, in some parts, very mountainous. The principal ranges are the South Mountain, and the western Tuscarora or Cove Mountain. The South Mountain, though covered with an almost impenetrable forest, and possessing a soil favourable to the growth of forest trees, is too sandy and sterile for grass or grain. The western ridges possess a greater diversity of soil and surface, are many of them rugged, and have a forbidding aspect. Between the mountains, valleys spread along, varying in extent and soil. The *path valley* is productive, well cultivated, and highly picturesque and interesting. The projecting mountains, covered with a luxuriant vegetation, seem almost suspended over the smiling fields below.

The different soils of limestone and slate are separated by the Conococheague creek. The greater part is limestone, well watered, highly cultivated, and produces in rich abundance. The slate, though not so fertile and productive as the limestone, affords to the industrious husbandman the means of comfort and independence.

Iron ore is found very abundantly in Franklin county, and of a quality not inferior to the Juniata iron. Extensive beds have been discovered, and near the South Mountain a vein extends from one end of the county to the other. The abundance of fuel and water power, in the vicinity of the ore, furnish great facilities for the manufacture of iron. White marble has been discovered in various places, and, from the extent of the limestone surface, it is believed that much greater quantities of this beautiful mineral may be

found. The limestone contains numerous marine fossils, and at once supplies the farmer with materials for building, fencing, and unfailing sources of manure.

The principal streams are the Conococheague, and Conodogwinit. They intersect the county in every direction, water and fertilize the land, and give motion to eighty flour mills, one hundred saw mills, twenty fulling mills, five furnaces, seven woollen manufactories, etc. The water power in the county, is not only sufficient to drive all these machines, but nearly double that number.

The chief agricultural products are the different sorts of grain. The soil is peculiarly adapted to the growth of barley, flax, and hemp, yet neither of these articles are extensively cultivated. A great deal of wheat is raised, and exported in large quantities; from 150,000 to 200,000 barrels being annually sent to Baltimore. Grasses of a superior kind, have been introduced, and flourish well. The manufacture of silk is beginning to excite an interest, and some of the citizens raise the white mulberry, and feed the silk worms with persevering attention. Both soil and climate are conducive to the cultivation of this article.

This county is remarkable for producing a great variety of forest trees. So numerous are the different species, that a small piece of land, not exceeding an acre, will sometimes produce fifteen or twenty different kinds.

Much attention has been paid to the construction of roads and bridges. There are 23 large stone bridges, and more than four hundred miles of public roads, of which sixty-three are stone turnpikes.

In the county, are Bible Societies, Tract Societies, Temperance Societies, Sunday School Associations, and forty churches, regularly supplied with ministers. Three newspapers are published in the English language, and one in German.

A great portion of the houses, in this county, are of stone or brick, and in limestone districts, not only the dwellings, but the barns and stables are of the same materials.

Franklin was settled, chiefly, by Irish and Germans, and is now occupied by their descendants. It is well supplied with primary schools, and has an Almshouse, and House of Employment, where about seventy paupers are supported at an annual expense, for each, of thirty-seven dollars.

Here are numerous towns and villages in a thriving state. Among the most important are Greencastle, Mercersburg, and Waynesburg. They have neat and handsome dwellings, fine edifices for public worship, and are situated in the midst of a rich and delightful country, in a high state of cultivation.

Chambersburg, the county town, situated at the junction of the Falling Spring and Conococheague creek, is one of the most pleasant, and flourishing inland towns in Pennsylvania. It is in a healthy country, highly cultivated, and surrounded by fine mountain scenery.

The original proprietor of this town was Colonel Benjamin Chambers, who selected this place for its location, on account of its superior natural advantages of water power and soil. He made choice of the spot about a century ago, at which time it was a wilderness, the haunt of wild animals, and the abode of uncivilized man. He built a house, some mills, and to protect himself and his neighbours from the depredations of the Indians, surrounded his little settlement with a fort.

Chambersburg is now a fine, handsome town, containing about 5,000 inhabitants. The houses are mostly of brick or stone, and many of them highly ornamented. The public buildings are a brick court house, a prison, eight houses for public worship, a large academy, and a bank. The stores, manufacturing establishments, houses of entertainment, etc., are numerous, and the whole has a very interesting and commanding appearance. The number of weekly newspapers, published here, is three; one in the German language, and two in the English.

Chambersburg has, in many respects, a most favourable location, especially for manufacturing establishments. The water power now gives motion to two flour mills, two fulling mills, a paper mill, an oil mill, and a large manufactory of edged tools, where the business is carried on to a very great extent, and the articles manufactured are of a superior quality. In and near the town, there are twenty mills of different kinds, and the water is sufficient to propel a hundred pairs of stones.

The paper mill, for the fabrication of straw paper, a large and very ornamental edifice, was erected in 1831. For the convenience of drying the paper, it is necessary to have a great number of openings in the building. The spaces,

between these openings, are painted green, which gives the building a very tasteful appearance, similar to that of numerous green blinds.

Chambersburg has the advantage of turnpike roads, leading to Harrisburg, York, Baltimore, and Pittsburg. A railroad from Harrisburg to Chambersburg is now constructing.

When Mr. Chambers purchased this township, a part of the stipulation was, that the spot which had been used as a burying ground by the Indians, should not be ploughed during his life, nor that of his sons, nor grandsons. At the expiration of that period, the place was dug up, and many curiosities found, which had been buried with the Indians.

The Presbyterian church in this place, is situated in a retired, and very romantic spot, being mostly enveloped with trees, surrounded by a delightful green. At the west end of the green is the Presbyterian burying ground, situated between two streams, and adjoining this, is the Indian burying ground. Here, the remains of many generations have been deposited.

During the Revolutionary War, the Indians were very troublesome to the inhabitants of Chambersburg, and the people were compelled to repair to their fort for safety. At one time a number ventured out to reap some grain, and began to work with all their might, thinking themselves safe, till suddenly, the heads of several Indians were seen near them. They ran, and all but one succeeded in getting to the fort without difficulty. This poor man did not see the Indians, till he found one on each side of him. He then ran, and the Indians ran with him, for seven miles. He dared not kill one of the Indians, lest the other should kill him, neither dared one of the Indians attempt the life of the white man, lest he should raise his arm against the other Indian. Thus they ran on, till they had nearly reached the fort, and the people came out, and rescued their exhausted friend from the merciless rage of these savages. During the same period, some women from Chambersburg, were carried into captivity, kept for a number of years, and finally adopted by the Indians as daughters. In 1834, an old lady was living in the town, who had been ten years in captivity, and was adopted by the Indians.

Some twenty years ago, there was a chain of robbers; the centre of whose operations was Chambersburg, extending from thence to Carolina on the south, and Canada on the north. They stole horses, and sent them to Canada for sale; and if they found any opposed to them, they would burn their houses and barns, and no one dared accuse them, lest their buildings should be laid in ashes. One man had his house burnt by a robber, whom he knew, and knew that his lurking place was Chambersburg. He endeavoured to obtain assistance, that would enable him to arrest the villian; but no one dared to incur his displeasure. At length, the injured man came to Chambersburg, seized the robber, and had a severe squabble with him. Many, seeing the contest, looked on, but dared not interfere. Finally, he bound him, threw him across his horse like a sheep, carried him many miles through the woods, put him in jail, and had him tried, condemned, and executed. Thus bravely commenced the dissolution of this band of lawless destroyers.

You recollect, my dear pupils, that limestone countries abound in caves. In Franklin county, near the base of the North Mountain, one has been discovered, which is very beautiful, and may be regarded as a great curiosity. "A gentleman, living near the mountain, was about to dig for water. Perceiving a very large spring, issuing out of a rock, at the foot of a hill of considerable height, and a kind of sink hole, he there commenced digging, hoping to come on the stream, and proceeded but a few feet, when he could plainly hear the water running, seemingly with great rapidity; and at the distance of about twenty feet from the surface, he reached it, at the lower extremity of the fissure in the rock, which immediately expanded into a large and beautiful cavern, the entrance of which is partially obstructed by large rocks, which after advancing a little distance, entirely disappear, and instead of scattered rubbish, solid rocks appear enamelled with spar of different colours. In every direction are to be seen the most beautiful icicles, (stalactites) suspended from its noble, and in some places, majestic ceiling. Concretions, without number, and of almost every colour, size and dimension, are seen pointing downwards from the ceiling, and inwards from the sloping walls—some white, some red, some brown, some green, and others transparent as glass, and all solid as marble.

They threaten the curious adventurer with being torn to pieces by the craggy points, if he attempts penetrating any farther, and indeed, in some places, he is obliged to proceed in a stooping position, in order to avoid them. Continuing up this subterraneous passage, you are obliged to walk in the run nearly all the way.

"Parts of the run are sometimes dry, yet it is evident, from its bed, and other visible marks, that at some seasons of the year, the water must flow through the different channels in large quantities.

"There are, in the principal channel, several falls, which might very properly be denominated cataracts. The extent of the cave is, as yet, unknown, as it has been but partially explored; the greatest distance any person has yet penetrated, is about 800 feet, at which place there was no appearance of its termination. In ascending the cave, the eye is most agreeably struck with its grandeur. At every step new wonders present themselves. Here, the spar is formed into trees, shrubs, etc., which makes it have the appearance of a petrified grove. In some places, the spar is formed into the likeness of men, birds, beasts, organs, etc.; and in one place, raised on a pedestal, is a striking resemblance of a half-unfurled flag. Besides these, there are hundreds of other similitudes, of which I shall not attempt a description. When we first saw them, we were only surprised at their diversity and beauty, but on a more minute examination, were struck with amazement, knowing them to be mere productions of nature, which hitherto in solitary silence, had, in her playful moments, unseen and unheard, dressed the scene, as if for her own amusement."

In what part of the state is Franklin county? In what direction from Dauphin? How bounded? Principal mountains? Principal creeks? In what direction is Mercersburg from Chambersburg? Green village? Waynesburg? Loudon? Roxbury? Concord? etc.

In what valley does Franklin county lie?

What is the soil?

Mention two items respecting *path valley*?

What creek separates the limestone formation from the slate?

What minerals are found here?

What fossils do the limestone sections contain?

To what uses is the limestone appropriated?

To what manufacturing establishments do the various streams which intersect the county, give motion?

What are the principal agricultural productions?

To the growth of what vegetables is the soil peculiarly adapted?

What quantity of flour is annually sent from this county to Baltimore?

The manufacture of what article is beginning to excite interest?

What species of forest trees are common to the soil of this county?

Number of large stone bridges?

Number of churches? What benevolent Societies?

Of what materials are the buildings of this county constructed?

By whom was the county settled?

With what kind of schools is it supplied?

What three villages are among the most important?

Which is the county town? How situated?

Who was the original proprietor of Chambersburg?

How long since Mr. Chambers selected this spot for the location of his town?

What was the state of the country at that time?

In what way was he protected against the depredations of the Indians?

What are the public buildings of Chambersburg?

What number of newspapers is here printed?

To what machines does the water power of Chambersburg now give motion?

What number of mills have been erected in and near Chambersburg?

Describe the building erected for the manufacture of straw paper?

What advantage, in relation to roads, has Chambersburg?

What agreement did Mr. Chambers make with the Indians, in relation to their burying ground?

How is the Presbyterian church situated?

The Presbyterian burying ground?

To whom were the Indians very troublesome, during the Revolutionary War?

Tell the story of the robbers.

With what natural curiosities do limestone countries abound?

Can you mention six items relating to a cave discovered near the North Mountain?



BEDFORD COUNTY.

If you are fond of mountain scenery, you would be highly delighted with a journey through this romantic county. On the east, is the Cove or Tuscarora Mountain, farther west we cross the Scrub Hill, Sideling Hill, Town

Hill, Clear Ridge, Warrior Ridge, Tussey's Mountain, Evitt's or Dunning's Mountain, Will's Mountain, Buffalo Ridge, and the Allegheny Mountain, besides numbers less important. Much of the country is broken, stony, and unfit for cultivation; but between the ridges of mountains, there are extensive and lovely valleys, large and productive farms, comfortable dwellings, and abundance of the necessities of life. Some of the valleys have a fine limestone soil, highly cultivated.

Bedford is well timbered, chiefly with white oak, chestnut, hickory, pine, and sugar maple. The turnpike road from Philadelphia to Pittsburg passes through this county.

Here is an abundance of mineral wealth, particularly bituminous coal and iron which are of the best quality, and abound in almost every part of the county.

Settlements were commenced in Bedford, by emigrants from other parts of the state, and the north of Ireland. Subsequently the Germans have moved in, and now occupy the richest lands. Many of them belong to the sects called Tunkers and Menonites, and are distinguished for industry, economy, and success in the acquisition of wealth.

Bedford is traversed, in various directions, by mountain streams, the most important of which is the Raystown branch of the Juniata.

The following extract, is inserted, that you may have a picture of rural economy, which is applicable, not only to Bedford, but to all the agricultural districts in the interior of Pennsylvania.

“The usual wages of a good hand, when boarding and lodging are provided, is from five to seven dollars a month. The food of the agricultural laborer, or help, as he is called, is the same as that of his employer. No farmer in the country could get a hireling, if he made any distinction; and the entire family, maids, men and children, wife and master eat at the same table. The quality of the fare depends on the circumstances of the master. Usually, it is coffee, wheat bread and bacon, fresh meat, poultry or salt fish for breakfast; white bread, bacon, fish or salt meat, poultry, with abundance of vegetables or pies, and a glass of whiskey, for dinner; tea, and the same sort of meat, and bread for supper; sometimes mush and milk in the winter,

“In summer, farmers work from sunrise to sunset, allowing an hour, or an hour and a half for breakfast and the same for dinner. In winter they breakfast by candle light, and join their work at the first dawn of day. They are called to dinner, eat, and go to work again. Such a domestic as an English butler is unknown, and servants almost as much so.”

The accounts relating to *clearing*, *log rolling*, etc., apply to Bedford and most of the western counties of the state.

“To clear a piece of land, we, in the first place, stake it off, and provided with a grubbing hoe, take up by the roots every bush and sapling, which a stout man can shake in the root by grasping the stem, and bending it back and forwards. If the roots give to this action, it is called a grub, and must be taken up. After the land is grubbed, the brush is picked up in heaps. We then cut down every thing which does not exceed 10 inches across the stump. Such parts of the saplings, as are fit for *ground poles*, are chopped at the length of 11 feet; such parts as are fit for firewood are left for that purpose, and the top brush is thrown upon the heaps made of the grubs. Next, the trees are *deadened*, leaving one or two for shade. This process consists in chopping, entirely round the tree, a *curf* of three or four inches wide. A tree is not well deadened unless it is cut to the red. The advantages of *deadening* timber are immense; labor is saved in chopping, and in burning the *stuff* on the ground. On the other hand, the falling branches incommode us for years; covering our ground every winter, and causing a great labour in picking up. The trees fall over the fences, and demolish them; sometimes they fall on horses or cattle, killing or maiming them; and not unfrequently, men and boys have been killed.

“As soon as the brush will burn, it is fired, and every particle consumed. The fire sometimes *gets away* from the workmen, and great harm is committed on fences, woods, and mountains. After the clearing is burned, the rail timber is chopped, and logged off, fences made, and the tops of the rail timber hauled home for fire wood. If saw logs or building timber, are wanting, they are cut down, and hauled off. At any time, between the first of September and the middle of October, the ground is roughly plough-

ed, and wheat is universally the first seed sown, unless we clear a patch for potatoes.

“In eight or ten years, the timber begins to fall rapidly. When the ground is pretty well covered with old logs, the farmer begins to burn them by laying the broken limbs, and smaller trees across the logs, and putting fire to them; boys or women follow to *chunk up* the fires. In a day or two the logs are burnt off, at the length of 12 or 15 feet; sometimes the entire tree is consumed. When the trees are thus reduced to lengths, that can be handled by men, the owner has a *log rolling*. He gives the word to 18 or 20 of his neighbours, the day before the frolic; and when they assemble, the force is divided into two companies. A captain is chosen by acclamation, for each party, and the captains choose their companies, each naming a man alternately. When the whole is formed, they set to work, provided with hand spikes, and each company exerts itself to make more log heaps than the other. Nothing is charged for the work, and the only thing exceptionable in the frolic, is the immoderate use of whiskey. In general, great hilarity prevails, but their meetings are sometimes disgraced by dreadful combats, between the persons composing them. Bedford county, like most mountainous countries, possesses a large proportion of stout athletic men. Bravery is a predominant feature in their character, and they value themselves in proportion to their strength. Hence, arise animosities, which are seldom allayed but by battle. They possess one noble quality, however, and that is, forgiveness of injuries. After a fair trial of strength, though each may have been so severely cut and bruised as to be disabled for several days, they will meet in perfect harmony, and no trace of malice, or even resentment appears. This, to one who has already looked upon the indignity of a blow as meriting the chastisement of death, seems impossible, but there can be no doubt of their tacit reconciliation.

“The *cornhusking* is done at night. The neighbours meet at dark, the corn having been previously pulled, and hauled in a pile near the crib. The hands join it, the whiskey bottle goes round, the story, the laugh, and the rude song are heard. Three or four hundred bushels are husked by nine or ten o'clock, a plentiful supper is provided, and sometimes, the frolic ends with a stag dance; that is,

men and boys, without females, dance like mad devils, but in good humour, to the tune of a neighbour's catgut and horse-hair.

"Our buildings are made of hewn logs, on an average 24 feet long, and 20 wide; sometimes a wall of stone, about a foot above the level of the earth, is raised as a foundation, but in general, four large stones are laid at the corners, and the foundation raised on them. The house is covered, sometimes with shingles, sometimes with clapboards. A building is raised, and covered in a day, without a mason, and without a pound of iron. The doors and windows are afterwards cut out, as the owner pleases. As the country becomes rich, and more densely settled, these hastily constructed buildings give way to more comfortable ones; but at present, there are very few buildings in the county, except on the turnpike, of any other material than logs.

"We raise neither cotton, nor sugar cane, but manufacture sugar from the sugar maple. This tree, which arrives at a size, rivalling the largest white oak, flourishes in our sandy bottoms, on the sides of our mountains, and on the summit of the Allegheny. It is slow of growth, hard to kill, but when once dead soon rots.

"When the sugar season begins, which is usually about the first of March, the sugar maker repairs his camp, if it is out of order. The camp is a small shed, made of logs, covered with slabs or clapboards, and open on one side. Immediately before the openings, four wooden forks are planted, on which is placed a strong pole. From this are suspended as many wooden hooks, as the sugar boiler has kettles, which is usually four. Wood is hauled, and it requires a large quantity to boil during the season. The troughs to receive the water, are roughly hewn of cucumber, white, or yellow pine, or wild cherry, and contain from one to three gallons. The trees are tapped with a three quarter auger, about one inch, or an inch and a half deep. In the hole is placed a spout 18 inches long, made of sumach. Two spiles are put in a tree. A good camp will contain 150 or 200 trees. When the troughs are full, the boiler goes around with a sled, drawn by horses, on which are placed two barrels, to receive the water. Having filled the barrels, he returns to camp, and fills up the vessels, which consist of his meat vessels well cleaned. The water, which is gathered in, should be immediately boiled,

because it makes the best sugar. If left to stand a few days, it becomes sour and ropy. The kettles are filled as they boil down, until all is boiled in.

“In order to ascertain when the syrup is fit to stir off, a little of the molasses is taken out in a spoon, and dropped into a tin of cold water, and if this thread will break like glass when struck with a knife, it must be taken off the fire and is fit to stir off. The kettle is set on the ground, and stirred till it granulates. Great judgment is required, and the most exact attention to take it off the very moment it is fit. If it be taken off too soon, the sugar will be wet and tough, if left on too long, it will be burnt or be bitter, and scarcely fit for use. Some boilers try it by taking a few drops of molasses between the thumb and finger, and if it ropes like glue when it cools, it is said to be in sugar.

“A tree is calculated to produce in a season, a barrel of water of 30 gallons, and it requires six gallons to make a pound of sugar. This estimate, however, appears too large. In Jamaica, it is not unusual for a gallon of raw cane liquor to yield a pound of sugar. It is supposed, and there can be no doubt of the fact, that our trees have been injured by fire, but the fatal cause of their deterioration, is the auger. When a tree is cut down, which has been frequently tapped, there is a black and rotten streak for a foot above and below the auger holes. The great miracle is, that a single sugar tree is alive in Bedford. But the Almighty Fabricator of the universe, has, in his infinite wisdom and beneficence, bestowed on this precious tree, a tenacity of life, truly wonderful. Though every year assailed by the axe, the auger, or by fire, it clings to existence, and yields to its ungrateful possessor, a luxury and necessary of life, which, but for it, would command a price that would debar its use from the poor. The average price of maple sugar is from six to ten cents per pound.”

A great deal of iron is manufactured in Bedford. Several furnaces and forges are in operation, and a number of others are about to be erected. There are also, numerous saw mills, grist mills, merchant mills, fulling mills, and we regret to say, that a few years ago, there were 150 distilleries. What the present number is, we cannot tell. There are nail factories, iron mills, carding machines, and two considerable cotton manufactories.

“The following remarks, of an inhabitant of Bedford

county, on education, are applicable to many other parts of the state. The system of common school education in Pennsylvania is a bad one. Bedford county has experienced her full share of the evil. There is not a state in the Union, where the necessity of public provision for education, is more intensely felt, and yet there is none in which this subject has been more inefficiently treated. Were the rising generation of Germans only to speak English, what an immense change it would create in the resource and wealth of the state—what an addition it would give to the happiness of thousands, who now suffer for the lack of knowledge. Here when we lose sight of the town of Bedford, with but few exceptions, we find hovels for school houses, and men who would be retained in no other employment, engaged in forming the plastic minds of our children. And even these miserable receptacles of knowledge, are so sparingly scattered around us, that perhaps there are not two for every five hundred children in the county.”

There is an academy in the town of Bedford, now under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Hall, which promises much usefulness.

Bedford is the principal town in Bedford county, and the seat of justice. It is situated on the Raystown branch of the Juniata, and the principal turnpike from Philadelphia to Pittsburg leads through the town. Located on an eminence, embowered by mountains, and watered by cooling streams, it enjoys a most salubrious atmosphere, refreshed, even in the midst of summer, with cooling breezes. West of the town Will's Mountain rears its green head, and on the east is Dunning's Mountain.

A visit to this interesting spot is most delightful to the traveller. We cannot describe to you the pleasure we here enjoyed, after a wearisome ride over the mountains. To be refreshed by the cooling breezes, and wholesome water of this inviting place, is most grateful to the weary pilgrim. After walking through the village, one delightful morning, we ascended a steep hill, and there, perched upon one of the highest eminences in Bedford, looked down, with feeling emotions of pleasure on the delightful objects, with which we were every where surrounded. We there saw, what Blair calls a most complete assemblage of beautiful objects, namely, fields in verdure, scattered trees and flowers, running water, animals grazing, smoke rising from the distant cot-

tages, etc. The elevated hills were covered with the most luxuriant verdure, the fields were waving with plenty, the joyous husbandman was reaping his abundant harvest, and the animals were enjoying an undisturbed and luxuriant repast, on the distant green. All these, and more than these, conduced to fill the mind with elevated emotions, to lead us "to look through nature up to nature's God."

The buildings of Bedford are mostly of stone or brick, the streets are wide, and the town has a business-like appearance. It is adorned by several handsome public buildings, the most noted of which are five churches, belonging to different denominations, and the court house, an elegant specimen of architecture of the Tuscan order, seen to great advantage when approaching the town from the east. Its beautiful symmetry, towering columns, and handsome cupola have a very commanding appearance.

This town is, however, more particularly noted on account of the mineral springs in the vicinity. As we approach the springs, the eye is at once arrested by a number of interesting objects, some of the most beautiful combinations of nature and art. The delightful valley, the bounding hills, the spacious and elegant buildings, the circular enclosures, the marble fountain, the weeping willows, the rocky eminences, the winding gravel walks, the shady vale, and the healing efficacy of the ever flowing waters, all conspire to renovate the languishing invalid, and to render more vigorous the healthy. But you wish for some particulars. The valley, in which the springs are situated, is about a mile and a half from the town. The principal spring issues directly from a limestone bluff, and falling 25 feet, mingles with the stream below. The elevation of the surrounding hills is 450 feet. Through this valley, which is a mile and a half in length, flows the stream, which has been alluded to, called Shaver's creek. One mile east of the borough, this stream falls into the Raystown branch. East of the valley rises a hill, called Constitution; at the base of which, and within a short distance of each other, a number of these healing fountains flow.

The medicinal properties of these springs were discovered in 1804, by a mechanic in Bedford. Fishing for trout in a stream near the principal fountain, he was attracted by the beauty of the waters, flowing from the rock, and drank freely of them. They proved cathartic, and sudorific. He had

suffered many years from rheumatic pains, and from ulcers in his limbs. On the subsequent night, he suffered less from pains, and slept more quietly than usual. This unexpected relief induced him to make a daily use of the waters, both for drinking and bathing, and in a few weeks, he was entirely restored to health. The happy effect they had on this man, induced other invalids to repair to the springs, and in the following summer, many came in carriages, and encamped in the valley, to seek from the hand of nature, the restoration of their health. Previous to this time, the springs were thickly enveloped with brushwood, which rendered access to them difficult. The enterprising inhabitants of Bedford soon began to remove these obstacles, and the place is now highly improved, and much frequented in the summer.

The buildings, for the accommodation of strangers, consist of three spacious houses, two or three stories high. In front of the north building, enclosed within an elegant Chinese railing, there is an elevated statue of Hygeia, the goddess of health, from which there rises a delightful stream of pure water, brought from the principal spring. This ornament adds a pleasing, and very tasteful object to the surrounding scenery.

The principal access from the buildings to the several springs, is by an elevated gravel walk across the valley to a small, and very neat bridge over Shaver's creek. From the spring zigzag walks are cut upon the slope of the adjoining hill to its summit. The valley, opposite Anderson's spring, is 450 feet wide, an almost perfect level, and beautifully ornamented with forest trees, scattered over its surface in every direction.

Such are some of the interesting objects, with which this place abounds; and from its natural beauties, from the facility of obtaining the necessities and luxuries of life, and especially, from the superior medicinal properties of its waters, it seems fair to conclude, that it possesses a combination of attractions rarely surpassed, and that it might be rendered the most inviting watering place in the Union.

This region is also extremely interesting on account of its geological structure. To render the springs easy of access, and to obtain room for a promenade, for buildings, etc., it became necessary to excavate the hill to a considera-

ble distance. By this means, it was discovered, that the northern part appears to be composed of limestone, containing a vein, in which are several varieties of organic remains. The southern slope is overlaid with sand stone, in which are found fossil shells. Many other interesting geological facts might be mentioned, which we have not room here to detail.

In what part of Pennsylvania is Bedford county? How bounded? In what part of the county is the town of Bedford? In what direction from Bedford is Martinsburg? Shellsburg? Werefordsburg? What are the principal streams? Describe the Raystown branch.

Describe three of the largest creeks.

What are some of the mountains in this county?

In what part of the county do we find fertile farms, comfortable houses? etc.

What turnpike passes through the county?

What minerals abound here?

By what emigrants was this county originally settled?

What people have possessed themselves of the best land?

To what sects do many of the Germans in this county belong? For what are they remarkable?

To what part of the state is the picture of rural economy here given, applicable?

What is the food of the agricultural labourer?

What different members of the same family eat at the same table?

What part of the day do farmers work in summer? In winter?

To what parts of the state may the accounts, which relate to *clearing, log-rolling, sugar making*, etc. apply?

How do the farmers proceed, when they wish to clear a piece of land?

What inconveniences result from deadening the trees?

What from burning the brush?

What is invariably the first crop raised upon new lands?

In how many years, after deadening the trees, does the timber begin to fall?

Can you give a short account of *log-rolling*? *Corn-husking*?

Of what materials are buildings made?

How much time is occupied in raising and covering a building?

From what tree do the people, in this county, manufacture sugar?

What is the comparative size of the sugar maple tree?

At what time does the sugar season begin?

What kind of a building is the sugar camp?

How is the maple sugar made?

What number of trees are contained in a good camp?

What quantity of water will one tree produce in a season? What number of gallons make a pound of sugar? Average price of maple sugar?

Mention some of the manufactories in Bedford county?

When we lose sight of the town of Bedford, what buildings do we find for schools?

What characters are engaged in teaching?

What number of schools are established?

What literary institutions in the town of Bedford?

Which town is the seat of justice? How situated?

What is here mentioned as being most grateful to the weary pilgrim?

What does Blair consider the most complete assemblage of beautiful objects?

From what eminence may most of these beautiful objects be seen?

What circumstances are here mentioned, which conduce to fill the mind with elevated emotions?

What are some of the public buildings, with which Bedford is adorned?

On what account is Bedford more particularly noted?

What are some of the circumstances connected with Bedford Springs, which conduce to renovate the languishing invalid?

Where are Bedford Springs situated? Height of the surrounding hills? What stream flows through the adjoining valley?

How were the medical properties of these Springs discovered?

What buildings are erected for the accommodation of strangers?

What embellishment in front of the north building?

What walks in the vicinity of the springs?

Describe the valley opposite Anderson's Spring?

What interesting geological facts are here mentioned?



SOMERSET COUNTY.

THIS county, though situated partly on the main ridge of the Allegheny, and traversed, in some other parts by mountains, cannot, in general, be termed very hilly. The surface is partly rolling, and partly level. The soil produces grain in abundance, and some portions are well adapted to meadow grass.

The minerals, found here, are salt, coal, and iron. Salt is abundant in the eastern and northern townships, and coal is found in every part of the county.

Somerset is traversed by three turnpike roads, has good bridges principally of stone, and is intersected by numerous fine streams. The principal are the Stony creek, Shade creek, and Youghiogeny river.

Somerset, the seat of justice, contains about one hundred and fifty dwellings, a court house, a stone prison, an academy, three churches, and two schools.

The inhabitants are mostly of German descent, the ma

majority of whom profess the Lutheran religion. The county contains fifty-two churches, a county Bible Society, numerous Sunday Schools, and Tract Societies. Schools, in which the rudiments of English education are taught, are established in every township, and during the winter, they are well attended.

Large quantities of wheat and oats are raised, but farmers attend chiefly to grazing. Their breed of cattle is somewhat peculiar, and is highly esteemed. The butter is of a superior quality, and exported in large quantities; much attention is also given to the raising of sheep; and they manufacture flour, whiskey, iron, great quantities of maple sugar, of superior quality, etc.

In what direction is Somerset from Philadelphia? From Pittsburg? How bounded? What are the principal streams? Describe Castleman's river, etc. How is Somerset situated? In what direction is Milford from Somerset? Smithfield? Salisbury?

What is the face of the country? Soil? Minerals?

What is said of the roads, bridges, and streams?

Which town is the seat of justice?

Of what descent are the inhabitants?

What religion do they profess? Number of churches?

What charitable Societies have they?

What schools are established?

To what object do farmers devote their attention, mostly?



CAMBRIA COUNTY.

THIS romantic county lies partly in the transition formation, partly in the great secondary, and abounds in coal.

Cambria is one continued mass of mountains; the Allegheny being in the eastern part, and Laurel Hill in the western.

The traveller, from the east, beholds, with astonishment, the bold and precipitous ascent of the Allegheny. After riding from two to five miles, he reaches the summit, and is equally surprised to find, that the descent westward is almost imperceptible. The scenery is wild, and the appearance dismal and forbidding. The Conemaugh river has broken its way through these mighty obstructions, and rolls along the vales, and between the precipitous heights.

The soil in the valleys is well watered, and generally fertile.

This mountainous region is densely covered with various species of forest trees. Pine, in all its varieties, predominates. The huge circumference, and towering height of these trees, fill the mind with astonishment, while the rich and luxuriant vegetation, presents an aspect, almost impenetrable.

The southern part of the county is crossed by the Allegheny Portage Railroad, which connects the Juniata with the Conemaugh.

Ebensburg, the seat of justice, is situated on the Allegheny Mountain, from which the view of the adjoining country is extensive and grand. The town and vicinity, is mostly peopled by emigrants from Wales and Ireland, who are industrious, good citizens, and successful in the acquisition of wealth. Ebensburg is a small town, containing 1000 inhabitants, three churches, a Catholic chapel, a handsome academy, court house, etc.

Johnstown is situated about seven miles from the base of the Allegheny Mountain, at the termination of the Allegheny Portage Railroad. The village contains about five or six hundred inhabitants, is regularly laid out on a plot of upwards of 200 acres, and is completely surrounded by mountains.

The exports consist of cattle in part, but principally of lumber, among which the cherry tree furnishes the most important article. Maple sugar is made in sufficient quantities for home consumption.

In what direction is Cambria from Somerset? How bounded? Describe the Kiskiminitas river. In what part of the county is Ebensburg? Johnstown? etc.

What mineral is found here abundantly?

Surface? Scenery? Soil?

What river rolls along the valleys between the precipitous heights?

What timber prevails in the mountains?

What railroad crosses the southern part of the county?

Which town is the seat of justice? How situated?

What is remarked of the population of the town and vicinity?

In what do the exports consist?

HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

HUNTINGDON is one of the most mountainous regions in the state, is rich in romantic scenery, and in mineral productions. The soil partakes of every quality, from the most prolific limestone, to the most unproductive barren slate.

The principal minerals are iron, lead, bituminous coal, salt, and alum. Iron ore is found every where, and in such great abundance, that we may almost consider this an iron country. It is not, however, equally distributed; some parts of the county yield it much more abundantly than others. The grand store house of this mineral is Muncy Ridge, which runs parallel with the Allegheny Mountain. It is a dry, barren chain of hills, having no great elevation, but several miles wide, and many miles in length, extending from Bedford county, through Huntingdon, and Centre.

The ore is not only abundant, but it is of the best quality. The different kinds have received the denominations of *pipe ore*, *needle ore*, *nest ore*, etc. *Pipe ore* is the best. Buried deeply in the earth, and frequently under a stratum of limestone, it is the most difficult to be obtained. *Needle ore*, though not very valuable, is a singular production; and may be regarded as a great curiosity. Some of the pieces are highly polished, of a jet black colour, and assume almost every form, that fancy could paint. The lumps after being broken seem to have been composed of an infinitude of needles, all lying in the same direction, the points being very sharp, and the butts blunt; and so slight is their coherence, that they may be separated with the fingers.

Ore in this region, is not only various in kind, but the situation is equally various. Sometimes large quantities are found scattered over the surface of the earth, sometimes it is slightly buried in the soil, sometimes it is in nests or bunches of every varied size, sometimes it is found in solid blocks, of such coherence as to require the aid of gunpowder to separate them. That which is found on the surface, is called *top ore*, that found in bunches, is *nest ore*, and the solid masses are denominated *rock ore*.

“Coal is found in the southwest part of the county, salt in the northern, lead centrally, and marble of various colours and qualities, in several townships. Curious caves have

been discovered in the limestone regions, in which are stalactites and other petrifications. One of the most singular of these caves is in Sinking Valley, Tyrone township. This valley became celebrated during the Revolution, on account of the lead mines wrought here under the direction of the state. Here are several streams, which after, flowing a few miles, sink into the earth. Among the *swallows*, which absorb several of the largest streams of this valley, that called Arch Spring is the most remarkable. It is a deep hollow in a limestone rock, about thirty feet in width, with a rude arch of stone hanging over it, forming a passage for the water, which gushes forth with some violence, and in such quantities as to form a fine stream. After a short course, it buries itself again in the bosom of the earth. Many pits, nearly thirty feet deep, open into this subterraneous river, at the bottom of which the water appears the colour of ink, though as pure as that which sparkles from the rocky fountain."

"The stream again emerges into day, and runs along the surface for a few rods among the hills, when it enters the mouth of a large cave, whose aperture is sufficient to admit a sloop, with the sails full spread. Within, the cave is almost twenty feet high, declining somewhat as it proceeds, along which runs a ledge of loose rocks, affording a tolerably safe passage. Having continued about four hundred yards into the hill, the cave widens, at a sudden turn, into a spacious saloon. At the bottom of this saloon is a precipitous fall, and a vortex of amazing force, by which large pieces of timber are immediately absorbed, and carried out of sight. The water boils up with great violence when substances are thrown into it, but soon subsides. The stream is supposed to continue its subterraneous passage, for several miles beneath mountains, and to reappear, by two branches in Canoe Valley. There are a number of valuable springs, in different parts of the county."

This county, though situated on the summit of the Appalachian Mountains, is flourishing, and contains a number of flourishing towns and villages. Three printing presses are established here. Huntingdon, the county town, is a place of considerable trade, and its location is calculated to promote its prosperity. The public buildings are a bank, a court house, a jail, an academy, and five churches. It contains about two hundred dwellings.

The entrance to the town is uncommonly beautiful. Ascending a hill, cut through a solid rock, the traveller, once, finds himself in full view of the town, the spires, the gardens, the adjoining cultivated fields, the canal, the river and the surrounding elevation embowered with a most luxuriant foliage.

The State Canal enters this county, and follows the windings of the river, fifty miles to Hollidaysburg, where it terminates in a capacious basin. Here, the railroad, across the Allegheny Mountain, commences.

The northern turnpike, from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, extends along the banks of the Juniata, through Huntingdon. The scenery, on this route, is very romantic, grand, and even terrific. In travelling westward, on the borders of Huntingdon and Mifflin counties, a strongly marked view is presented. Here the road is carried along the side of an awful precipice. "Avalanches" of rocks and loose stones are seen in every direction, apparently ready to slide from beneath the feet, or from above, to crush the defenceless beholder.

The exports of the country consist, principally, of iron agricultural articles, and lumber. The railroad, and State Canal, recently completed, have given a new impulse to business. The following list of manufacturing establishments, will evince a spirit of industry, and enterprise, and a woeful attention to the business of distilling ardent spirits. There are sixty-two grist mills, eighty-four distilleries, twenty-four tan yards, one paper mill, one clover mill, one hundred and twenty saw mills, eleven fulling mills, five oil mills, three powder mills, five carding machines, two breweries, one hemp mill, three furnaces, making altogether about 8,000 tons of iron annually, and eleven forges making about 3,000 tons of bar iron.

The following is a description of a STOCKING KNITTING MACHINE, invented in this county. It occupies about a cubic foot, and is operated upon by turning a crank, which requires no more power and skill than a common hand organ except when it is necessary to widen or narrow the stocking, then a stitch is dropped or added by hand. The machine does the work of six expert knitters, and is very simple. It is superior to the stocking loom, as that requires an apprenticeship to learn to work it, and is not calculated for families. The present machine can be worked by any in-

alligent little girl, after a few minutes instruction, and costs only fifteen dollars, including the patent right.

The statistics from this county, relating to morals and religion, are very encouraging. There are thirty-two churches belonging to different denominations. Presbyterians are the most numerous. Bible and Tract Societies have been established; various Sunday Schools are instituted, and primary schools are in operation, throughout the county.*

* The following interesting and novel account of *Mountain Sailing* we cannot forbear to insert. It is dated Hollidaysburg, Nov. 1834.

"On Monday last, the inhabitants of Hollidaysburg were permitted to witness a novelty, in the tide of emigration, which the completion of the grand chain of internal improvements, has caused to flow through this channel, and by which, the Mississippi and Delaware have been made, as it were, to unite their waters.

"A gentleman, by the name of Christman, from Lackawanna, a tributary of the North Branch of the Susquehanna, embarked with his family, in all, consisting of eleven persons, together with the necessary requisites for their comfort; namely, beds, tables, chairs, stoves, cooking utensils, poultry, pigeons, etc. etc., on board a canal boat, 29 feet long and 7 feet wide. In this, he proceeded down the North Branch of the Pennsylvania Canal, to the junction of the Central Division, and up the latter, to Hollidaysburg. Here he intended to dispose of his boat, and proceed, by way of the Portage Railroad, and Western Division of the canal, to Pittsburg.

Here, it was suggested to Mr. Christman, that it would be practicable to pass the boat, together with the family and cargo, over the traversing height of the Allegheny Mountain. A railroad car, calculated to bear the novel burden, was prepared, the boat was taken from its proper element, and placed on wheels, and at 12 o'clock the same day, the boat, together with the delighted family, began their progress over the rugged Allegheny. It was pleasing to see the comfort and convenience, which the ingenuity of man has added to the journey of the emigrant. The whole family were comfortably located in the cabin of the boat, which appeared to glide up the height of the mountain, unconscious of the change. While some of the family were preparing the coming meal, others were lying on their downy pillows occasionally roused by the hissing steam, at the head of the inclined plain. They were, however, not to be stopped by the hissing of the puffing auditory, but continued to ascend, and at night, safely rested on the summit of this proud eminence.

"On the following morning, the boat and crew left the sunny summit of the Allegheny, and smoothly glided down her iron way to Johnstown, astonishing the inhabitants. On the same day she was safely deposited in her own element in the basin at Johnstown, amidst the plaudits of the congregated citizens."

In what part of the state is Huntingdon county? In what direction is Huntingdon from Dauphin? How bounded? What are the principal rivers? Describe the Juniata. Raystown Branch. Augwick creek. How is the town of Huntingdon situated? Alexandria? Hollidaysburg? etc.

For what is this county distinguished? Soil?

Principal minerals?

What ridge is the great depot for iron ore in this county?

Describe Muncy Ridge?

Name the different kinds of ore.

Which is the best kind of ore?

What peculiarities has the *Needle ore*? *Nest ore*? *Rock ore*?

In what varieties of situation is ore found?

In what part of the county is ore found? Lead? Salt? Marble?

What natural curiosities have been discovered?

In what township is found one of the most singular caves?

What mines were wrought here during the Revolution?

What peculiarity have several streams in Falling Valley?

Describe Arch Spring?

What quantity of water gushes from this spring?

In what does the stream bury itself, after a short course?

Depth of the pits, which open into this subterraneous river?

Can you mention five other interesting facts respecting this cave?

What canal and railroad in this county?

Which is the county town? Public buildings?

What turnpike passes through this county?

Scenery on the northern turnpike?

What has been the effect of the State Canal and Railroad, recently completed?

Mention some of the manufactories.

Quantity of iron made here annually?

What machine has been invented in this county?

Number of churches? Religious denomination most prevalent?

What societies have been established? Schools instituted?

What account can you give of Mountain Sailing?



PERRY COUNTY.

WE here find ourselves in a region of country whose natural features are strongly marked.

On the south, is the Blue or Kittatinny Mountain; on the north the Tuscarora, and in the interior are chains of less magnitude. The intervening valleys are extensive and very fertile.

A bed of bituminous coal has been discovered, and iron is found in various parts of the county. Here is a medicinal spring, in a romantic situation, surrounded by bold

and picturesque scenery. The waters are efficacious in some diseases, particularly those of the skin. Near it, is a house for the accommodation of visitors.

The county is peopled, mostly, by the descendants of Germans, and contains twenty five churches, belonging to Presbyterians, German Reformed, Moravians, Menonites, etc. Sunday schools are pretty generally established, and primary schools are located in every township. Two weekly newspapers are printed.

A number of small woollen manufactories have been erected, but the principal establishments of this kind, are for the manufacture of iron, which are successfully and extensively conducted.

Bloomfield, the seat of justice, is situated in the eastern part of the county, and has had a very rapid growth. In 1832 the number of inhabitants was three hundred and fifty; and, about five years before, the place was a clover field without a building upon it. The public buildings are a court house, a jail, and a poor house.

In what direction is Perry county from Philadelphia? How bounded? What mountain on the north? South? Describe the Juniata river. How is Mifflin situated? etc.

What is the surface? Soil? What spring can you mention?

From what people have the inhabitants descended?

Number of churches?

Religious denominations?

What schools are established?

Manufacturing establishments?

Seat of justice? Public buildings?



JUNIATA COUNTY.

IN this county we find precipitous, sterile mountains, underlaid by limestone, with intervening fertile valleys.

The northern turnpike and the State Canal follow the windings of the Juniata through the county.

The county is inhabited by the descendants of Germans and Irish emigrants, who are generally Presbyterians, and have eight or nine churches. Bible Societies, Tract Societies, and Temperance Societies have been established, and Sunday Schools are numerous. Primary schools are pretty well supported.

The most important article of exportation is wheat; and agriculture is said to be in a thriving condition.

Mifflin, the county town, is situated on the turnpike road, State Canal, and Juniata river. It contains about one hundred dwellings, a Methodist church, etc.

In what direction is Juniata from Huntingdon? How bounded?
In what part of the county is Mifflin?

What is the surface of this county?

What turnpike, canal, and river pass through this county?

By what people is the county inhabited?

What religious denomination is most prevalent?

Number of churches?

What benevolent Societies?

What schools in the county?

County town? How situated?



MIFFLIN COUNTY.

THIS little, irregularly shaped mountainous county, you will find quite in the interior of the state surrounded by mountains, and traversed by several lofty ridges. The principal elevations are Black Mountain, Log Mountain, Shade Mountain, and Jack's Mountain. Jack's Mountain is one of the loftiest ranges of the Appalachian system, intersecting the county nearly in the centre, and dividing it into two principal valleys. The most important of these valleys, is called Kishacoquillas, and lies between Jack's Mountain, and the range called Seven Mountains. This valley is, in length 35 miles, four in breadth, and is one of the most beautiful, fertile, and best cultivated tracts in all Pennsylvania. It abounds in iron ore, of the best quality, and the soil reposes upon a blue limestone, of primitive formation.

In the limestone rocks of this valley, is found Alexander's Cave, which abounds in the finest stalactites and stalagmites. The cave is also a natural ice house; ice being found here in the heat of summer. Viewed from the summit of Jack's Mountain, this valley presents one of the most plain and lovely agricultural scenes on which the eye can repose.

The valley of the Juniata river, also in Mifflin county, is a fertile and valuable tract of country, though its appearance is rude and precipitous, when seen by passengers on

the Pennsylvania Canal. In this valley is found Hena-wall's Cave, near the village of Waynesburg, and contiguous to Jackson's Mountain. This cave is of vast, but unknown dimensions, abounds with the finest and most brilliant calcareous concretions, and contains immense quantities of nitre, in a crude state.

On the summit of Limestone Ridge, an elevated peak of blue limestone, is a cave of vast depth and of nearly perpendicular descent, called Bevin's Cave.

Another natural curiosity in this county is the celebrated Pass of the Juniata river through the Black Mountain, Log Mountain, and Shade Mountain, called "the Long Narrows." The scenery, in this gorge, and along the Juniata, above and below it, is remarkably wild, romantic, and beautiful. Here is seen one of the most elevated peaks in Pennsylvania.

This county contains immense mines of the best iron ore and is underlaid, in all its parts, by primitive limestone.

The principal town in Mifflin county is Lewistown, situated on the State Canal, at the junction of the Kishaco-quillas creek with the Juniata river. This village contains about 2000 inhabitants, two churches, a small Catholic chapel, a bank, a neat court house, a jail, five school houses, one academy, and is the seat of a very active and prosperous commerce.

The surrounding scenery is uncommonly lively, and is said to rank among the finest in the state. The valleys are most fertile and productive, particularly in the important article of wheat. Here we find pure mountain air, streams which abound in fish, and forests filled with game of every description.

Sunday Schools, Temperance Societies, and other charitable institutions are maintained here. The Mifflin County Lyceum, with a respectable and well selected library, and a valuable cabinet of minerals, and other curiosities, is established in Lewistown. Common schools are established, and generally well attended.

Mifflin county abounds with numerous mineral springs of excellent medicinal qualities. The principal one, and that which is most frequented by invalids, is within half a mile of Lewistown, and is called Millikin's Spring. The general appearance is highly attractive, and marked with unusual beauty. It is similar, in its medicinal properties,

to the Bedford Springs; and it is believed, that at no very distant period, it will become a celebrated watering place.

The Juniata river, State Canal, and turnpike road extend along the southern borders of the county.

The principal articles manufactured in the county, are flour and iron.

In what direction is Mifflin county from Cambria? How bounded? Principal rivers? Describe the Juniata river, How is Lewistown situated? etc.

By what natural objects is this county surrounded?

Principal mountains?

Mention six items relating to the Kishacoquillas valley. Four relating to Alexander's Cave. Four relating to Henawall's Cave. Three relating to Bevin's Cave. Three relating to the celebrated pass of the Juniata river.

What mineral is found here?

Mention twelve items relating to Lewistown.

What charitable and literary institutions can you mention?

With what kind of springs does this county abound?

What account can you give of Millikin's Spring?



UNION COUNTY.

THIS county, like a number of others, contains little that is particularly interesting. Though not rugged, it is nevertheless mountainous, being intersected by several different ranges.

Considerable attention has been directed to the discovery of iron, but no considerable quantity has yet been found. Mineral coal has not been discovered, though indications of it are perceptible in many places.

The valleys of this county are generally fertile, and some of them exuberantly productive. Its soil is a rich limestone, and its surface, with some few exceptions, is well suited to all the purposes of agriculture.

The inhabitants are mostly Germans, who belong to different religious denominations, and possess altogether, 21 churches. Here are Sunday Schools, Temperance Societies, Bible Societies, etc. Primary schools are pretty generally established throughout the county. At Mifflinsburg there is an academy.

Agricultural pursuits occupy the attention of the inhabitants generally, but we are sorry to say, that there are 16

distilleries in the county, which annually convert into poison 50,000 bushels of the staff of life.

The county is well watered, and the State Canal, turn-pike road, and Susquehanna river, extend along the whole of the eastern boundary.

New Berlin is the seat of justice, situated on Pine creek. It contains about 70 dwellings, a very handsome court house, a prison, and two or three churches. The place is noted for the manufacture of flour.

On the banks of the Susquehanna, nearly opposite Northumberland, is a very precipitous hill, called Blue Hill, on the verge of which are two singularly looking houses. One of them has a portico, which is suspended over the river; the other leans so much towards the river, that we are ready to think it must be blown down. These houses belong to a bachelor, who lives here in solitude. His name is Mason, called *Jonna Mason*. He formerly had steps, leading from the house down to the river, had a swing, which extended half across the river, and another in the house, in which he swung himself to sleep. He has a large summer house, a spring house, and fruit trees of various kinds—has a pair of horses, but never rides, or rather never did until lately. Now he is old, he sometimes rides in the stage. Occasionally, he takes out one of his horses, and leads him. Thus he lives a monument of folly.

Lewisburg, on the Susquehanna, is one of the prettiest towns in the state, and surrounded by a rich and cheap country. The houses are chiefly brick, and neat; the churches are also handsome.

In what direction is Union from Northumberland? How bounded? Name the two largest creeks. Into what river do they flow? How is New Berlin situated? In what direction is Milton from New Berlin? etc.

What is the face of the country? Minerals? Soil?

By what people is the county inhabited?

Number of churches?

What benevolent institutions are established?

What provision is made for education?

Which town is the seat of justice?

What town is said to be one of the prettiest in the state?

What canal, road, and river extend along the eastern boundary?

Tell the story of *Jonna Mason*.

CENTRE COUNTY.

THIS county is so called from its geographical location, occupying a central part of the state. It lies wholly within the Appalachian system of mountains, and is distinguished for variety of scenery, mineral productions, scarcity of water, and salubrity of air. In mineral wealth, it is probably not exceeded by any portion of the state of equal extent. Iron ore, of a superior quality, is found in all parts of the county, and bituminous coal, on the Allegheny Mountain. The inconvenience, to which the inhabitants are subjected on account of an unequal distribution of water, is very great. In some places, water cannot be obtained for the common purposes of life. The streams are numerous, but several of them, after running a short distance, descend through the fissures of the rocks, and sink into the earth. Great pains have been taken to remedy the evil, and, in some places, the rocks have been perforated to the depth of 200 feet, without obtaining water.

The editor of the *Bellefonte Patriot*, speaking of his county, says: "It is most emphatically called *Centre county*, and as it is in the heart of the state, by geographical position, so it is the head, by local advantages. True, we have mountains, but we have plains, and our mountains are as valuable as our valleys. First, they preserve health; we have no fever nor chills; second, our mountains abound with fine timber of every kind and quality; and third, with mineral wealth; and fourth, when fruit is destroyed by frost in our valleys, it is preserved on our mountains. In short, for fertility of soil, mineral resources, manufacturing advantages, and every thing which can contribute to man's creature comfort and happiness, it is scarcely equalled, certainly not surpassed, by any county in the state. It is none of your whortleberry, cranberry, or hemlock counties, calculated for the nurture of wolves, bears, and panthers, and not for the residence of man."

The exports of the county consist, principally, of clover seed, whiskey, iron, and flour. Of the latter, 200,000 bushels are annually sent to market. There are cotton and woollen manufactories, but those of iron are most numerous and continually increasing.

In the county there are two or three turnpikes, and it is inhabited, chiefly, by Germans and Irish.

Bellefonte, the county town, is delightfully situated in a rich limestone valley, abounding with inexhaustible resources of timber and iron ore. Near the town are very extensive pits, from which ore has been taken. This town takes its name from a large and beautiful spring in the immediate neighbourhood. Bellefonte is a French word, the meaning of which is beautiful fount. From this spring the town is supplied with water by means of a forcing pump.

Spring creek, on which the town is situated, is a large stream of limestone water, which scarcely ever rises, or falls, and never freezes. It is rapid, has high precipitous banks, and is well adapted to manufacturing establishments. It has upon it a great number of furnaces, forges, rolling mills, grist mills, saw mills, fulling mills, tilt hammers, and oil mills, and affords sites for many more. The town contains about 700 or 800 inhabitants; has four churches, an academy, a court house, a prison, and a cotton manufactory. Bellefonte and its vicinity is highly distinguished for salubrity of air, and in this respect, is said to equal any other town in the Union.

In what part of the state is Centre county? How bounded? What are the principal streams? Describe the Bald Eagle creek? In what part of the county is Bellefonte? In what direction is Wilkersville from Bellefonte? Pattonsburg? Earlysburg? Phillipsburg? etc.

Why is Centre county so named?

For what distinguished?

What minerals are found here?

To what inconvenience are the inhabitants subjected?

What are some of the remarks made by the editor of the Bellefonte Patriot?

What amount of flour is annually sent to market?

What manufactories are established?

By what people is the county inhabited?

Which is the county town?

What is the situation of Bellefonte?

From what natural object does the town take its name?

How supplied with water?

What is there peculiar respecting Spring creek?

What are some of the manufacturing establishments on Spring creek?

CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

HERE you will find a very spare population; in 1830, the number of inhabitants was less than 5,000.

Like most counties pertaining to the secondary formation this abounds in minerals, such as coal, salt, iron, etc.

The surface is hilly and mountainous; but the mountain chains are irregular, being found in every varied form and direction.

The soil is greatly diversified; the limestone lands and river bottoms are rich and productive. The scenery is grand and picturesque, and the inhabitants are favoured with a healthy and salubrious atmosphere.

The county is well watered, chiefly by the west branch of the Susquehanna and its various tributaries.

Clearfield, the county town, and site of an Indian town, is situated at the base of a number of hills, not so high but their peaks can be scanned at one view. These hills, covered with a variety of forest trees, being free stone, and having a good soil, impart to the town, lying on a plain, quite a romantic appearance. The town contains a court house, a handsome brick academy, a printing press, a Catholic chapel, various mechanics' shops, stores, etc., and an industrious population.

The exports from the county consist, principally, of wheat, timber, coal, and iron.

Bituminous coal, of the finest quality, is found here.

In what direction is Clearfield county from Dauphin? How bounded? What is the principal river? Describe the West Branch? etc.

What is the population of the county? Soil? Surface? Climate? Exports? What coal is found here?

County town? How situated?



LYCOMING COUNTY.

IN this county is found variety in scenery, in cultivation, in productions, and in the geological formation. As we travel through the rich valleys, which skirt the streams, we find ourselves in a region of cultivation, beauty, and gran-

deur. Here are seen villages, farm houses, and farms. Leaving them, we behold nature in all its wildness. Unless we occasionally discern footsteps of the huntsman or surveyor, scarcely a trace of the hand of man is to be seen. The panther; the wolf, the bear, the rattlesnake, the elk, and the deer roam about the forests, and, fearless of danger, hold undisturbed possession of the wilds. When there is a scarcity of acorns and other nuts, the bears come out of their lurking places, and commit dreadful depredations. They do not molest men, but are destructive to fields of grain, and carry off hogs and other domestic animals.

The surface of Lycoming is very mountainous, and the chains irregular and broken. The Allegheny, and several other ridges traverse the county, which is intersected by numerous streams. The West Branch, Bald Eagle creek, Kettle creek, Lycoming creek, and Loyalsock are some of the more important. In the Muncy range is found a singular valley of an oval form, ten miles long and five wide. Several streams take their rise in the surrounding mountains, and flowing into this valley, sink into the earth, and meander in subterraneous regions.

The minerals found in this county, are iron and bituminous coal. To reach this coal, the State Canal has been excavated along the West Branch, to the mouth of the Bald Eagle.

The public buildings are a court house and public offices, of brick, a large stone prison, an academy, and fifteen churches.

A great number of towns in Pennsylvania are beautifully situated; perhaps few are more so than Williamsport, the county town of Lycoming. It stands on a rising vale of the Susquehanna. A good deal of taste is displayed in many of the buildings; the churches are neat, the court house is elegant, surmounted by a bell and a handsome cupola, from which there is a very fine view of the surrounding country. In whatever direction the eye is turned, objects of interest arrest the attention, as the meandering streams, the canal, the bridge over the canal, the richly cultivated fields, the productive hills, and the mountainous eminences. The bold ascent of the Bald Eagle adds grandeur to the scene.

At Mill Hall, a small village, is a starch factory, where this article is manufactured from wheat. It is first soaked

in large hogsheads for four successive days, the water being changed daily, and the wheat put into another vessel. It is then ground, and being allowed to stand, the starch is precipitated to the bottom, while the chaffy particles float on the surface. After repeated washings, the starch is put into bags, and allowed to drain, and then is spread on vats, where it is dried, either by the sun or the heat of stoves. Next, it is barrelled and sent to market. A bushel of wheat yields about 25 pounds of starch.

Tarrandsville is situated near the head of the improvements, on the west branch of the Susquehanna, and is the nearest point from the Atlantic, to the great Bituminous Coal Mine of Pennsylvania. It is a flourishing town, has had a rapid growth, and contains an industrious and temperate population.

The inhabitants of this county are composed of the descendants of Irish, Germans, and emigrants from other parts of the state. The religious denominations, most prevalent, are Presbyterians, Methodists, German Lutherans, etc. A county Bible Society has been formed, and Sunday Schools are pretty generally established. Common schools are found in all the towns and more populous parts of the county, and at Williamsport there is an academy. Three weekly newspapers are published.

Here is a woollen factory, and 50 mills; but the principal article manufactured in the county is iron. The exports consist of iron, bituminous coal, and agricultural articles. A railroad is now in progress from Williamsport to Elmira in New York, the length of which will be 67 miles.

You are aware, my dear pupils, that our rivers are usually frozen, during the winter, and that much damage is often done by the breaking up of ice. The following incident, dated Williamsport, Feb. 8, 1832, will show how dangerous it is to venture upon the river, when the ice is moving down.

“ On Saturday evening last, the ice in the West Branch, which had been formed since the late freshet, took its departure for the Chesapeake Bay. The river was exceedingly high, and it passed off smoothly, doing but little injury as we have yet learned. An accident, however, occurred, which is, we think, without a parallel in the history of ice freshets upon the Susquehanna. About dark, on Saturday evening, Mr. Joseph Bailey, of the island opposite Jersey

Shore, in endeavouring to secure a flat boat, which lay near the lower end of the island, exposed to the loose ice, ventured into it, and at that moment, a large quantity of ice came in contact with the boat, broke the rope, by which it was fastened, and drove it past the point of the island. The river being entirely covered with floating ice, his lamentable cries for assistance were in vain; no human power could rescue him from his perilous situation. About midnight, several citizens of Jersey Shore, arrived at the borough, and gave the alarm. A light was placed upon the bank of the river to attract his attention and in a few minutes he passed by, without the least possibility of saving him. He informed us, that he was almost perished with cold and fatigue, and that he was not able to escape from the ice, with which he first started. All hope of saving him, except at the bridge, was now abandoned, and an express was sent on to Milton to make preparations. He passed over the race ground rapids, and through the breach of the Muncy Dam before daylight, and arrived at Milton about 9 o'clock in the morning, after a voyage of near fifty miles. The spirited citizens of Milton, whose conduct on this occasion is deserving of the highest praise, had every means prepared to save the life of a fellow being, which ingenuity could invent, and it is with unbounded pleasure we state, they were successful. He was drawn up by a rope, suspended from the bridge, amid the shouts of the assembled multitude.

“Who can imagine the feelings of his relations and friends, during his absence, particularly of his bosom companion, and aged mother. Ten thousand deaths would have been more tolerable, than the agonizing state of uncertainty which involved his fate. Tongue cannot describe the feelings which were excited in our own borough, where none were bound to him by the endearing ties of conjugal affection or maternal love.”*

In what part of the state is Lycoming? How bounded? Principal streams? Describe the West Branch. Loyalsock. Pine creek. How is Williamsport situated? In what direction is Jersey Shore from Williamsport? etc.

What objects are seen as we travel through the valleys, in this county?

* Hazard's Register.

Leaving the valleys what do we behold?

What animals hold possession of the wilds in this county?

Under what circumstances do the bears commit great depredations?

To what place does the State Canal extend in this county?

For what object?

What are the public buildings?

Seat of justice? How is Williamsport situated?

What are some of the objects seen from the cupola of the state house?

At what place is there a starch factory? How is starch made?

Mention three particulars relating to Tarrandsville?

Of what people do the inhabitants of Lycoming consist?

What benevolent Society has been formed here?

What schools established? Number of newspapers printed?

Most important article manufactured?

What railroad is now in progress?

Tell the story of the man on the ice?



TIOGA COUNTY.

THIS county is rich in iron, and contains excellent coal, which is highly prized by smiths.

The surface of the county is diversified. Some parts are smooth and unbroken, others rough and mountainous. The soil is equally various; in that part of the county through which the Tioga flows, it is of a superior quality, and the county is thickly inhabited.

Tioga is well timbered. The more elevated parts, near the margins of large streams, are covered with a luxuriant growth of white pine. The inhabitants are well supplied with sugar from the sugar maple, which is very abundant in many places.

This county was settled by emigrants from Connecticut.

Some iron works have been established here, but the inhabitants are chiefly employed in the lumber business. In the spring of 1832, 5,000,000 feet of sawed lumber were rafted down the streams.

Wellsboro is the seat of justice, situated in the centre of the county. It contains about 50 dwellings, a court house, a jail, and an academy. There is also a primary school in the same place, and similar schools are established in the more thickly settled parts of the county. A railroad is now in progress to the New York line, from the coal mines of Blossburg; and will not fail to add greatly to the wealth of the county.

In what part of the state is Tioga? How bounded?
 Describe the Tioga river? Cawanesque creek? Pine creek? How
 is Wellsboro situated? etc.
 What minerals are found in this county?
 What is the surface of this county? Soil?
 Mention some of the forest trees?
 By what emigrants was the county settled?
 Chief employment of the inhabitants?
 What quantity of timber was exported in the spring of 1832?
 Which town is the seat of justice? How situated?
 What schools in the county?
 What railroad is mentioned?



POTTER COUNTY.

HERE we find high table land, deeply furrowed by numerous streams, which rise in the interior, and traversing deep ravines, intersect the county in every direction. Several important streams have their source in this county, and it is a curious fact, that the waters run north, south, east, and west.

Potter county contains upwards of 2500 inhabitants, and is rapidly increasing. A good turnpike road leads from Jersey Shore, in Lycoming county, to Coudersport, the county town of Potter county, and the great east and west road, running across the northern tier of counties, crosses this county.

Coudersport, the county town, is situated on the Allegheny, a few miles from the source. It has a court house, a handsome stone building, numerous dwellings, and various mills have been erected in this, and other parts of the county.

The road, from Hittle creek Bridge to Lymanville, about five miles from Coudersport, passes, for a short distance, along the top of a high ridge, not more than two rods wide, and is steep, on each side, as the roof of the house, called by the inhabitants, the "Hog's Back." To the traveller, the trees at the foot of the hill, look like mere bushes. The waters from the northern side of the ridge run into Genesee river, then into the lake, and thence down the St. Lawrence. Those from the southern side run into a creek which empties into the west branch of the Susquehanna.

The streams in Potter county abound in excellent trout and the woods with deer. Elk and bears are also found. Here are various salt licks.

In the forests are found hemlock, white pine, wild cherry, white walnut, cucumber, etc, etc; but that, which principally prevails, is the beech and sugar-maple. Of the latter there are vast numbers, suitable for the manufacture of maple sugar. The maple molasses is far superior to any molasses made from the sugar cane.

The soil of this county is free from stone and easily cultivated. In the southern part are bituminous coal and lime.

The following letter from a farmer, who settled here at an early period, will aid us in forming a just estimate of the county. He says, "It was very lonesome for a number of years. People would move in, and stay a short time, and move away again. I made some little clearing, and planted some garden seeds, etc. the first spring. We brought a small stock of provisions with us. On the third of July, I started with my two yoke of oxen to go to Jersey Shore to mill, to procure flour. I crossed Pine creek 80 times going, and 80 times coming from mill; was gone 18 days, broke two axletrees of my wagon, upset twice, and one wheel came off in crossing the creek.

"Jersey Shore was the nearest place to procure provisions, and the road was dreadful. The few seeds that I was able to plant the first year, yielded but little produce. We, however, raised some half grown potatoes, some turnips, and soft corn, with which we made out to live without suffering, till the next spring. At planting time, I planted all the seeds, that I had left, and when I finished planting, we had nothing to eat but leeks, cow cabbage, and milk. we lived on leeks and cow cabbage, as long as they kept green, about six weeks—my family consisted of my wife and two children, and I was obliged to work, though faint for want of food.

"The first winter, the snow fell very deep. The first winter month, it snowed 25 days out of 31, and during the winter months, it snowed 70 days. I sold one yoke of oxen in the fall, the other yoke I wintered on browse, but in the spring, one ox died, and the other I sold to procure food for my family, and was now destitute of a team, and had nothing but my own hands to depend upon, to clear my

lands and raise provisions. We wore out all our shoes the first year, we had no way to get more, no money, nothing to sell, and but little to eat, and were in dreadful distress for want of the necessaries of life. I was obliged to work and travel in the woods barefooted. After a while our clothes were worn out, our family increased, and the children were nearly naked. I had a broken slate that I brought from Jersey Shore. I sold that, and bought two fawn skins, of which my wife made a petticoat for Mary; and Mary wore the petticoat till she outgrew it, then Rhoda took it, till she outgrew it, then it fell to Abigail, and she wore it out.

“For several years my crops were much injured by frost, and my fruit trees would not grow well; but for several years past, my crops have been seldom injured by frost, and my fruit trees grow and bear remarkably well. My land was given to me, and I now have 16 acres cleared on this farm.

“I have now 11 in my family, have 16 head of neat cattle, 29 sheep, and have sustained some losses. I have endured some hardships here, but it is a healthy country, the water is fine, and the land, if well tilled, produces good crops. The country has hitherto settled slowly; but population and improvements are rapidly increasing, and the prospects of the country are very encouraging.

“I raise, on my small farm, an abundance of all the necessaries of life, and have always something to spare. Our children often cried for bread, during the first years of our settlement here, but we have now bread enough and to spare, and all other needed temporal comforts, wherewith we are all contented, and for which, I hope we render a daily tribute of heartfelt gratitude.

“The morals of the people here, have improved in proportion to the country. Until within a few years past, Potter county seemed to be a sink of iniquity; drunkenness and profanity, Sabbath-breaking and gambling were the leading features of the state of society; but the scene is now greatly changed, and enterprise, industry, sobriety, peace and good order, and religion have gained the ascendancy. We now raise buildings without a drop of spirits being drunk on the occasion, without any broils and contentions, and without an oath. We have stated preaching

by different denominations at Coudersport; and the Sabbath day is generally regarded."*

In what part of the state is Potter county? How bounded?
 In what part of the county is Coudersport?
 Mention some of the rivers. County town?
 Describe what is called the "Hog's Back."
 In what animals do the woods and streams abound?
 Principal forest trees?
 What is the surface of the county? Population?
 What does a settler say about his own trials? His comforts?
 The climate? Population and improvements?
 Morals of the people?



M'KEAN COUNTY.

THIS county, like the preceding, is little else than a wilderness. In 1830, the inhabitants amounted to only 1438. Since that period, however, the population has considerably increased.

In a county thus sparsely inhabited, and the people scattered over the soil, little provision can be expected, either for their moral or intellectual necessities. One newspaper is published, an academy is endowed at Smethport, and at the same place there is a brick court house and a stone prison. Arrangements are making for the establishing of public schools in every district.

M'Kean is every where hilly along the streams, but contains no mountains. It abounds in coal, iron, and salt; and lime has recently been discovered. Coal is found every where, and some attention is paid to the manufacture of salt.

This county is well watered by streams, which are tributary either to the Allegheny or West Branch. "Almost every part, contiguous to the main waters, is perforated with smaller streams, which extend from five to 15 miles into the interior; and these secondary streams, are again supported by waters, descending the brooks and spring runs, so there can scarcely be a hundred acres of land, calculated for a farm, which is not watered, either by a main stream, or a brook. The side hills are a gentle slope, until near

* Hazard's Register.

the summit, where they become steeper. When the summit is gained, it is common to find an uninterrupted level for miles in extent; disturbed, only, by here and there, a gentle rolling of land, or a spring run. Here are thousands of acres of finely timbered woodland; and so level is the surface, so straight and thrifty the timber, and the woods so open, that a squirrel may be seen running, from 40 to 50 rods in advance."

So well is this county adapted to grazing, that, even in its natural state, it affords good pasturage, and cattle will fatten in the woods during summer, and become good beef by fall. On the Allegheny flats, shagbark walnuts are so abundant in some seasons, that hogs are turned out to fatten on those that fall from the trees. The various kinds of fruits are cultivated here with success, and there is no county in the state, where the apple-tree grows more fair or thrifty.

Much attention is paid to the business of lumber, and 3,000,000 feet of boards are annually sent from this county to market. Salt works are however established here, and some of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of salt.

There is an abundance of wild game in the unsettled parts of the county, and the rivers abound in fish. Here are bears, deer, panthers, wolves, wild cats, geese, ducks, partridges, etc.

Says a gentleman, well acquainted with this county, "however neglected M'Kean has hitherto been, it is destined to see a brighter day. The natural course, for a canal to unite the Atlantic with the Lakes, runs through this county, and must, sooner or later, be made." When this work shall have been completed, M'Kean will soon rise into eminence.

The early settlers of this county endured many privations and hardships. They found it a dense wilderness, without a road, or an inhabitant, save the beasts of the forests, some of which were very ferocious. Corn was, at times, sold for two dollars per bushel, and salt for fourteen.

In what direction is M'Kean from Wayne? How bounded?

In what part of the county is Smethport? Mention some of the rivers.

In what respects is this county like the preceding one?

What is the surface? Minerals?

How is the county watered?

To what agricultural article is the county particularly adapted?

What fact is mentioned, which evinces the abundance of shagbark walnuts?

To what business do the inhabitants pay much attention?

Mention some of the wild animals.

Mention five items relating to the first settlers.

MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS.—NO. 3.

In what direction is York county from Greene?

What College at Carlisle?

What county is between Bedford and Adams?

By what mountain is Perry county bounded on the north?

What Theological Seminary is located near Gettysburg?

Principal creek in Franklin county?

Where are Bedford Springs?

Where is Dickinson College?

In which county is Gettysburg the seat of justice?

In what direction is Potter county from Centre?

What article furnishes materials for building, fencing, and unfailing sources for manure?

Which way is Cumberland county from Perry?

In which county is Carlisle the seat of justice?

Where is Chambersburg?

How were the medical properties of Bedford Springs discovered?

Where is straw paper manufactured?

In which county do we find hovels for school rooms?

In which county is Bloomfield the seat of justice?

What creek in the northern part of Cumberland county?

In what direction is Juniata from Union?

What animals hold possession of the wilds in Lycoming county?

What counties border on the State of New York?

In what direction is M'Kean from Clearfield?

What cave near Carlisle?

On what river is Williamsport situated?

In which county are men engaged in teaching, who would be retained in no other employment?

What article is found in Peach Bottom township York county?

In what direction is Adams county from Philadelphia?

Huntingdon from Berks?

In which county is Bellefonte?

In which county is much attention paid to the cultivation of the sunflower?

In which county is seen the first great chain of hills west of the Atlantic?

On what account is Bedford particularly noted?

What river and canal intersect the county of Perry, Juniata, and Huntingdon?

To what place did Congress retire when driven from Philadelphia, in 1777?

On what river is Williamsport situated?

In which county is Bedford the seat of justice?

What mountains traverse Huntingdon county?

What town takes its name from a large and beautiful spring?

In which county is Mifflin the seat of justice?

In which county has a Stocking Knitting Machine been invented?

In which county had the people serious and bloody contentions about their boundaries?

What town is situated at the commencement of the Allegheny Portage Railroad?

What mineral is found abundantly in Centre county?

In what county are York Sulphur Springs?

What kind of sugar is made in many of the counties?

What county has not more than two miserable schools to every 500 children?

What is the location of Centre county?

To what great inconvenience are the inhabitants of Centre county subjected?

In what ridge is iron ore found abundantly?

What manufacturing establishment at Mill Hall?

What county is north of Cambria?

Which county is a mass of mountains?

Extent of Muncy Ridge?

What mines were wrought in Huntingdon during the Revolution?

In what direction is Union from Northumberland?

In which county is Somerset the seat of justice?

Seat of justice in Huntingdon county?

Describe the Bald Eagle creek.

Describe the West Branch. Raystown Branch.

For what is Steystown, in Somerset county, distinguished?

In what direction is Perry from Cumberland?

Through what counties does the Allegheny Portage Railroad pass?

What river and canal bound Union county on the east?

On what mountain is Ebensburg situated?

What were some of the privations of a settler in Potter county?

Principal river in Lycoming county?

What counties are bounded east by the Susquehanna river?

Which way is Tioga from Bradford?

LETTER XVIII.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

*A Description of the Counties, with the Principal Towns,
etc.*

WESTERN Pennsylvania will now engage our attention. You will recollect that this region abounds in bituminous coal, salt, and iron, and belongs almost exclusively to the secondary formation.

Counties.	When formed.	Population in 1830.
Greene,	1796,	18,028
Fayette,	1783,	29,172
Washington,	1781,	42,784
Westmoreland,	1773,	38,400
Allegheny,	1788,	50,552
Beaver,	1800,	24,183
Butler,	1800,	14,681
Armstrong,	1800,	17,625
Indiana,	1803,	14,252
Jefferson,	1804,	2,025
Venango,	1800,	9,470
Mercer,	1800,	19,729
Crawford,	1800,	16,030
Warren,	1800,	4,697
Erie,	1800,	17,041



GREENE COUNTY

THIS county, though not so much improved as some of the adjoining ones, is, nevertheless, an interesting part of the state, and has many advantages. It abounds in salt, iron, and coal. Of the latter, vast quantities are found, not only in the hills, but, in many places, along the margins of the streams. Big Whitely creek rolls the whole volume of its waters over a stratum of coal. During summer, when the creek is low, the surrounding inhabitants lay in stores of fuel from this bed. The only cost is the labour of digging and transporting the coal.

Hills and valleys diversify the surface of this county,

while the soil is equally various. In some places it is wholly composed of gravelly barrens; but the valleys and river bottoms are among the richest, most productive, and most beautiful in Pennsylvania.

Numerous streams intersect the county in different directions, and are tributary either to the Ohio or Monongahela. The last mentioned river washes the whole eastern boundary.

The uncultivated regions are covered with the most luxuriant forest trees, and excepting the western part, which is too hilly for cultivation, the soil is adapted to all the purposes of agriculture; but the employment, which the farmers consider the most profitable, is that of raising horses, cattle, sheep, and swine. Immense droves are annually sent from here to the eastern parts of the state, and to Maryland. Large quantities of flour and whiskey are transported to Pittsburg, and then sent down the Ohio to New Orleans.

All the more important streams, are crossed by substantial bridges, and the common roads are numerous and well made, but there are no turnpikes.

While the red men of the forest still roamed over the soil, emigrants from Maryland and Virginia established themselves in this county. The Indians soon became dissatisfied with their proceedings, and their native ferocity broke out into acts of violence against the unprotected settlers. In their persons and their property they were assailed; and, for the first seven years, their fortitude was severely tried. Now, the winter evenings of their descendants are frequently employed, in recounting the privations, the courage, the patient endurance of their ancestors. At present, the county is occupied by persons from all parts of the United States, and some from Germany, England, and Scotland.

Here are a great variety of religious denominations; the most numerous, however, are the Methodists. Primary schools are established in every township; two academies have been incorporated, and the county contains Tract Societies, Bible Societies and Missionary Societies.

The principal manufacturing establishments are 40 grist mills, 40 saw mills, 20 fulling mills, six oil mills, one wool-len factory, and a large glass manufactory, near Greensburg.

Waynesburg is the seat of justice, situated very near the centre of the county, in a beautiful valley surrounded by a prolific country. It contains about 80 or 100 dwellings, three houses for public worship, the court house, a handsome brick building, a stone jail, and a fine school is here established, in which are taught the higher branches of education.

In what part of the state is Greene county? How bounded?

Describe the Monongahela river. Ten mile creek.

In what part of the county is Waynesburg situated?

In what direction from Waynesburg is Clarksville? Lisbon? Greensburg? etc.

In what part of the county is bituminous coal found?

What is the surface and soil?

What employment do the farmers of this county consider most profitable?

What is said of the roads and bridges?

By what emigrants was this county originally settled?

By whom were these emigrants frequently assailed?

Most numerous religious denominations?

What benevolent Societies can you mention?

What schools are established?

What manufactory is established near Greensburg?

How is Waynesburg situated?



FAYETTE COUNTY.

THIS is a mountainous portion of the state, having Laurel Hill on the eastern boundary, and Chestnut Ridge crossing the county centrally. Coal and iron abound in every part, salt springs occur frequently in the south and west, and some salt works are established. In the vicinity of Chestnut Ridge, Sulphur Springs are found. The soil is various, being composed of slate, gravel, and limestone.

Fayette is bounded on the east by the Monongahela, which receives a number of tributaries from this county. The Youghiogheny enters the county east of Laurel Hill, breaks through that mountain in a westerly direction, flows round the Sugarloaf Mountain, and crosses the country diagonally, cutting in its course the Chestnut Ridge.

The towns and villages are numerous. Union, the seat of justice, has a central situation a few miles west of Chestnut Ridge, and contains 300 dwellings, four churches, a number of schools, a court house and jail.

Brownsville, on the east bank of the Monongahela river, is a flourishing town, situated in a rich and highly cultivated country. It contains about 220 dwellings, a bank, five churches; four schools, a steam engine factory, a steamboat yard, a glass factory, etc. A convenient bridge over Dunlap's creek, connects this town with Bridgeport, and a very fine bridge over the Monongahela, is probably completed before this time.

“Connellsville and New Haven are growing villages, and bid fair to become important as manufacturing places. They are situated on the banks of the Youghiogheny, a precipitous and fretful stream, and are so intimately connected, that they are sometimes considered as one. The manufacture of woollen cloths, paper, and iron, is carried on here to a considerable extent. There are two paper mills, each of which manufactures 3000 reams of paper. A visiter remarks, ‘I had but an imperfect notion, till lately, of the amount of labour and materials, used in the manufacture of paper. Besides the rags, they use scraps of glue, tallow, lard, alum, twine, indigo, vitriol, soap, wood, etc. etc.

“The situation of Connellsville is at the foot of a large hill, and directly upon the banks of the Youghiogheny. The hill abounds with coal which is delivered in any part of the town at three cents a bushel. A gentleman, who owns a coal mine just by, had been in the practice of having a supply always ready at the mouth of the port, and which he sold at one and a half cents; but he was obliged to discontinue the practice as many loaded their carts and wagons and forgot to account for it. The idea is not, that they were dishonest, but the abundance and cheapness of the article caused perfect indifference.”

Before the Revolution, General Washington was a frequent visiter to this neighbourhood. He had a friend, Colonel Crawford, who resided within a short distance from the town, and to whom his visits were paid. The house is now standing where the great man, in his earlier days, partook of his friend's hospitality, and joined in the dance. One of the sisters of Colonel Crawford is still living, who was often Washington's partner at the balls. Colonel Crawford was taken by the Indians, and burnt at the stake.

“Palpable evidence of great destruction of coal, by fire, is visible in many places among the hills, before the country was settled by the whites. That the pits were set on fire.

by the natives, either by design or accident, there is but little doubt; that the burning continued till the banks fell in and smothered the fire, is the most rational way of accounting for the discontinuance of the burning.”*

The religious denominations most prevalent are Presbyterians, and Methodists, who have numerous churches in every part of the county. Here are Tract Societies, Temperance Societies, Sunday School Associations, and a county Bible Society. An academy has been established at Union, and common schools are well supported. The inhabitants are mostly engaged in the business of agriculture. Large quantities of grain are raised, and a great deal of flour is transported to Washington and Baltimore by the national turnpike, and to New Orleans by the steamboat navigation. There are in the county seventy-five grist mills, thirty saw mills, twenty-one fulling mills, twelve furnaces, four forges, several woollen manufactories, an extensive cotton manufactory at Brownsville, and several glass works, in successful operation. The first paper made in the west, was in Fayette county.

The subjoined account of Laurel Hill Cave, written by a traveller, we think, my dear pupils, you will be pleased with.

“I was detained from proceeding on my journey, by the lameness of my horse, and having heard of a large cave in the neighbourhood, which had never been thoroughly explored, my curiosity was raised, and I determined to penetrate it fully; and having made my wish known, immediately, several gentlemen in Union agreed to accompany me. We provided ourselves with refreshments, candles, a tinder box, matches, a lantern, a compass, chalk, and a line to measure with. We set out on September 11th, 1816, ascended Laurel Ridge Mountain, and left our horses at the farm of Mr. Delany, on the top, within half a mile of the cave, and requested him, if we did not come out early next morning, to have the country apprised of our situation, as we had heard that two young men were lost in the cave for nearly two days, having burnt out all their candles, and when found by the farmers, were lying in each other’s arms, resigned, as they thought, to their premature and deplorable fate. After making all necessary preparations, we started

* Hazard’s Register.

for the mouth of the cave; but before I enter into detail of our discoveries, I will point out its situation.

“Laurel Hill Cave, which I have taken the liberty to name, it being in want of one, is situated in Pennsylvania, Fayette county, George township, on the top of Laurel Ridge Mountain. At four o'clock P. M. we commenced our operations. We first descended into a small pit, on the side of which, we found the mouth, about three feet by four, which we entered, and immediately found ourselves in a passage about twenty feet wide; and descending about fifty degrees, for forty feet, in a northwest course, we found a less declivity and smoother floor. Here we left our great coats and things we had no immediate use for, and proceeded, in the same course, a short distance, when we found, that the passage forked into two avenues, more contracted, both leading by a considerable descent, into the first room. This is about twenty-four feet diameter, with a roof of rock about twenty feet high. A large descending passage leads from this room, the same course, with a very high roof, and is about twelve feet wide for some distance, when it becomes more contracted, and leads into the second room, which is fifty-one feet by one hundred, with a large body of rocks on the floor, that have fallen from the roof, which is not very high. At the end of the passage is a running spring of excellent water. In this room, the person who had the tinder box unfortunately let it fall among the rocks, which opened it, and by this accident, we lost nearly all our tinder. A very narrow, uneven, and descending passage leads from the second room, in a northeast direction, to the narrows, a passage two and a half feet high, and about fifty feet broad, leading horizontally between the rocks, with a small descent, for about one hundred and fifty feet, to a perpendicular descent over rocks. Through this small passage, we had, in many places, to drag ourselves along in a horizontal position, and the buttons of my coat were torn off by the rocks above. This passage, evidently, was formed by the foundation of the nether rocks, being washed by the veins of water beneath, which caused it to separate from the upper rock, and formed the route to the perpendicular descent, which we found to be twenty-two feet. I descended by a rope, but my companions found their way down by clinging to the rocks. We now found ourselves in a very uneven, rocky passage, which ascended about

twenty degrees in the distance of two hundred and thirty four feet; but as we could not find an outlet after the most particular search, we returned, and descended the perpendicular precipice, and to the right of it discovered a passage which had a great descent, was very rocky, uneven, and so contracted, for about eighty feet, that it was with great difficulty we made our way through it. This led to a second perpendicular descent, of thirty feet over rocks, which we, with great difficulty got down. We now found ourselves in a large avenue which I called Little Mill Stream Hall, with a very high roof, and about twenty-five feet wide. It had a sandy floor with a stream of water running through it, sufficiently large to turn a grist mill. On the sides of this stream were some large rocks, which had fallen from the roof. This avenue is about six hundred feet in length, with a considerable descent to where the water loses itself through a small aperture in the rocks. On returning from the bottom of the avenue, we discovered a passage, leading horizontally, and at right angles from the right side of this avenue, the entrance of which is elevated about eighty feet above the floor. We found this a very pleasant passage, in comparison with the rest; the roof, sides, and floor, were quite smooth; and we could walk upright. It is one hundred and twenty feet long, and leads into the last, and largest avenue, or Great Mill Stream Hall. This we found to be very spacious, being about from twenty to thirty feet wide, and from thirty to eighty feet from the floor to the roof, and 1,200 feet in length, with a stream sufficient to turn a grist mill, running its whole length. From the source of the stream, where there is a considerable collection of white spar, formed by the constant dripping of the water, the avenue has a descent of about thirty degrees, to where the stream disembogues itself through a small aperture of the rocks. Before we arrived at this aperture, the avenue became so contracted, that Mr. Gregg and myself had to creep on our hands and knees through the water for about fifty feet. Here, in the sand, we found the name of "Crain" written, which we considered a mortifying discovery, as we thought we were the first persons, who had penetrated so far in this direction. We wrote our names likewise in the sand, and then joined the rest of the party. In our search through this great avenue, we had to climb over, or creep under a thousand craggy rocks, that lay scat-

tered on the floor, and which had fallen from the sides of the ceiling. I have every reason to believe, that no person except us, ever visited the source of the stream and head of the avenue, as we found no sign of human invention, within many hundred feet of the spot, and which was very common in every other part of the cave, as the sides of every place, that had been previously visited, were covered with names and marks, made with coal; and if any person had penetrated thus far, they would certainly have left some token of their perseverance. We now found ourselves at the end of our exploring expedition, and as we had plenty of candles left, and had taken the precaution to mark with chalk, an arrow on the rocks at every turn, we were confident of being able to retrace our steps to the entrance. Returning, we measured with a line, the extreme distance we had been in, and found it to be 3,600 feet, but we must have travelled altogether, upwards of two miles. Our return, we found much more tiresome, as it was an ascending route nearly the whole distance. We arrived in safety at the mouth at ten o'clock at night, after having travelled incessantly, for six hours. We were about 1,600 feet perpendicularly below the entrance. We heard the water running beneath the rocks in every part of the cave. The temperature, we found agreeable, but, owing to our great exertions, we were kept in a profuse perspiration the whole time we were in. In different parts we saw a few bats, but a gentleman of Union, who had gone into the cave during the winter season, informed me, that the roofs of the first two rooms, were covered with millions of bats, hanging in large bunches, in a torpid state, and clinging to each other. This cave is composed of soft sand stone rock, and has every appearance of being formed by the veins of water, washing them and their foundations away, which caused them, by their weight, to separate from the standing rocks above. There is not the smallest doubt, in my mind, but this cave is considerably enlarged by the action of the water, each year, for all the rocks on the floors of the different apartments, would exactly fit the parts of the ceiling immediately above them. The rocks that now form this cave, will certainly fall by degrees, as their foundations are washed away; therefore, it is impossible to form an idea of the very great spaciousness to which it may arrive. The knowledge, that the rocks above are subject to fall, is calculated to excite the

most inexpressible horror in the minds of the persons, who visit this subterraneous wonder. The arches of all the avenues, are formed by the rocks, meeting in the middle of the roofs, with a crack extending across the whole length.”*

Which way is Fayette county from Greene? How bounded?

What river forms the western boundary? What river crosses the county diagonally? What mountains do you find on the map? In what part of the county is Union? In what direction is Brownsville from Union? Perryopolis? Connellsville? etc.

What is the face of the country?

What minerals are found here? Soil?

Describe the Youghiogheny river.

Which town is the seat of justice? How situated?

What manufacturing establishments in Brownsville?

How are Connellsville and New Haven situated?

What articles are extensively manufactured here?

What amount of paper is annually made here?

Articles used in the manufacture of paper?

With what mineral do the hills around Connellsville abound? Price of coal at this place?

What distinguished character frequently visited this neighbourhood before the Revolutionary War?

What was the lamentable fate of Colonel Crawford, a friend of Washington?

By what means has much coal been destroyed in this county?

Prevailing religious denominations?

Benevolent Societies?

How is the county supplied with schools?

To what places are large quantities of flour transported from this county?

Some of the manufactories?

How is Laurel Hill Cave situated?

With what apparatus were the gentlemen provided, who explored this cave?

For how long a time were two young men lost in this cave?

What were some of the inconveniences, to which those were subjected, who explored this cave?

Describe Mill Stream Hall.

Dimensions of Great Mill Stream Hall?

By what means did the gentlemen, who explored Laurel Hill Cave, find their way out?

How much time was occupied in this exploring tour?

How many feet below the entrance did the explorers descend?

What was the temperature of the cave?

With what animals are the first two rooms of the cave covered, in the winter?

Of what kind of rock is this cave composed?

By what means is the cave supposed to be enlarged?

What circumstance is calculated to fill the minds of those who visit this cave with inexpressible horror?



WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

LIKE Western Pennsylvania in general, this county abounds in iron, bituminous coal, and salt. Salt works are very numerous; not less than 24 wells were said to be in operation, in 1832, and coal, of the best quality may be obtained from all the hills.

Laurel Hill bounds the county on the east, and twelve miles farther west is Chestnut Ridge. From the summit of these mountains, the country spreads out like a vast plain of verdure, broken, however, into enormous hills, by the numerous water courses.

The Conemaugh, and its continuation the Kiskiminitas, cross the whole of the northern boundary, and pour their waters into the Allegheny, which bounds it for the distance of twelve miles on the northwest. The Youghiogheny enters the county from the southwest, and leaves it, after a course of about fifteen miles. The State Canal follows the Conemaugh, parallel with the northern boundary. Three turnpikes cross the county; and at Robstown on the Youghiogheny a bridge has been recently erected, which is four hundred and eighty-two feet in length, rests upon two large stone abutments, and two stone piers, and is said to be decidedly the handsomest, and from appearance, the most substantial bridge in this country.

Greensburg, the county town, has a central situation, thirty-one miles from Pittsburg. It contains one hundred and fifty dwellings, three churches, an academy, etc. It may well be called Greensburg, for in whatever direction we turn the eye it can hardly fail to rest on green fields and foliage. It is, however, not a pleasant village. An apparent want of neatness prevails, some of the houses are going to decay, and others actually tumbling down.

Westmoreland was originally settled by Germans and Irish, and their descendants now occupy the soil.

The most numerous religious denomination is Presbyterian. The whole number of churches is fifty, which are

generally supplied with pastors, and are regularly opened for divine service.

An academy is incorporated at Greensburg, and common schools are generally established throughout the county.

The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agricultural pursuits, the manufacture of salt is extensively carried on, and there are some iron works. In some of the townships, the finest wheat in the state, is produced.

In what direction is Westmoreland from Allegheny? How bounded? In what part of the county is Greensburg? In what direction is Mount Pleasant from Greensburg? New Salem? etc.

Describe the Kiskiminitas. Youghiogheny.

Number of salt works in operation?

What mountains in the eastern part of the county?

Appearance of the country from the summit of these ridges?

County town? How situated? Appearance of Greensburg?

By whom was this county originally settled?

Religious denomination most prevalent?

Number of churches?

What schools are established?



WASHINGTON COUNTY.

HERE we find coal, iron, and salt; but salt licks are not numerous, and there is no iron made in the county. Like Western Pennsylvania in general, Washington, when viewed from an elevation and from a distance, has the appearances of an extensive plain; but it is, in reality, deeply furrowed by numerous streams, and is eminently hilly.

I think, my dear pupils, that on many accounts, you would be highly pleased with a visit to this county. The scenery is varied, interesting, and highly picturesque. I knew not how sufficiently to admire it, neither do I know how to describe it. With a few exceptions, I should say it is a perfect picture; and, in this opinion, I think most will concur, who have discernment to perceive beauty in beautiful objects. The admiring attention is continually attracted by fertile valleys, meandering streams, trees gently bending over the streams, large and beautiful hills, highly cultivated, and productive quite to their summits.

The county is intersected, in various directions, by tri-

butaries to the Ohio and Monongahela. The latter stream washes the eastern coast for 25 or 30 miles.

The county is flourishing, and contains 22 towns and villages. The seat of justice is at Washington, situated about 26 miles southwest of Pittsburg. It is on an elevated spot, surrounded by hills and dales, and clustering groves. We hardly knew which to admire most, the invigorating morning scene, with the deep shaded foliage, or the beauties of the evening sky and retiring landscape.

Washington is a fine town, contains about 2,000 inhabitants, a woollen factory, 7 churches, a Female Seminary, and a College. The houses are generally of brick and many of them three stories. The Presbyterian church is in a prosperous state, has 300 communicants, and a Sabbath School is connected with this and with the Methodist church; both are in a flourishing condition. The annual collections, for benevolent objects in the Presbyterian church, average \$500.

The number of pupils in the Female Seminary is about 50. The attention of the young ladies is principally directed to mental improvement, the design being to give them a substantial education, such as will thoroughly discipline and improve the mind.

About 38 years ago, an insurrection took place in this county, called the Whiskey Insurrection, in consequence of a tax being laid on home distilled ardent spirits. Now a Temperance Society is formed in every township; the cause is progressing, and is in advance of any other county in the state. In Washington there is a Female Temperance Society consisting of 300 members, and the college students, with few exceptions, belong to similar associations. A plan, resembling that which was adopted for the promotion of temperance, is proposed for elevating the standard of female education. It is to hold meetings in every town throughout the county, and to have addresses delivered, calculated to rouse the people to a realising sense of this important object.

In 1786, an academy was founded here, and in 1806, it was converted into a college, called Washington College. It however declined, and for a time, its operations were suspended. In 1831, it was resuscitated, and since that period its prosperity has continued to increase. The number of students is about 93. The president of the institution

is Dr. M'Conaughty, besides, there are four professors, and two tutors. The College possesses a chemical and philosophical apparatus, maps, globes, an orrery, a library of about 400 volumes, and an increasing cabinet. The cabinet of curiosities natural, mineralogical, etc. etc. is owned, jointly, by the College and Lyceum. The Lyceum is composed of gentlemen residing in Washington and its vicinity. To its meetings students are admitted, and privileged to become members. Connected with the College are two Literary Societies, both of which have extensive libraries, instituted for the promotion of knowledge among the students; a Society for Inquiry on the subject of Missions, and an Evangelical Library, designed to promote information on the state of the world, relating particularly to the subject of missions. All the members of the College have access to this library. Nearly one-fourth of the students are hopefully pious, and some few are known to have in view foreign missions. The College has a department of English literature, designed for the education of teachers of common schools. All beneficiaries of evangelical societies have their tuition gratis. Many of the students are employed in the annual distribution of tracts through the county; some in the Sabbath School, in the town, some in the neighbourhood, and others conduct a Sabbath School for coloured children in the town.

Among the curiosities in this College, is a beautiful specimen of cloth, made by the natives of the Sandwich Islands. Some of it is white, some red, and some is variously coloured. It is not woven, as our cloth is, but made by pounding the bark of trees, and gluing a number of pieces together. Sometimes they have 50 yards in a piece. These long pieces are worn by princes, who, when they appear robed in state, wrap themselves round and round with it, till they think their dignity quite complete.

The site of the Institution is on the eastern part of the borough, and has a very pleasant location. In addition to the original college buildings, which are of considerable extent, a large, handsome new edifice is now in an advanced state. In the new building, are two spacious and convenient halls, appropriated to the two Literary Societies in the college, and with each of these halls is a smaller room, for the libraries of the societies, respectively.

Washington is certainly a very interesting place. Whe-

ther we regard it in a natural, moral, or intellectual point of view it is elevated. It is indeed as a city set upon a hill, that giveth light to all the surrounding region.

Canonsburg is another interesting part of this beautiful picture. The village consists of about 700 inhabitants, including the college students. We stopped at a hotel directly opposite the Jefferson College, which is in this place. Just as the evening shades began to prevail, the college bell rang, and the youth assembled in the hall for prayers. It was truly delightful to hear the song of praise from so many lips, as a part of their evening devotions. O, that the hearts of all these young men might be prepared to attune the praise of him, whose praise is on their tongues!

Jefferson College was founded in 1802. The state has granted to the Institution the sum of \$8,000, but it is chiefly indebted to private munificence, and the exertions of its friends for its prosperity. The funds, arising from tuition are the principal means of supporting its professors. Four thousand five hundred dollars have been given by individuals, to aid in educating indigent, pious young men for the gospel ministry, and numbers have already experienced the benefit of this liberality. The College possesses a philosophical and chemical apparatus, a library, containing 1,000 volumes, and two societies, attached to the College, have each a library of 1,500 volumes. Besides, there is a cabinet of natural science, in which are deposited, not only various objects of natural history, but also many of the numerous Indian antiquities, in which the western states abound.

Connected with the College is a preparatory school, in which teachers are educated for the instruction of common schools.

The societies connected with the College, are a Franklin Society, Philo Society, and Brainard Society. Intellectual improvement is the object of the two first; the investigation of missionary operations, that of the last. The rooms, belonging to the Literary Societies, are spacious and very beautiful, furnished with much neatness and taste.

This College is under the superintendence of the Rev. Dr. Brown. It has four professors, two tutors, and the number of students, including those engaged in preparatory

studies, is 238. About half are hopefully pious. The college buildings are handsome, consisting of two three-story edifices, and a house for the president.

The students in this College are not only trained in the walks of literature, but in the school of usefulness. They engage in the distribution of tracts, and in the business of Sabbath Schools. Two schools are under their superintendence, and many of them are employed as teachers. One of these schools is in the College hall at Canonsburg, and is large, flourishing, and well regulated. Not only students are engaged as teachers, but ladies, of the first respectability, leave their families, and assemble here to share in the privilege of doing good. One practice in this school, we were particularly pleased with, namely, that of giving out questions respecting the great benevolent operations of the day. One subject was taken up for four or five Sabbaths in succession, and about half a dozen questions given out each Sabbath. These questions, the teachers and scholars were expected to study; the following Sabbath each class was examined by its teacher, and at the close of the school, all the classes were examined by the superintendent, and additional information given. The medical department of this college is at Philadelphia.

Florence is an interesting little place, highly favoured in a literary and religious point of view. Here is a flourishing classical academy, a Female Seminary, and a fine church with 300 communicants, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Macurdy, an eminent father in the church, who has been an instrument of much good. The time of his departure seems now drawing near. He has fought the good fight, has almost finished his course, and seems ready to render up his account.

Our visit to Canonsburg and Florence was rendered doubly interesting on account of the kindness we there received and which is always so cheering to the heart of a stranger. It was indeed grateful to our feelings to find a resting place in the pious and intelligent family of Professor K.

Western Pennsylvania is a most interesting portion of the state. There is more intelligence, more piety, more good preaching, and a much better state of morals than we had anticipated. The Presbyterian mode of worship prevails generally; extensive revivals have spread throughout

this region, particularly in Washington county. They are a church going people; not one family in 50 absent themselves from the house of God. In Washington county are Missionary Societies, Tract Societies, Sunday School Associations, and a County Bible Society has been formed. Much attention has been given to the means of education. The two colleges have been mentioned; there are a number of private academies; and schools, in which the rudiments of education are taught, are numerous.

This county was settled by emigrants from the north of Ireland, from Germany, and from New Jersey, and their descendants now occupy the soil.

Agriculture forms the chief occupation of the inhabitants. There are three or four small woollen manufactories, and at Williamsport, on the Monongahela river, is an establishment, where window glass is extensively made. The inhabitants have recently devoted much attention to the raising of horses, and sheep, in which they have been eminently successful. Sheep have increased very rapidly and now occupy one-fourth of the cultivated lands in the county, and produce annually 600,000 pounds of wool. It is no uncommon occurrence for a farmer to have two or three hundred sheep. A gentleman in Washington owns 1300.

The western parts of Pennsylvania, and the adjoining parts of Ohio, and Virginia, are peculiarly adapted to the growth of wool, and in this respect Washington county is not surpassed by any part of the world. Much of the wool, from flocks which have been well managed, will bear comparison with the best Saxon wool.

In what direction is Washington county from Allegheny?

How bounded? What river washes the eastern boundary?

In what part of the county is Washington? Which way is Canonsburg from Washington? Mount Pleasant? Martinsburg? etc.

What is the appearance of the county when viewed at a distance, and on an eminence?

What is the face of the country in reality?

What is the scenery?

How many towns and villages does this county contain?

Which town is the seat of justice?

How is Washington situated?

What literary institutions in Washington?

Average amount, annually collected in the Presbyterian church at Washington, for benevolent purposes?

What is the design of the system of education, pursued at the Female Seminary in Washington?

What insurrection took place in this county about 38 years ago?

What societies are now formed throughout the county?

What plan is proposed for elevating the standard of female education?

What college is located at Washington?

President of Washington College? Number of teachers? Number of students?

What three societies are connected with the college?

What libraries does the Institution possess?

In what benevolent object are some of the students of Washington College engaged?

Proportion of the students hopefully pious in Washington College?

Design of the department of English education?

Describe the college buildings. The site.

In what respect is Washington interesting?

What place is another interesting part of this beautiful picture?

What college is located at Canonsburg? When founded?

By what means are the Professors of this college supported?

What sum has been given to the Institution by individuals? For what purpose?

What libraries does this College possess?

What articles are deposited in the cabinet of natural science?

What school is connected with this College?

What teachers are educated in the English department?

What societies are connected with this College?

Objects of these Societies?

Who is President of this Institution? Number of instructors?

In what benevolent object do the students engage?

What account can you give of the Sabbath School at Canonsburg?

What useful practice in this school?

What do you recollect about Florence?

What is stated in favour of Western Pennsylvania?

In favour of Washington county?

Prevailing religion? Benevolent Societies?

What schools have been established?

By what emigrants has this county been settled?

Chief occupation of the inhabitants?

What manufactories can you mention?

To what business have the inhabitants of this county, recently, devoted much attention? With what success?

What proportion of the cultivated lands is occupied by sheep?

What countries are here mentioned, as being well adapted to the growth of wool?



ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

WE will now visit Allegheny county, and that great depot of Western Pennsylvania, the city of Pittsburg.

This is a rolling country, consisting mostly of arable hills and alternate valleys. Near the rivers, the hills are too steep to admit of cultivation, but have a rich soil, and are deeply enveloped with dense and luxuriant forest. Many of them are well adapted to the culture of the vine. These hills greatly adorn the landscape, and conduce much to the grandeur, and picturesque beauty of the scenery.

The trees which abound in the valleys and on the margins of the streams, are ash, sugar maple, cherry, elm, etc. On the larger streams is found the sycamore, and in the more elevated parts, different species of oak predominate. Fruit trees are abundant, and numerous species of grapes grow spontaneously.

The county is abundantly watered by the Monongahela, Allegheny, Ohio, and several of their tributaries. The State Canal extends along the banks of the Allegheny for about 30 miles in this county, and communicates with the Monongahela by an aqueduct across the river, and by a tunnel through Grant's Hill.

A valuable mineral spring has been discovered west of the Monongahela, four miles from Pittsburg, and six miles from the same place, is a bed of marble of the species called the bird's eye. It receives a handsome polish, and is a beautiful material for ornamental purposes.

Several turnpikes pass in different directions, through the county, and at Pittsburg there are two very fine bridges, one over the Allegheny, and the other over the Monongahela. The Allegheny bridge is 1122 feet long, 38 feet wide, and consists of six arches, resting on stone piers, and covered with a roof. This connects the city with Allegheny town. That over the Monongahela, is 1500 feet long, 37 feet wide, and has eight arches, resting on stone piers and is protected in a similar manner. This connects the city with Birmingham.

Clergymen here are generally well supported, and the inhabitants are a church going people. Two-thirds are Presbyterians, and the other denominations most prevalent are Methodist and Baptist. The inhabitants are mostly the descendants of Irish and Germans.

The exports of the county consist of agricultural articles, and the almost countless manufactures of Pittsburg.

Here is a County Temperance Society, and several auxiliary associations have been formed, whose exertions have

conducted, greatly, to suspend the operations of distilleries, and promote the cause of temperance.



PITTSBURG.



Pittsburg, which is a city, and the seat of justice for the county, is situated at the confluence of the Allegheny, and Monongahela, and is of very limited extent. At the junction of the rivers, is a small triangular alluvial flat, on which the city is located, and at the distance of only half a mile from the point rises Grant's Hill, in Memory of Major Grant, who was here defeated, during the French and Indian war.

Pittsburg is justly styled the Birmingham of the United States, by reason of its numerous manufactories, which are chiefly driven by steam engines, that send forth immense volumes of smoke. Coal is the sole fuel.

In the history of our country, many interesting facts are connected with Pittsburg. In 1754, the French erected a fort here, which they called Du Quesne; in 1758, it was taken by the English, and called Fort Pitt, in compliment to that celebrated statesman. The fort stood just at the point where the two rivers meet; but is now entirely destroyed, and the ground is converted into a lumber yard. Near the place, is a small triangular house occupied by the officers of the fort, during the Revolutionary War.

"This place was repeatedly visited by Washington; and it may be a matter of proud recollection to the inhabitants of Pittsburg, that the first accurate description of this point was given by the pen of the father of their country, and that the neighbourhood of Pittsburg was the field of his first fame." The place was then called "the Forks."

"There was a singular variety and contrast in the aspect of circumstances, under which Washington, at different periods, visited this place, and its vicinity. On the 22d of November, 1753, he arrived here as the *mere messenger of a single Colonial Governor*, and spent some time in examining the situation of the point. All then was peace and solitude here—nothing disturbed his meditations but the music of the feathered inhabitants of the forest. On the 9th of July, 1755, he again approached this place, with all the 'pomp and circumstance of war,' *under Braddock*, and was met with the sharp report of the rifle, and fierce yell of the savages, and compelled to retreat in haste and disorder, with a discomfited army, and dying commander.

"Again on the 25th of November, 1758, *under the command* of General Forbes, he approached this point in glorious triumph, and took possession of Fort Du Quesne, which had just been abandoned by the flying Frenchmen.

"And yet again, in October, 1794, as *commander in chief* of the army and navy of the United States, he advanced towards this place against the refractory and turbulent citizens of these western counties, and had then the glorious good fortune to reduce the misguided insurgents to obedience, and restore peace and good order without the loss of a single life or a drop of blood."*

This city was founded in 1765, but for a long period the increase was very inconsiderable, and it was a scene of great dormant capacities, for some years after the Revolutionary War. Produce was very low. Indian corn was seven cents per bushel, and other things in proportion. It was suggested, that manufactories were necessary for the prosperity of Western Pennsylvania. The plan was approved and carried into operation, and Pittsburg, instead of pining away in sickly infancy, has grown up into the great western emporium of the manufactures of the United States. The commercial advantages are very great. By means of

* Hazard's Register.

its rivers, railroads and canals it carries on an extensive trade with almost every part of the Union.

“Pittsburg is a *port of entry*, and shipping has been carried on with spirit, even at the source of the Ohio. A curious incident, connected with this subject, was mentioned by Mr. Clay on the floor of Congress. To illustrate the commercial habits of the American people, he said he would relate an anecdote of a vessel, built and cleared out at Pittsburg for Leghorn. When she arrived at her place of destination, the master presented his papers to the proper officer, who would not credit them; but said to him, “Sir, your papers are forged. There is no such place as Pittsburg in the world. Your vessel must be confiscated.” The trembling Captain laid before the officer the map of the United States, directed him to the Gulf of Mexico, pointed out to him the mouth of the Mississippi, led him a thousand miles up to the mouth of the Ohio, and thence another thousand up to Pittsburg. ‘There, sir, is the port where my vessel cleared out!’ The astonished officer, before he had seen the map, would as readily have believed, that this vessel had been navigated from the moon.”

It will be recollected that steamboats are very numerous at Pittsburg. The Steam Boat Mediterranean, built here, and completed about four years ago, a most substantial and splendid vessel, is the largest boat of the kind in the United States or in the world. The length of her deck is 193 feet; entire breadth 60 feet.

The ladies’ cabin has connected with it 12 state rooms, each containing two berths, and the gentlemen’s cabin 50 state rooms, containing in all 100 berths. These two cabins are separated by folding doors, which when thrown open, exhibit to view one spacious and splendid apartment 124 feet in length, in the decoration of which is combined all the taste, the elegance, and the skill of Pittsburg.

Sometimes twenty-five steamboats are seen lying at the wharf here, each capable of containing four or five hundred passengers.

The suburbs of Pittsburg are Birmingham, Manchester, the Northern Liberties, and Bayardstown. The entire population is 30,000. The borough of Allegheny town, a thriving town, is connected with Pittsburg by a covered bridge over the Allegheny river, as already said.

When journeying to the west, having arrived within about

seven miles of this city, we perceived a smoky atmosphere and an unpleasant smell. One of the passengers exclaimed "We smell Pittsburg," and really we think he was not mistaken, for on our arrival, we perceived the same unpleasant sensation, only in a greater degree. This is produced by the vast quantities of tar and coal burnt at the manufactories. The atmosphere is constantly filled with volumes of smoke, which are sometimes mistaken for clouds, that pre-
sage a storm, when we are led to think, that the heavens, gathering blackness, are ready to burst upon us in torrents of rain, and peals of thunder.

This smoky atmosphere is so trying and sickening to the stranger, that frequently, for a number of days, he becomes quite prostrate, and in disgust, soon leaves the place, thinking he will return no more. But reflecting on the peculiar advantages of Pittsburg, he is induced to go back, soon becomes accustomed to the smoke, and lives here in great comfort.

"We may consider this city a vast assemblage of manufacturing establishments, which day and night roll up vast quantities of smoke, darkening the very heavens, and discolouring every object. Some portions of the city are rendered quite black. Here are many and extensive forges, rolling and slitting mills, and foundries; here are cast ploughs, mill machinery, stoves, cannons and cannon balls; here are constructed a vast number of steamboats with their engines; here are six or eight extensive glass manufactories, whose products have been admired in every part of the Union; here are many and extensive cotton and woollen manufactories, paper mills, saw and grist mills, distilleries, etc. etc. Between five and 6000 wagons arrive here annually from the east, loaded with merchandize for the west, whilst the quantity of flour, whiskey, lumber, salt, etc. etc. which is brought by the road, the river and the canal, for exportation by the Ohio, is immense. It is calculated that 30,000,000 feet of plank descend the Allegheny alone, from the pine forests on the sources of that river. The products of the manufactories of Pittsburg certainly much exceed the value of \$2,000,000."

Dr. Matheson, who visited the principal manufactories of Pittsburg says, "One of the principal glass manufacturers mentioned an amusing incident. Some Indians had been as a delegation to Washington, about some reserved lands: and

they spent a few days here on their return. One of them, a chief, had seen all that was curious in Baltimore and Philadelphia without being much excited. While here, he visited the glasshouse, and watched all the various operations, with great interest. At length, he saw the process of making some cream jugs. The body of the jug was formed first, and when the material for the handle was formed and fixed, it was found to be a perfect vessel. Seeing all this produced from molten glass, the chief could restrain himself no longer. He rushed forward to the workman, took him by the hand, and declared he must have the Spirit of the Great Father within him, or he could not have performed such a wonder.

The public buildings are a courthouse and county offices, the Western University, the United States Arsenal, the Theological Seminary, the Western Penitentiary, etc. The University has four professors, about 50 students, and is under the superintendence of Gilbert Morgan, A. M.

As we approach Pittsburg from the east, one of the most prominent and interesting objects, that meets the eye, is the Western Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church. It was founded in 1828, and is on a delightful eminence, in Alleghenytown, east of Allegheny river. The edifice consists of a centre building with four stories, and wings with three. It has three professors, about 41 students, and a library of 4000 volumes. About half of this library was a donation from Mr. Alexander Henry of Philadelphia, formerly the private library of his son, the late Thomas Charleton Henry, D. D. of Charleston, South Carolina. The Institution struggles hard for want of funds.

From an elevation near the Seminary, there is a picturesque and very charming view. We see the three beautiful rivers Allegheny, Monongahela, and Ohio, Pittsburg, the adjoining villages, and the distant towering hills, crowned with forest trees, and decked with most luxuriant foliage. It is said, that at night, when the stars are shining, when the lamps illuminate the city and village, the appearance is very peculiar, resembling a vast star spangled concave. The Associated Reformed Church has a Theological Seminary in Pittsburg, established in 1828. It has one professor and 19 students.

Pittsburg has thirty churches and publishes fifteen or twenty periodicals, and is well supplied with schools. Bible

Societies, Missionary Societies, Tract Societies, and Temperance Societies are numerous.

The city is supplied with water by artificial means. It is raised into a large reservoir, and then conducted through the city by means of iron pipes.

Probably no city in the Union, and perhaps none in the world is so abundantly supplied with fuel, as is the city of Pittsburg. Those high elevations, with which the place is surrounded, are literally solid mountains of coal. Wood is also very plentiful; so that from above, and beneath the soil, the resources for fuel seem inexhaustible.

Dreadful accidents sometimes occur in these coal mines. The following is an account of one of them.

“A coal mine, owned by Mr. Doran, on the hill opposite the city, took fire, and in order to allay it, it was stopped closely at the mouth. Since days after, however, it was opened, and Mr. Doran, with two colliers, entered the pit with lights in their hands. They had not proceeded far before their lights simultaneously went out, and an oppressiveness, at the same time, seized them all. Mr. Doran, being nearest the mouth of the pit, with difficulty, was enabled to return. The other two sank in the pit, overcome by the smothering and poisonous influence of the foul air, which had accumulated while the pit was closed. Mr. M'Cord, a wagoner, entered to rescue the sufferers, if possible, as soon as Mr. Doran gave intelligence of their situation, but on reaching them, he too was seized with the same oppressiveness, and endeavoured to retreat, bringing one of them with him. In spite of all his efforts, he sank down with his burden, near the mouth of the pit, and was only saved himself by the exertions of some persons, who hastily pulled him out. The two men, who entered with Mr. Doran, when taken out were dead. Mr. M'Cord and Mr. Doran barely escaped with their lives.”*

Some of you, my dear pupils, have seen tornadoes, others have heard of them. The following account, taken from the Register of Pennsylvania, dated Pittsburg, June 1833, will enable you all to form some just conception of them.

The writer says, “I witnessed, this afternoon, a terrible display of the fury of the enraged elements. It was an ex-

* Hazard's Register.

hibition, such as I never before saw, and such an one, as I pray Heaven, I may never stand exposed to again. I will mention particulars.

“A party of gentlemen filling three gigs, left this place this morning, on a visit to Braddock’s Field, the scene of the dreadful slaughter of the English army by the Indians, in 1755. The spot is about nine miles from the city, on the banks of the Monongahela, and we reached it about noon. We spent about two hours, walking over the field of battle. A gentleman, who resides in the neighbourhood, very kindly pointed out to us the ambuscade, in which the Indians were hidden, the spot where Braddock fell fatally wounded, the retreat of the army, under the direction of Washington, who, on that day, most gloriously signalized himself as an efficient officer; and, indeed, every other prominent part of the ground. We trod over these fields, now under cultivation, and flourishing with vegetation, and recalled to mind the events of that day. The furrows of the plough had turned up the bones of warriors, who had fallen dead on the field of glory. Remains of bones are still visible. In our rambles, we picked up several pieces of these bones, an arrow barb, flints, muskét balls, etc., which I have carefully preserved. On our return, the occurrence took place, to which I have alluded above.

“We had arrived within about two miles of the city, when we saw, in the west, symptoms of a coming storm. They were trifling, and we felt confident we could reach the city before the rain began. In this expectation we were disappointed; and before we had proceeded three hundred yards, a thick, black cloud suddenly enveloped us, rendering the atmosphere very dark. In an instant, a large tree in our sight tumbled down with a tremendous crash, sending the limbs and fragments in every direction. It commenced hailing and blowing awfully. We saw ourselves in a tornado, and hastily jumped out of the gig. While endeavouring to keep up our horse, which was nearly thrown down by the wind, I lost my hat. I ran after it, but was blown violently against the fence on the opposite side of the road. Recovering myself, I again ran; but never shall I forget the sensations which passed through me. Tree after tree went down with a prodigious crash, literally filling the air with splinters and fragments—the wind rushed and roared with a horrid noise—the air was black with dust and

the pelting of the hail; and the force of the wind rendered it impossible for me to keep my feet. On reaching my hat, I stumbled upon an elderly lady, who, with three children, one at the breast, had alighted from the wagon, the horses attached to which, in their fright, had become unmanageable. A gentleman, attached to our party, seized one of the children, I another, and with the mother between us, we endeavored to make our way to a neighbouring barn. This we reached, but we had no sooner entered the door, than a large part of the roof was blown entirely off, leaving us exposed to the most imminent danger.

"This place we left instantly, and after immense labour, we made our way to an adjoining house, where we were gratified in depositing the children in safety. The lady was in great distress for her infant, it being her firm belief, while exposed to the storm, that it had perished in her arms. When she found all safe she sank down in a state of utter exhaustion.

"The storm was not yet over, though its fury was mainly spent. While in this place of safety, we witnessed more of its devastating effects. A new house, within a hundred yards of our retreat, was blown down, an entire orchard was prostrated, and trees, fences, and out buildings, razed to the ground, as if by magic. The scene was most dreadful.

"Our party escaped with whole skins, but with little else. One of our gigs was whirled about in the air for some time, but was only triflingly injured. Our apparel was completely spoiled.

"In the city, the tornado was less terrible, but the storm of rain and hail was severe. Great numbers of trees, awnings, light buildings, etc. were prostrated, but I have not learned that any lives were lost.

"I had made arrangements for leaving the place to-morrow, but passing through this scene, has unfitted me for a tour at this time. I shall, therefore, remain a day or two longer, to refit both in health and apparel.

We will close what we have to say in connection with Pittsburg, by the following extract.

A REVOLUTIONARY ADVENTURE.

"In the spring of the year 1755, James Smith, then a youth of eighteen, accompanied a party of three hundred

men from the frontiers of Pennsylvania, who advanced in front of Braddock's army, for the purpose of opening a road over the mountains. When within a few miles of Bedford Springs, he was sent back to the rear, to hasten the progress of some wagons, loaded with provisions and stores for the use of the road cutters. Having delivered his orders, he was returning, in company with another young man, when they were suddenly fired upon by a party of three Indians, from a cedar thicket which skirted the road. Smith's companion was killed on the spot, and although he himself was unhurt, yet his horse was so much frightened by the flash and report of the guns, as to become totally unmanageable, and after a few plunges, threw him violently upon the ground. Before he could recover his feet, the Indians sprung upon him, and overpowering his resistance, secured him as a prisoner. One of them demanded, in broken English, whether 'more white men were coming up ;' and upon his answering in the negative, he was seized by each arm, and compelled to run, with great rapidity, over the mountains till night, when the small party encamped and took their supper. An equal share of their scanty stock of provisions was given to the prisoner, and in other respects, he was treated with great kindness. On the evening of the next day, after a rapid walk of fifty miles, through cedar thickets, and over very rocky ground, they reached the western side of the Laurel Mountain, and beheld, at a little distance, the smoke of an Indian encampment. His captors now fired their guns, and raised the *scalp* halloo ! This is a long yell for every scalp that has been taken, followed by a rapid succession of shrill, quick, piercing, shrieks ; shrieks somewhat resembling laughter in the most excited tones. They were answered from the Indian camp below by a discharge of rifles, and a long whoop, followed by shrill cries of joy, and all thronged out to meet the party. Smith expected instant death at their hands, as they crowded around him ; but to his surprise, no one offered him any violence. They belonged to another tribe, and entertained the party in their camp with great hospitality, respecting the prisoner as the property of their guests. On the following morning, Smith's captors continued their march, and on the evening of the next day, arrived at Fort Du Quesne—now Pittsburg. When within half a mile of the fort, they again raised the *scalp* halloo, and again fired their guns as

before. Instantly, the whole garrison was in commotion. The cannons were fired—the drums were beaten, and French and Indians ran out in great numbers to meet the party, and partake of the triumph. Smith was again surrounded by a multitude of savages, painted in various colors and shouting with delight; but their demeanor was, by no means, so pacific, as that of the last party he had encountered. They rapidly formed in two lines, and brandishing their hatchets, ramrods, switches, etc., called aloud upon him to run the gauntlet. Never having heard of this Indian ceremony before, he stood amazed for some time, not knowing what to do; but one of his captors explained to him, that he was to run between two lines, and receive a blow from each Indian as he passed; concluding his explanation by exhorting him, to “run his best,” as the faster he run, the sooner the affair would be over. This truth was very plain, and young Smith entered upon his race with great spirit. He was switched very handsomely along the lines, for about three fourths of the distance, the stripes only acting as a spur to greater exertions, and he had almost reached the extremity of the lines, when a tall chief struck him a furious blow with a club upon the back of the head, and instantly threw him to the ground. Recovering himself in a moment, he sprung upon his feet, and started forward again, when a handful of sand was thrown in his eyes, which, in addition to the great pain, completely blinded him. He still attempted to grope his way through, but was again knocked down, and beaten with merciless severity. He soon became insensible under such barbarous treatment, and recollected nothing more, until he found himself at the hospital at the fort under the hands of a French surgeon, beaten to jelly, and unable to move a limb. Here, he was quickly visited by one of the captors, the same who had given him such good advice, when about to commence his race. He now inquired, with some interest, if he felt very sore. Young Smith replied, that he had been bruised almost to death, and asked what he had done to merit such barbarity. The Indian replied, that he had done nothing, but that it was the customary greeting of the Indians to their prisoners; that it was something like the English, ‘how d’ye do?’ and that now all ceremony would be laid aside, and he would be treated with kindness. Smith inquired if they had any news of General Braddock. The

Indian replied, that their scouts saw him every day from the mountains; that he was advancing in close columns through the woods; (this he indicated by placing a number of red sticks, parallel to each, and pressed closely together) and that the Indians would be able to shoot them down 'like pigeons.'

"Smith rapidly recovered, and was soon able to walk upon the battlements of the fort, with the aid of a stick. While engaged in this exercise, on the morning of the 9th —, he observed an unusual bustle in the fort. The Indians stood in crowds at the great gate, armed and painted. Many barrels of powder, balls, flints, etc. were brought out to them, from which each warrior helped himself to such articles as he required. They were soon joined by a small detachment of French regulars when the whole party marched off together. He had a full view of them, as they passed, and was confident they could not exceed four hundred men. He soon learned, that it was detached against Braddock, who was now within a few miles of the fort; but from their great inferiority in numbers, he regarded their destruction as certain, and looked joyfully to the arrival of Braddock in the evening, as the hour which was to deliver him from the power of the Indians. In the afternoon, however, an Indian runner arrived with far different intelligence. The battle had not yet ended, when he left the field; but he announced, that the English had been surrounded, and were shot down in heaps by an invisible enemy; that instead of flying at once, or rushing upon their concealed foe, they appeared completely bewildered, huddled together in the centre of the ring, and before sun down there would not be a man of them alive. This intelligence fell like a thunderbolt upon Smith, who now saw himself irretrievably in the power of the savages, and could look forward to nothing but torture or endless captivity. He waited anxiously for further intelligence, still hoping that the fortune of the day might change. But about sunset, he heard, at a distance, the well known scalp halloo, followed by wild, quick, joyful shrieks, and accompanied by long continued firing. This too seriously announced the fate of the day. About dusk, the party returned to the fort, driving before them twelve British regulars, stripped naked, and with their faces painted black! an evidence that the unhappy wretches were devoted to death. Next came the Indians, displaying their

bloody scalps of which they had immense numbers, dressed in the scarlet coats, sashes, and military hats of the officers and soldiers. Behind all came a train of baggage horses, laden with piles of scalps, canteens, and all the accoutrements of British soldiers. The savages appeared frantic with joy, and when Smith beheld them entering the fort, dancing, yelling, brandishing their red tomahawks, and waving their scalps in the air, while the great guns in the fort replied to the incessant discharge of the rifles without, he says, that it looked as though hell had given a holiday, and was turning loose its inhabitants upon the upper world. The most melancholy spectacle was the band of prisoners. They appeared dejected and anxious. Poor fellows! They had, but a few months before, left London, at the command of their superiors, and we may easily imagine their feelings, and the strange and dreadful spectacle around them. The yells of delight and congratulation were scarcely over, when those of vengeance began. The devoted prisoners (British regulars) were led out of the fort to the banks of the Allegheny, and to the eternal disgrace of the French commander, were there burned to death, with the most awful tortures. Smith stood upon the battlements, and witnessed the shocking spectacle. The prisoner was tied to the stake, with his hands raised above his head, stripped naked and surrounded by Indians. They would touch him with red hot irons, and stick his body full of fine splinters, and set them on fire, drowning the shrieks of the victim in the yells of delight, with which they danced around him. His companions, in the mean time, stood in groups near the stake, and had a foretaste of what was reserved for each of them. As fast as one prisoner died under his tortures, another filled his place, until the whole perished. All this took place so near the fort, that every scream of the victims must have rung in the ears of the French commander.

“Two or three days, after this shocking spectacle, most of the Indian tribes dispersed, and returned to their homes, as is usual with them after a great and decisive battle. Young Smith was demanded of the French, by the tribe to whom he belonged, and was immediately surrendered into their hands.”*

* Hazard's Register.

In what direction is Allegheny from Erie? How bounded? Principal rivers in Allegheny county? Describe the Allegheny? Monongahela. Youghiogheny. How is Pittsburg situated? In what direction is Pittsburg from Perrysville? Noblesboro? etc.

What city is the great depot of western Pa.?

What is the surface and soil of Allegheny county?

Mention some of the forest and fruit trees.

What canal in this county?

How does the canal communicate with the Monongahela river?

What interesting discoveries have been made near Pittsburg?

What number of bridges at Pittsburg?

Most numerous religious denominations?

By what people is this county inhabited?

What benevolent Societies can you mention? Exports?

Which town is the seat of justice?

What hill rises immediately back of Pittsburg? After whom named?

In what year did the French erect a fort at Pittsburg? Name?

By whom was this fort captured, in 1758? Name?

What distinguished character gave the first accurate description of this place? What was the place then called?

What place was the field of Washington's first fame?

In what year did Washington visit this place, as a mere messenger of a single Colonial Governor?

Under whose command did Washington visit this place in 1755? Some of the circumstances which occurred at this time?

Under whose command did Washington visit this place in 1758?

In what year did Washington visit Pittsburg, as Commander in Chief of the United States?

In what year was Pittsburg founded?

What was the increase of Pittsburg for a number of years?

Price of Indian corn?

Effect of establishing manufactories at Pittsburg?

Commercial advantages of Pittsburg?

What curious incident was mentioned by Clay, on the floor of Congress?

Comparative size of the steamboat Mediterranean? Where built?

Population of Pittsburg?

How is the atmosphere of Pittsburg affected by the tar and coal burnt at the manufactories?

What effect has the smoky atmosphere of Pittsburg upon strangers?

What are some of the articles manufactured at Pittsburg?

How many feet of timber annually descend the Allegheny?

What amusing anecdote is mentioned by Dr. Matheson?

What are the public buildings at Pittsburg?

Under whose direction is the Western University?

Number of teachers in the Western University? Students?

Most interesting object that meets the eye, as we enter Pittsburg from the east?

When was the Western Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian church founded?

How located? Number of Professors? Students?

What objects are seen from an elevation near the Seminary ?

Appearance at night ?

How is the city supplied with schools ?

Number of periodicals published at Pittsburg ?

How many places of public worship does the city contain ?

What benevolent Societies ?

How is the city supplied with water ?

How is Pittsburg supplied with fuel ?

In what mines do dreadful accidents sometimes take place ?

What accident is here described ?

What place was visited by a party of gentlemen, who left Pittsburg June, 1833.

Distance of Braddock's Field from Pittsburg ?

What event took place at Braddock's Field in 1755 ?

How did the party of Gentlemen, mentioned above, employ their time at Braddock's Field ?

Give an account of the tornado, which occurred on their return.

Relate the story of young Smith.



BEAVER COUNTY.

In this remote region of the state, we find a variety of minerals. The principal are iron ore, sulphur, alum in various combinations, and bituminous coal in large quantities. Recently, a new kind of coal has been discovered, supposed to be Kennel Coal, which is of a superior quality. Near Greensburg, about 12 miles from the Ohio, there is a very large stratum 10, 12, or perhaps 13 feet in thickness. Mineral springs are common. One near Frankford, is a good deal celebrated, and has become a place of considerable resort. The waters are said to be useful to persons labouring under chronic diseases and general debility. This is quite a romantic spot, where nature is seen in all its wildness. Going to the spring, we climb a very narrow, rough, steep road, then descend a winding precipitous path, till we come to a vast concave rock. Directly out of this rock, the stream issues, falls into a small basin, and passes off through a deep ravine, which is thickly studded with fir tree, sugar maple, etc. Romantic walks extend along the banks of the stream. It is so very cold at the spring, that in a warm day, in July, we found a thick shawl very comfortable.

The county is well watered by the Big Beaver, Little Beaver, Ohio, Slippery Rock, etc. Over the Big Beaver, near its mouth, is a large substantial bridge, 600 feet in

length, which is said to be one of the finest specimens of bridge architecture in the state. About three miles above this is another superior bridge, of nearly the same length, connecting Brighton with New Brighton. Another fine bridge crosses the Slippery Rock.

The southern part of Beaver has a surface, interspersed with alluvial flats, and extensive tracts of hilly country finely suited to grain and grazing, and particularly adapted to the raising of sheep. The mulberry and the vine are here cultivated with ease, and, in many places, they grow spontaneously. The other parts of the county are adapted to all the common purposes of agriculture.

Only about 38 years have elapsed since this county was an unbroken wilderness. Most of the pioneers went out with small families, and still smaller fortunes, and seated themselves down, prepared to endure the trials incident to new settlers. Full soon their fortitude was severely tested, for they were not only without the common comforts of life, but even the necessaries. If, at any time, they procured some of the articles, which their necessities demanded, it was at an expense of time and money which they could by no means afford. Disheartened and hindered by these trying circumstances, the progress of improvement was slow, for a number of years. These obstacles are now, in a great measure removed, the population increases rapidly, and peace, and plenty, and smiling villages crown the returning year.

This county, by its numerous water communications, is eminently adapted to commerce and manufactures. Besides its many natural advantages, it has some artificial ones. A canal has been constructed from the Ohio, at the mouth of the Big Beaver creek, to Newcastle, a distance of about 24 miles. A railroad has recently been made up the valley of the Beaver, to connect the Ohio river with the lakes, and the cross-cut canals are now rapidly completing, and will add very much to the great natural advantages of the county.

Within a few years, various manufactories have been established, principally on Big Beaver river; many new ones have recently been erected; population is increasing with great rapidity, and it is believed that the distance from the Ohio to the falls, must very soon become a thickly settled and closely built town. They are driven by the force of the falls, called Brighton Falls, which are well suited to the

purpose. Here, are presented numerous interesting objects both of nature and art. The falls, the perpendicular hills, the rocky precipices, the delightful valleys, the flourishing villages, the Big Beaver bridge, with its piers and abutments based on solid rock, all conduce to arrest the attention, and fill the mind with admiration and delight. The Falls commence about five miles above the confluence of the two rivers, and for two-thirds of a mile, consist of a succession of rapids, whose aggregate height is 75 feet. There is perhaps no place in the state, of the same amount of population, where there is more enterprize and public spirit, than at the Falls of Brighton.

The county was settled by people from other parts of Pennsylvania, and from the north of Ireland. Their morals are generally good, and, as might be expected, their temporal prosperity is increasing. There are 26 churches in the county, eight of which belong to the Presbyterians. They have Bible, Missionary, and Tract Societies, and Sunday Schools are generally established.

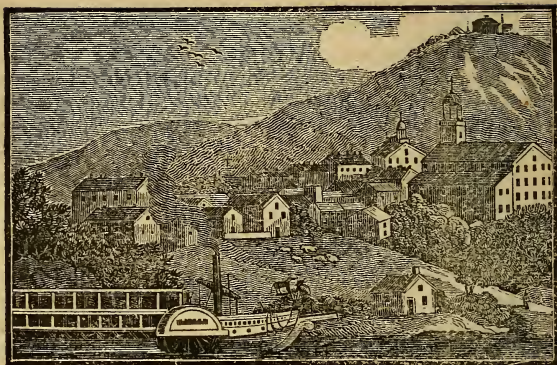
In the county are two academies, and common schools are numerous. Two weekly newspapers are published at the town of Beaver, and one at Fallstown. There are two banks in the county, one at Beaver, and the other at New Brighton.

Beaver, the county town, contains about 150 dwellings, a court house, a prison, an academy, and two churches. The town is finely located at the junction of the Big Beaver river and Ohio, on an elevated piece of table land, surrounded by picturesque and beautiful scenery, but wants water.

The rapid prosperity of the villages along Beaver river is insured from a variety of considerations. Their water power is unrivalled for any kind of machinery, and to any extent; the two canals, now in progress, will bring the produce of the Ohio, and the far west to them, and transmit the results of manufacturing industry from New Brighton to other places. Railroads are in contemplation, and 8 or 10 steamboats pass daily. Population about 5000.

Economy is a German settlement on the west bank of the Ohio, 18 miles below Pittsburg. This settlement was made by Mr. Rapp, and his followers, who emigrated to this country about 32 years ago. They at first settled in Butler county, and built a town, to which they gave the name of Harmony. From there they removed to Indiana near

ECONOMY.



the Wabash, cleared a large tract of land, built a beautiful town, and established various manufactories. But finding this a sickly climate, they purchased land on the Ohio, and in 1825, returned to Philadelphia, and took possession of it. On their arrival they found the place a wilderness; but their enterprise, industry, and economy soon caused it to bud and blossom like the rose.

Their village is situated on an elevated bank of the Ohio, and consists of more than 150 houses, neatly constructed, and beautifully interspersed with gardens. They have an elegant church, one woollen factory, one cotton factory, one store, one druggist, one school, etc., etc., and one heart to have all things common. They act upon the principle, that selfishness is the cause of crime; that by having all things common, they prevent temptations to selfishness, and, of course, prevent crime. They have also a large and commodious house, in which they have a concert hall, a museum, a library, and once a year they all assemble here and dine. They devote a good deal of attention to horticulture, and have the finest collection of plants in the state. Among their numerous manufactories, that of silk has been successfully attempted. Their plantations of white mulberries are very flourishing, and thousands of little spinsters are objects of their care. The quality of their silk cloths is, in some

respects, superior, and they are in such demand as to encourage the manufacture.

The Economites are remarkable for plainness of dress. When on a visit to this place, having entered the hotel, the first object, that particularly attracted our attention, was a woman, in the plainest garb, with a black cap on—next we saw two women returning from the field with pitchforks—then a company of women with hoes, having on straw hats as large as small umbrellas. During the time of harvest, the women labour in the field as well as the men. The Economites profess the Lutheran religion.

Every thing owned by the Society, is common property, and Mr. Rapp is priest and patriarch, having the control of the temporal and spiritual concerns of the community. Their constitution says, “that all persons holding property, uniting with the Society, put it into the common stock, and may, when quitting the community, withdraw the principal without interest.”

The Society formerly consisted of 800 members, but 300 were enticed away by a foreign adventurer, a few years since.

In what direction is Beaver county from Allegheny? How bounded? Describe the principal rivers? In what part of the county is the town of Beaver? In what direction is Brighton from Beaver? Frankford? Georgetown? Economy? etc.

What minerals have been discovered here?

What springs are common?

What do you recollect about Frankford Springs?

What is there peculiar about Big Beaver bridge?

What other bridges in the county?

Face of the country?

To what agricultural purposes is the soil adapted?

What were some of the difficulties, with which the first settlers had to contend?

What canals in this county?

In what part of the county have numerous manufactories been established?

By what falls are the manufactories driven?

What are some of the interesting objects, which arrest the attention, in the vicinity of the falls?

Morals of the people?

Number of churches? Benevolent Societies?

Number of newspapers? Banks?

What academies and schools are established?

Which is the county town? How situated?

How is Economy situated?

- When did Mr. Rapp and his followers arrive in the United States?
 Where did they at first locate themselves?
 Where was their second location?
 When did they return to Pennsylvania?
 Of how many dwellings does their village consist?
 Mention some of the public buildings at Economy?
 On what general principle do the Economites act?
 With what success have they attempted the culture and manufacture of silk?
 How are the women employed during harvest?
 What religion do the Economites profess?
 Of what concerns does Mr. Rapp have the control?
 What is the substance of an article of their constitution here given?
 What number formerly belonged to the Society?
 How many have withdrawn?



BUTLER COUNTY.

THIS division of the state, though comparatively new, is nevertheless very flourishing, and abounds in mineral productions. Besides iron, salt, and bituminous coal, which are common in Western Pennsylvania, plumbago or black lead has been discovered in this county, salt works have been erected near Harmony and Butler, and coal is found in every part of the county.

The county was settled principally by emigrants from other parts of Pennsylvania, and a few Irish, Scotch, and Germans. Little progress was made in the settlement, till 1800. The first settlers had many difficulties to encounter and hardships to endure; the most serious of which were scarcity of food, and difficulties with land speculators. So disheartening were the latter, that many, after having toiled long to cultivate a little spot, were induced to abandon their houses, and seek for safety in more remote regions. These unpropitious circumstances, for a long time, retarded the progress of improvement, but they are now removed, and the sunshine of prosperity beams upon the land.

The inhabitants of this county are disposed to encourage religious institutions, but the settlements being remote from each other, most clergymen are under the necessity of having charge of several congregations. The religious denominations are various. Presbyterians are the most numerous, but the Methodists are becoming popular, and are continually increasing. The number of churches in the county is 30.

Here is a Temperance Society in every township, and in some townships several societies have been formed.

The business of education has excited considerable interest. The people are disposed amply to reward teachers, but it is a lamentable fact, that they are not qualified, and children must be intrusted to the care of instructors, who scarcely understand the rudiments of education. In most neighbourhoods, they have a school which is open during winter, but closed in the summer, except in the larger towns. Two weekly newspapers are published at Butler.

There are in the county several furnaces, and a good supply of the various kinds of mills. The trade is principally with Pittsburg, where they send agricultural articles, and the manufactures of salt and iron.

An abundance of pure water, and a fine healthy climate are advantages with which this county is highly favoured. It is said, that not an instance of fever and ague has ever occurred.

The unsettled parts are mostly covered with a luxuriant growth of timber; fruit trees are abundant in the cultivated regions, grapes grow spontaneously, and some attention has lately been paid to the cultivation of vineyards.

The county is well watered by the tributaries to the Allegheny and Big Beaver. The Allegheny touches the northeast and southeast corners.

Fossil bones have been discovered here, which afford evidence, that the mammoth, that prince of animals, once roamed over the forests in this county. While excavating the earth, at the salt works near Butler, in 1819, a tooth of one of these enormous animals was found, surrounded by the rubbish of decayed bones. The weight was five pounds.

Butler is the county town, situated on the Conequenessing. It contains an academy, a court house, a prison, and six churches. The court house is a handsome brick edifice, located in a fine elevated situation, from which the prospect is very extensive; the prison is a very substantial brick building; one of the churches is of stone, all the others are of brick.

In what direction is Butler county from Erie? How bounded? What rivers do you find on the map? Describe the largest creek? In what part of the county is the town of Butler? In what direction is Harmony from Butler? Woodville? Centreville? etc.

By what people was this county settled?

What were some of the trials, which the first settlers were called to endure?

What institutions are the inhabitants of this county disposed to encourage?

Of how many congregations do most of their clergymen have the charge?

What account can you give of the schools in this county?

With what city is the trade of this county mostly carried on?

To what article of culture has some attention been paid?

What enormous animal once roamed over the forest in this county?

Weight of a grinder found near Butler, in 1819?

Which is the county town? Public buildings?



ARMSTRONG COUNTY.

In the county now before us, we find mineral productions still more abundant than in the preceding one. Besides limestone, coal, and salt, we here find alum, copperas, lead, silver and copper. It is believed that the copper mine will be very productive.

The surface and soil are greatly diversified. Large tracts of land may be found, which are unfit for cultivation, others suited only to the growth of timber, while there are extensive portions, which vie with the richest and most productive lands in the state.

The county is well watered by the Allegheny, Clarion, Red Bank, Kiskiminitas, etc. The State Canal follows the river along the southern boundary.

This county is mostly peopled by German emigrants from Northumberland.

The religious denominations are numerous; but the most prevalent are the Presbyterians. Common schools are pretty generally established in the county; there is an academy at Kittaning, and two newspapers are printed at the same place.

Besides the usual products of their farms, they export salt and iron, for the manufacture of which they have established three furnaces; and numerous salt works; probably not less than 50 have been erected. This county is rapidly going forward in the march of improvement. The population is at this time about 23,000, and is constantly increasing.

Kittaning is the county town, situated on the Allegheny

river, nearly forty miles from Pittsburg. The population is 526. The public buildings are a court house, a prison, two churches, and an academy. The town abounds in excellent coal, which is delivered at the door of the purchaser for less than a dollar per ton, and the market is abundantly supplied with provisions, at a very low price.

“Kittaning bears the name of an old Indian village, built upon the site. This village was burnt by Colonel, afterwards, Gen. Armstrong. With a force of 300 men, he approached the place by the river, below the town, at three o'clock in the morning, near a corn field, in which a number of the enemy were lodged out of their cabins, on account of the heat of the weather. As soon as the dawn of day made the town visible, the troops attacked it through the field, killing several of their foes. Captain Jacobs, their principal chief, sounded the war whoop, and defended the house bravely, through loop holes in the logs; and his Indians, generally, refused quarter, declaring that they were men, and would not be prisoners. Col. Armstrong, who had received a musket ball in the shoulder, ordered the cabins to be set on fire. Quarters were again tendered and again refused, and one of the savages avowed his contempt of death, solaced as it would be by the slaughter of many of the assailants. The notes of the death song now rose high and loud, and were heard above the crackling and roaring of the flames. At length some of the Indians, among whom were Capt. Jacobs and his family, burst from their houses and attempted to cross the river, but were instantly shot down. The inhabitants of the town had been abundantly supplied with arms and ammunition, which had been stored in their huts. The former, being loaded, were discharged in quick succession, as the fire came to them, and the latter exploded from time to time, throwing portions of the wigwams and the bodies of the inhabitants high in the air. Nearly 40 Indians were destroyed in the attack, eleven English prisoners released, and the enterprise, well timed and successfully executed, prevented an inroad, which had been planned by the French and Indians. Col. Armstrong and his officers received the thanks of the corporation of Philadelphia, and a medal was struck, commemorative of their success.”

In what direction is Armstrong county from Beaver? How bounded? What are the principal streams in this county?

Describe the Allegheny. The Red Bank creek.

In what part of the county is Kittaning? In what direction is Middletown from Kittaning? Warren? etc.

What minerals abound in this county?

What is the soil and surface?

By what people was the county settled?

Religious denominations most prevalent?

What schools are established?

County town? On what river?

What mineral is very abundant in Kittaning?

What village formerly bore the name of Kittaning?

Tell the story connected with this village?



INDIANA COUNTY.

THIS now hilly county, is supposed to have been, originally an elevated plain. The change has probably been produced by occasional floods, and by the numerous streams, which intersect the county in every direction, producing deep ravines.

The minerals, common to Western Pennsylvania, are found here, and a great number of salt works have been erected, near the Conemaugh river.

The only navigable streams in the county, as is supposed, are the Conemaugh and Mahoning.

The county is inhabited by Irish and German emigrants.

A fact, interesting to the friends of religion, is, that in this county, there is a church to every 650 souls; the greater number belong to the Presbyterians. Various Sunday Schools are established, a County Bible Society, Temperance Societies, and a Missionary Society have been formed. Four newspapers are printed; and an academy is established at Indiana. The provisions for education, however, are very limited.

The county is well supplied with the various kinds of mills, has two woollen factories, and a foundry for casting stoves, etc. The exports consist, principally, in agricultural articles and salt. The manufacture of salt is a profitable business, and is constantly increasing.

Indiana, the county town, contains sixty or seventy dwellings, a court house, a prison, an academy, and three churches.

"The first attempt to make a settlement in the limits of Indiana county, is believed to have been made in the year 1769, in the forks of the Conemaugh and Blacklick. The country was explored in 1776-7, and the explorers were particularly pleased with the spot, on which the town of Indiana now stands. It was clear of timber or brush, and clothed with high grass; a sort of prairie. When the settlers commenced improvements, within a few miles of the town, they cut the grass off the prairie, for the support of their cattle in the winter; but in making their hay they were greatly annoyed by rattlesnakes.

"About the year 1771 or 1772, Fergus Moorhead and James Kelly commenced improvements near where the town of Indiana now stands. The country around might well be termed a howling wilderness, for it was full of wolves.

"As soon as these adventurers had erected their cabins, each betook himself, at night, to his own castle. One morning Mr. Moorhead paid a visit to his neighbour Kelly, and was surprised to find, near his cabin, traces of blood, and tufts of human hair. Kelly was not to be found. Moorhead, believing him to have been killed by the wolves, was cautiously looking out for his remains, when he discovered him sitting by a spring, washing the blood from his hair.

"He had lain down in his cabin at night and fallen asleep: a wolf reached through a crack between the logs, and seized him by the head. This was repeated twice or thrice before he was sufficiently awakened to change his position. The smallness of the crack, and the size of his head prevented the wolf from grasping it so far as to have a secure hold, and that saved his life. Sometime after this, the two adventurers returned to Franklin county for their families, and on their return they were joined by others.

"The privations of such a situation can, in some degree be measured by the difficulty of obtaining bread stuff, and other necessities of life, of which the following is an example.

"Moses Chambers was another early settler. Having served several years on board of a British man of war, he was qualified for a life of danger and hardship. Moses continued to work on his improvements, till he was told, one morning, that the last Johnny-cake was at the fire! What was to be done? There was no possibility of a sup-

ply short of Conegocheague. He caught his horse and made ready. He broke the Johnny-cake in two pieces, and giving one half to his wife, the partner of his perils and fortunes, he put up the other half in the lappet of his coat, with thorns, and turned his horse's head toward the east.

"There were no inns on the road, in those days, nor a habitation west of the mountains; save, perhaps, a hut or two at Fort Ligonier. The Kittaning path was used to Ligonier, and from thence, the road made by General Forbes' army. Where good pasture could be had for his horse Moses tarried and baited. To him, day was as night, and night as day. He slept only while his horse was feeding. Nor did he give rest to his body, or ease to his mind, until he returned with his sack stored with corn.

"How forcibly would the affecting story of the patriarch Jacob, apply itself to the condition of families, thus circumstanced. Jacob said to his sons, 'Why do ye look one upon another?—and he said, behold, I have heard that there is corn in Egypt; get you down thither, and buy for us from thence, that we may live and not die.'

"Moses Chambers was not the only one who had to encounter the fatigue and trouble of procuring supplies from Franklin county. All had to do so. Such was the condition of this country, and such the prospect of settlers after the peace of 1763."*

But as great as these difficulties were, the first settlers of Indiana had others to encounter of a still more serious nature. The savage and hostile Indians gave them much trouble. Several of the inhabitants were killed and scalped; others were forced to leave their homes and seek a place of safety on the eastern side of the mountains. Kelly and Moorhead had many narrow escapes from the Indians. But they finally caught Moorhead, together with a settler by the name of Simpson. Simpson was killed and Moorhead was carried through the woods to Quebec, where he was confined 11 months. He was afterwards exchanged and sent to New York, and from thence made his way to his family. His wife and three children had fled to a place of safety, in a fort in Westmoreland county, and from thence to Franklin.

* Hazard's Register.

In what direction is Indiana county from Westmoreland? How bounded? In what part of the county is the town of Indiana? In what direction is Blairsville from Indiana? Nicholsburg? Saltzburg? etc.

What are the principal streams?

What is the surface of the country?

By what people is the county inhabited?

What fact, interesting to the friends of religion, is here mentioned?

To what denomination does the greater number of churches belong?

What schools are established? What benevolent Societies are formed?

Number of newspapers printed?

What is said of the manufacture of salt?

Which is the county town? What account can you give of the first settlers?

At what time was the first attempt to make a settlement in Indiana county?

Mention four items relating to the spot on which Indiana now stands?

Tell the story about James Kelly and the wolf. Moses Chambers.

What people gave the first settlers of Indiana much trouble?

How were the inhabitants treated by the Indians?

What was the fate of Moorhead and Simpson?



JEFFERSON COUNTY.

THIS county, comparatively new, is, for the most part, unimproved. Indeed we may almost consider it a wilderness. In 1830, two or three thousand of English and Germans comprised the whole population.

The county has a hilly surface, abounds in iron, and coal may be obtained every where. Some of the valleys are very fertile, but the soil is, for the most part, only tolerable. It is well watered by Clarion river, Sandy Lick creek, and numerous other streams, has the benefit of a state road, and two or three turnpikes.

In the county are two or three grist mills, six or eight saw mills, and, unless we include venison hams, lumber is the only article of exportation. Vast quantities of white pine boards are rafted down the rivers to Pittsburg. In 1830, two millions of feet were thus disposed of.

Various religious denominations are established here, and the county is fast improving.

Jefferson was within the purchase made of the Indians, in 1783. But these natives of the forests were very unfriendly, and continued hostile till 1797. While the county

was a wilderness, and still inhabited by the Indians, Joseph Barrett moved here and commenced a settlement at the junction of the two branches of the Sandy creek. This persevering man, who is still living, erected a saw mill, and carried the first lumber down the western waters to market. The Indians finally moved away, the settlements progressed, and the place is much celebrated, called Port Barrett.

Brookfield, the seat of justice is situated a mile and a half west of Port Barrett. The town contains 40 or 50 dwellings, a handsome court house, and a jail. Ridgway is at the junction of Elk creek and Clarion river. Here is a fine tannery, and 5 or 6 of the best saw mills in Western Pennsylvania.

In what direction is Jefferson county from Washington? How bounded?

Describe the Clarion river.

What is the population of the county?

Surface?

The only article of exportation?

Who carried the first lumber down the western waters to market?

Name of the place where Joseph Barrett settled?

Seat of justice in this county?



VENANGO COUNTY.

THIS county, though not much improved, possesses much greater natural advantages than some of the adjoining ones.

Besides the minerals, common to Western Pennsylvania, on Oil creek, are several springs, from which the famous seneca oil is obtained.

The surface is generally hilly; the streams are numerous, and flow through deep ravines; the soil is generally good, the river bottoms are rich and productive, and some of them very extensive. The county is admirably watered by fine navigable rivers, is traversed by the Pennsylvania Canal, and one turnpike road.

The prevailing religious denominations are Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Methodists, Baptists, etc. They have Sunday Schools, a County Bible Society, Temperance Societies, and, in the more thickly settled neighbourhoods, schools

are established, in which the rudiments of English education are taught.

The only article, manufactured to any considerable extent, is iron. They have several furnaces and some forges. The iron manufactories are multiplying, and the tide of emigration is rapidly flowing in. Among the articles of exportation, is sand stone, for the manufacture of glass; vast quantities of which are sent to the glass works at Pittsburg.

The towns of this county are "few and far between." Franklin, the seat of justice, is situated near French creek just at its entrance into the Allegheny river. It is entirely surrounded with hills, which, on every side, rear their heads in grandeur and beauty. Along the river they rise almost perpendicularly from the water's edge. The town contains about four hundred inhabitants, and is rapidly improving. The public buildings are a court house, a jail, an academy, an Episcopalian and Presbyterian church. Near the town was Franklin Fort, built during the French War, from which the place takes its name. The fort is now destroyed, but some of the embankments remain.

In what direction is Venango county from Mercer? How bounded?

In what part of the county is Franklin?

What are the three principal streams? Describe the Allegheny. French creek. Clarion river.

What minerals are found here? Face of the country? Soil?

What facilities have the people of this county for commerce?

What benevolent Societies are mentioned?

What schools established?

What is the only considerable article manufactured?

What article is exported in vast quantities?

Which is the county town? How situated?

From what circumstance does Franklin take its name?



MERCER COUNTY.

HERE we find a hilly, rolling surface, and a soil adapted to grain and grazing. The inhabitants think it the best country in the world for pasturage, and pay great attention to the raising of sheep.

Copperas is found in great abundance near Mercer, and coal in several townships. A valuable mine of the very

best quality has lately been discovered in Hickney township, near Sharon. The vein is from five to seven feet thick. A single solid lump has been taken out of this mine weighing upwards of 900 pounds. This mine, and those of the neighbourhood will go far toward supplying the upper lakes with this valuable fuel. Iron ore, of the bog and kidney species, abounds in different parts of the county. Large quantities of limestone are found in many places near the Shenango. This will become a valuable article of trade as soon as the public works are completed.

The county is well watered, principally, by the Shenango and its numerous branches. It has the advantage of two turnpike roads, and the Pennsylvania Canal extends into the interior.

This county was settled by emigrants from other parts of Pennsylvania, but the population has recently been augmented by Irish, English, and German settlers.

Here are twelve churches, a County Bible Society, numerous Sunday Schools, and special efforts are making for the support of common schools.

Mercer, the seat of justice, is beautifully situated on a plain, near the Neshannock creek. The town contains about 700 inhabitants, a court house of brick, a stone prison, an academy, and four churches. It is a very neat, pretty village, and whether we regard it in a natural, moral, or intellectual point of view, it possesses many attractions. The inhabitants are interesting and intelligent, and are said to be a reading people. They support two printing establishments, and manifest a decided interest in the benevolent operations of the day.

In the neighbourhood of this town, is an extensive manufactory of copperas; and about five miles from the town, on a little stream, called Horn's Run, are Horn's Falls. They are interesting, not so much on account of the height of the falls or quantity of water, as from the wild, rugged, and romantic boldness, with which the place abounds. The sound of the water, descending from rock to rock, the steep perpendicular bluffs, the tall trees and deep ravines, all conspire to show the wildness of uncultivated nature. The stream, however, though small, is sufficient to drive several mills.

About three miles from Mercer, in another direction, are several caves. After leaving the road, we pass through the

woods for about half a mile, ascend a hill, and then come to an enormous pile of rocks, so extensive as to constitute a great part of the hill. In an opening in these rocks, we found the principal cave. The entrance is horizontal, sufficiently large for an individual to go in comfortably. After going about six or eight feet, there is a perpendicular descent for a few feet, then the passage increases and diminishes alternately, and finally, opens into day on the opposite side of the hill. Beneath the cave is rough and wet, above smooth and handsome. A very cool current of air constantly issues from the mouth, and ice is found there during the whole of summer.

In what direction is Mercer from Erie? How bounded?

What rivers do you find on the map? Describe the Shenango. In what part of the county is the town of Mercer? In what direction is New Castle from Mercer? Greenville? Georgetown? New Bedford? Sharon?

To what articles of culture is the soil of this county adapted?

What minerals are found here?

By what people is the county settled?

Number of churches? What benevolent Institutions?

Which is the county town?

Number of inhabitants in Mercer? Public buildings?

What is said in favour of Mercer?

What manufactory in the neighbourhood of Mercer?

On what account is Horn's Run interesting?

What do you recollect about a cave in the neighbourhood of Mercer?



CRAWFORD COUNTY.

THIS is a pleasant healthy county, and very desirable as a place of residence.

The principal minerals found here, are iron and salt; coal has not yet been discovered, though indications of it are perceptible. Another production of the county is oil, found in the vicinity of Oil creek. Hollow places are made in the low spongy ground, bordering on the creek, which are immediately filled, and on the surface is an oil, which is taken off, and used for lamps and various other purposes. Considerable quantities are annually exported by the name of Seneca Oil.

The surface of the county is generally rolling, and the soil, for the most part, good; very little poor land is found

in the whole region. It is, however, better adapted to grazing than grain, and cattle and horses form important articles of exportation. Its principal market is Pittsburg. The county is well supplied with water and timber. The principal stream is French creek, a very important tributary to the Allegheny, uncommonly beautiful, and navigable, for large boats and rafts, the greater part of the year. Great quantities of hay and timber are sent down this stream. They enter the Allegheny, thence the Ohio, and are even carried as far as New Orleans. In clearing the land, in these new countries, vast quantities of wood are consumed to ashes, large ash factories are established, the ashes are carried there, converted into pearl ash, etc. and sold at Pittsburg and elsewhere. Thousands of dollars are said to be brought into the county every year by this means.

A branch of the Pennsylvania Canal, which commences at the mouth of the French creek, extends to Meadville.

Crawford county is adorned by three elegant sheets of water, the Conneaut, the Oil creek, and the Sugar creek lakes. The first is five miles in length, and two in breadth, abounding with fish, the others are smaller, but equally ornamental. In the county are three turnpike roads, 28 churches, 63 Sabbath Schools, and 62 common schools.

The several benevolent Societies, established here, are a Bible Society, Colonization Society, Internal Improvement Society, Agricultural Society, and Emigration Society.

Meadville, the seat of justice, contains about 1500 inhabitants, is a healthy pleasant place, beautifully located on the left bank of French Creek, near the northern limits of a delightful valley. From the river, the bank gradually ascends to the centre of the town, where is a spacious and elegant square. In this square, stands the court house, the Episcopalian and Presbyterian churches. The other public buildings are three churches, an academy, the state Arsenal, and Allegheny College. Most of these buildings are fine spacious edifices; the court house is said to be one of the most elegant, beautiful, and convenient in the state.

On a commanding eminence, about half a mile from the town, stands the College. It is situated on a fine declivity, commanding a charming view of the surrounding country. Indeed, the prospect is one of the most inviting and variegated; one on which the eye rests with unmingled pleasure. The edifice is of brick and cut stone, of the Ionic order,

and consists of a centre building with wings, is 120 feet front, 44 feet deep, and the main building is four stories in height; the wings are three. Much good taste is displayed in the construction of the cupola, and the building, altogether may be regarded as a very ornamental specimen of architecture.

This College was established by the Rev. T. Alden, several years since, but is now wholly under the direction of the Methodist Conference, and is very flourishing. It has been in operation but one year, and has already 120 students. It is under the superintendence of the Rev. Dr. Ruter as President, and has two professors and two teachers.

Providence seems, in a peculiar manner, to smile on this infant Seminary. The students are very correct in their deportment, fifty are hopefully pious, and a large number are looking forward to the ministry. Connected with the College, is a manual labour department, consisting of a farm of 60 acres, and a work shop. By this means, 40 students, who would otherwise be unable to defray the expense of their education, are connected with the College. The Institution is furnished with a Chemical and Philosophical apparatus, and a very choice library, consisting of 8000 volumes.

The editor of the Crawford Messenger remarks. "The College bell has been hung—it is of a fine tone, weighs upwards of 300 pounds, and can be very distinctly heard over the town. We have now five fine bells, viz: the court house, College, Episcopal Church, Presbyterian Church, and academy; the largest of which is the court house, weighing, we believe, 800 pounds, and has been distinctly heard a distance of seven or eight miles. In our village, six denominations meet weekly for worship. Bishop Onderdonk remarked, that the Episcopal church of this place was, in an architectural point of view, the finest in the diocese."

On the north border of the town Col. Magaw, the inventor of straw paper, has a large and commodious building for the manufacture of that article. He had, previously, conducted a rag paper establishment. On examining some straw, which had been placed at the bottom of a barrel of ashes, prepared for making lie, he observed that it looked soft, and thought it might be of use in the manufacture of paper. Perceiving that it was tough, and seemed to possess an adhesive quality, he was induced to chew some of it, which he rubbed on a board, and placed in the sun to

dry. Finding that it had considerable texture, he tried the experiment of making paper on a small scale, and succeeding in this, he obtained a patent right, and erected his straw paper establishment. It is found to be a very cheap and useful article. Recently, an edition of the New Testament has been printed of this paper, costing only five cents per copy.

In what direction is Crawford county from Warren? How bounded? Most important streams? Describe the French creek. In what part of the county is Meadville? In what direction is Centreville from Meadville? Pottersville? Conneaut town? etc.

What minerals are found here?

What kind of oil is found in this county? How collected?

Important articles of exportation?

Principal streams?

What articles are carried down the French creek?

What is done with the ashes, which accumulate in these new countries?

What canal in Crawford county?

By what natural objects is this county ornamented?

Number of churches? Schools?

Which is the county town? How situated?

Public buildings?

How is Allegheny College situated?

Under the direction of what denomination of Christians is Allegheny College?

Number of students in Allegheny College? Teachers? Who is President?

What advantages result from the manual labour department, connected with this College?

With what apparatus is the College furnished?

What library?

What manufactory on the north side of Meadville?

Give an account of the invention of straw paper.

Cost per copy of the New Testament on straw paper?



WARREN COUNTY.

You will not expect to find much that is interesting in a county which contains less than 5000 inhabitants. We are happy, however, to learn that even in this sparse population, there are a number of Sabbath Schools, and that all the School districts are entitled to the state appropriation for Public Schools, by voting to raise twice that amount.

Belonging to the secondary formation, we might expect

in this county, to find coal, salt, and iron; but neither of these minerals have, as yet, been discovered. It is supposed, however, that they exist, but that they lie deeper than in other parts of the state.

The soil is much diversified; the land bordering on the Broken Straw creek is so stony, that an eastern speculator has said, "that it will never, probably, be settled, unless by an earthquake." In the northern townships, the land is good, and the river bottoms are considered of the best quality. The surface is rolling.

The county is abundantly supplied with streams of excellent water, the principal of which are the Allegheny and its numerous branches. A great number of saw mills are erected on some of these streams, and the inhabitants are extensively engaged in the lumber business. An impulse has recently been given to the industry of the inhabitants, by means of steamboats, which are adapted to the waters of the Allegheny. These boats may now ascend the river as far as the town of Warren.

Warren, the seat of justice, is finely situated on the north bank of the Allegheny. It stands on an elevated plain, and commands an extensive view of the river, the country, etc. A bank was established here in 1835.

The county buildings consist of an academy, a neat brick court house, and a prison, so contemptible in its appearance, that it is said to have been repeatedly mistaken for a turkey pen.

In what direction is Warren from Venango? How bounded? In what part of the county is the town of Warren? In what direction is Sugar Grove from Warren? Lottsville? Youngsville? Describe the Allegheny river.

Population of the county?

What measures have been taken for the establishment of Public Schools?

What is stated respecting minerals?

In what business are the inhabitants extensively engaged?

By what means has an impulse recently been given to the industry of the inhabitants?

Which town is the seat of justice? How situated?

Public buildings?

ERIE COUNTY.

THIS county is one of the most flourishing districts in the northern part of Pennsylvania, contains more than 35,000 inhabitants, and is constantly increasing. All the land, with little exception, is arable, and susceptible of high cultivation. The surface is rolling, the county being traversed in its whole extent, by a ridge. The southern slope is well adapted to grass, and contains many large and profitable dairies. The northern, bordering on the lake, produces the finest of wheat, corn, and other kinds of grain. The county abounds in mills, and mill seats, and is capable of sustaining, by its productions, and the enterprise of its inhabitants, a dense population. Salt springs and iron ore have been discovered.

The county is intersected by a great number of streams, is traversed by a fine turnpike road, and common roads are numerous in every direction.

Settlers from different parts of Pennsylvania, have established themselves here, but the inhabitants are chiefly composed of emigrants from New England.

The county contains various religious denominations and has numerous benevolent Societies. Sunday Schools are generally established.

Here are several flourishing towns and villages, the most important of which, is Erie, the county town, delightfully situated on Lake Erie, at the termination of the Pennsylvania Canal. It contains more than 3000 inhabitants, has four churches, two banks, thirty stores, an academy, a select school, called the Erie Institute, a Seminary for the education of young ladies, a court house, and publishes two papers. The United States Forts are established here.

The trade carried on by the lake, is extensive and rapidly increasing. This inland sea is traversed by 440 steamboats, and more than 200 schooners and ships. These circumstances, together with its situation on a large and handsome lake, 300 miles in length, with a capacious, beautiful, and now safe harbour, conspire to render Erie one of the most flourishing places in the state.

The location of Erie affords an extensive, and delightful view of the bay and adjoining lake.

Approaching the town, we are delighted to exchange a

land prospect, for a view of the spreading flood. When entering Erie, we at once, see a display of much taste and elegance in the style of building. And the white sails, unfurled on the bosom of the lake, add much to the beauty of the scenery.

Lake Erie is remarkably boisterous. The dashing of its waters resembles the foaming billows of the ocean. The shores are steep and rocky, and the streams, descending to the lake, form a great number of beautiful cascades. For the improvement of the harbour, at Erie, the general government has appropriated \$100,000. With the expenditures recently made, and those expected to be made, it is believed, that this harbour will stand unrivalled by any in the United States.

Waterford, Wattsburg, North East, Girard, and Washington are all flourishing villages, containing from two to three churches each, fine schools, and other institutions favourable to the cultivation of intelligence, morals, and religion.

During the late war Erie was distinguished as an important military station. Here Perry's fleet was built with unexampled expedition. In seventy days, after the first blow was given to the timber in the forest, the squadron was ready for action. The success, which attended the engagement, was equal to the despatch with which the fleet was prepared. The victory was complete; previous disasters were retrieved, and the suffering frontiers were restored to peace and tranquillity. The inhabitants of Erie delight in the praises of this young hero. They hold him in grateful remembrance and recount his doings with glowing satisfaction. The captured vessels remained for a long time sunk in the harbour. Recently two of them, Queen Charlotte and Lawrence have been raised, fitted up, and are now employed on the lake. The Detroit is raised, but not yet finished.

Here General Wayne died on his return from the Indian war, and in compliance with his request, he was buried in the old fort now rapidly going to decay. His remains have since been removed by his friends.

Some attempts have been made to manufacture silk in this county, and they have been attended with such success, as to warrant an increased attention to the business. It is thought to be the most profitable business to which a man,

with a family and small lot, could turn his attention, and it is confidently believed, that the manufacture could be so increased, as to render this part of the country independent of foreign nations, for the article of silk.

Riding along the shores of Lake Erie, from the town of Erie to Buffalo, we were delighted with the fine ridge road; but when we came to Twenty-mile creek, our attention was particularly attracted with the very unpleasant appearance of the place. Here, nature seems presented in its most uncouth form. The place seems, formerly, to have been an elevated plain; but the waters have forced their way through, and dashed it into every varied form and size, presenting flat bottoms, and the most unshapely, naked, perpendicular precipices of stone and sand. The hill, which we descended, had been very much dug away, still it was necessary to lock the wheels; the opposite one, which we ascended, was almost perpendicular. Directly out of one of these bluffs, issues a sulphur spring, and a number more have been found in this vicinity; also some, impregnated with other substances. One of them has become a place of considerable resort for invalids.

In what direction is Erie county from Crawford? How bounded? Which is the principal stream? In what part of the county is the town of Erie? In what direction is Waterford from Erie? Fairview? Lexington?

What is the population of Erie county? Soil? Productions? Surface? Minerals? Roads?

Which is the county town?

How situated? Population?

Number of churches? Institutions for education, etc?

What is said of the trade carried on by the lake?

By what number of steamboats and schooners is Lake Erie traversed?

Length of Lake Erie?

What view does the location of Erie afford?

What adds much to the beauty of the scenery at Erie?

For what is Lake Erie remarkable?

What facts are stated respecting the harbour at Erie?

Mention some of the flourishing villages in this county? What institutions in these villages?

How was the place occupied during the late war?

How long a time was occupied in building Perry's fleet?

What do you recollect respecting Perry?

What do you recollect about the captured vessels?

What is here said of General Wayne?

With what success have attempts been made for the manufacture of silk, in this county?

What can you tell about the scenery on Twenty-mile creek?
 What springs are found here?

MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS.—NO. 4.

- In what part of the state is Washington county?
 Where is Jefferson College located?
 What distinguished character gave the first accurate account of the site of Pittsburg?
 What useful practice in the Sabbath School at Canonsburg?
 Population of Pittsburg?
 What places can you mention where the grape and the mulberry can be cultivated with ease?
 In which county is Indiana the seat of justice?
 Describe the French creek.
 In which county is Brookville the seat of justice?
 Which county is traversed, in its whole extent, by a ridge?
 Appearance of Washington county and some other parts of Western Pennsylvania, when viewed from an eminence, and at a distance?
 What college is located at Canonsburg?
 What proportion of the cultivated lands, in Washington county, is occupied by sheep?
 What place was the field of Washington's first fame?
 Describe the Clarion river.
 What is done with the ashes, which accumulate in new countries?
 Where is Washington College located?
 In what year was Pittsburg founded?
 What canals in Beaver county?
 In which county is Meadville the seat of justice?
 What two colleges in Washington county?
 Where is Allegheny county?
 Curious incident mentioned by Clay on the floor of Congress?
 What is the comparative size of the steamboat Mediterranean?
 Where built?
 What account can you give of a tornado which occurred near Pittsburg?
 In what direction is Beaver county from Washington?
 In what part of Beaver county are numerous manufactories?
 Where is Butler county?
 What interesting facts can you mention, in relation to the first settlement of Indiana county?
 How many colleges in Western Pennsylvania?
 Describe the Allegheny river. The Monongahela.
 Seat of justice in Beaver county?
 What do you recollect about Frankford Spring?
 Where is found one of the finest specimens of bridge architecture in the state?
 Describe the Big Beaver river.

What college in Western Pennsylvania is under the direction of the Methodist Conference?

What city is the great depot of Western Pennsylvania?

Tell the story of young Smith?

How is Economy situated?

In which county is Butler the seat of justice?

Where is Jefferson county?

Advantages resulting from the manual labour department in Allegheny College?

What circumstances add much to the beauty of the scenery on Lake Erie?

What place may be considered a vast assemblage of manufacturing establishments?

When did Mr. Rapp and his followers arrive in this country?

What enormous animal once roamed over the forests in Butler county?

What do you recollect about Laurel Hill Cave?

In what direction is Crawford county from Greene?

How is the atmosphere of Pittsburg affected by the tar and coal burnt at the manufactories?

What do you recollect about Mr. Rapp and his followers?

In what direction is Allegheny county from Greene?

Venango from Mercer?

Where was straw paper invented?

For what is Lake Erie remarkable?

What effect has the smoky atmosphere of Pittsburg on strangers?

In which county is Franklin the seat of justice?

What has an eastern speculator affirmed respecting a part of Warren county?

Where is the Western University located?

What event took place at Braddock's Field, in 1755?

In which county is Meadville the seat of justice?

How was Erie occupied during the late War?

Which county is in the northeast corner of the state?

Describe the Youghiogheny river.

In which county is Union the seat of justice?

Where is Allegheny College located?

In which county is Warren the seat of justice?

In what part of the state is Fayette county?

What amount of paper is annually made at Connellsville and New Haven?

In which county is Mercer the seat of justice?

Where is Westmoreland county?

Describe the Kiskiminitas.

What city is most abundantly supplied with fuel?

In what direction is Indiana from Armstrong?

What college is located at Meadville?

Cost per copy of the New Testament on straw paper?

In which county is Erie the seat of justice?

With what success has the manufacture of silk been attempted in Erie county?

TEMPERANCE.

THE subject of Temperance may seem rather unappropriate for a geography. But its great importance, and the special importance of its being presented to the youthful mind, is our apology for stating a few facts on this subject in this work.

You may probably be surprised, my dear pupils, to learn that only about three hundred years have elapsed, since the retail of ardent spirit was confined to the apothecary's shop, and it was used only as medicine. About the beginning of the fifteenth century, it escaped from its confinement in the medicine chest, to spread its destructive influence over the world at large.

The proportion of murders by intemperance is immense, and almost incredible. In 1830, the consumption of ardent spirit, in the United States, exceeded 70,000,000 of gallons, and the number of habitual drunkards was about 300,000. In Pennsylvania alone there were at one period, 3,334 distilleries, which manufactured 6,553,248 gallons of ardent spirit. Of the 200,000 paupers, in the United States, four-fifths are reduced to pauperism by intemperance; of the 75,000 convicts immured in our prisons, 60,000 owe their infamy to the use of alcohol; of 3,000 insane persons, confined in our hospitals, 1,500 have been deprived of their reason by the influence of intoxication.

But the efforts, which are making to counteract this destroying influence, are most encouraging. The number of Temperance Societies, existing in the United States, exceeds 8,000; more than 1,200 vessels now navigate the ocean without the use of ardent spirit; more than 4,000 distilleries have been stopped; more than 12,000 drunkards have been reclaimed; two hundred public houses have ceased to sell any kind of intoxicating liquor; 60,000 farmers and mechanics have totally relinquished the use of it; and 8,000 venders of ardent spirits have renounced the traffic, as morally wrong.

That the cause of temperance is progressing in Pennsylvania, there is the most unequivocal evidence. This is evident from the numerous Temperance Societies and Temperance Hotels, that are multiplying through our state, from the quietness of taverns; from the stillness, regularity, and

order that prevail in large public houses, from the suppression of a great number of distilleries, etc.

The Pennsylvania State Temperance Society has gone on increasing in number, respectability, and influence. Considering the obstacles, which temperance had to encounter in a state which possessed nearly half as many distilleries as the rest of the Union, the success has been truly surprising. Auxiliary societies have been formed in many of the counties, and the most encouraging results are related of their progress. Information has been received from auxiliaries in Philadelphia, Montgomery, Chester, Lancaster, Northampton, Washington, Centre, Cambria, Bradford, Susquehanna, Bucks, Allegheny, Erie, Westmoreland, Franklin, Luzerne, Indiana, Juniata, York, Fayette, Union, Dauphin, Mifflin, and Butler. Erie enumerates 15 subordinate institutions, comprising 1,400 members. In Washington county there are 22 auxiliaries, including 3,000 members. The accounts from Butler are highly satisfactory.

The report of the Columbia Temperance Society, Lancaster county, is most favourable and gratifying. Auxiliary institutions are springing up; many farmers gather their crops without the use of ardent spirit, and the fine bridge over the Susquehanna was, we believe, completed without the agency of such a beverage. In Tuscarora Valley, Juniata county, eight distilleries are discontinued, and four stores have ceased to retail ardent spirit. In Mifflin county, the number of members is 850, and six distilleries have been discontinued. In Crawford county, it is said, that formerly, there were 40 distilleries, that now, they can scarcely number four. In a little town on the Susquehanna river, there were formerly eight distilleries, now there is but one, and that in operation only three months of the year. In Philadelphia, though there is much to deplore, the cause is advancing; a Society is instituted in every ward, young men are associated for the promotion of this object, a weekly paper is circulated, etc. The Southwark Temperance Society, and the Philadelphia Juvenile Temperance Society, numbering about 1000 members under 14 years of age, have adopted the pledge of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks.

Recently the friends of Temperance, with the aid of the Rev. Thomas P. Hunt, have made great efforts to promote their cause. The largest churches have been insufficient to

hold the people, who have pressed to the meetings, and more than 2000 have signed the pledge of total abstinence.

Many other facts might be mentioned equally encouraging, and it is truly affecting to see how this glorious cause is going forward, how this plague is beginning to be stayed in our land, how it writhes and withers under the influence of truth. Oh, that all the youth of our land would arise, and with one united effort, exert their influence completely to destroy the monster.

It must, however, be understood, that this glorious cause is not going forward without much opposition. The destroyer, as he sees his end approaching, will no doubt make numerous expiring efforts, and commit dreadful depredations before he completely yields up the ghost. The advocates of this cause have much selfishness, stupidity, and many confirmed habits of intoxication to contend with.

And now, my dear young friends, let me ask if you will not avail yourselves of the high privilege of doing all you can for the promotion of this important object? Will you not, with all the energies of your soul, come up to the help of the Lord against this mighty destroyer? Do you say, we are young and can do but little. Because you are young is the very reason why you can do much. Boldly resolve that you will have nothing to do with this deadly poison, that you will touch not, taste not, handle not. Let the influence of your salutary example be seen and felt; let it be such, that you will have cause to rejoice when time with you shall be no more.*

* It is said that the Quakers of Pennsylvania first set the example of abstaining from all participation of the trade or manufacture of ardent spirit. William Penn not only wrote against alcoholic drinks, and punished their intemperate use by fine and imprisonment, but abstinence from them, was inculcated in the *Discipline* and periodical *Queries* of the sect. The Friends may be said to have been the *first Temperance Society* in existence. The longevity of the members has been with justice ascribed to their temperate habits. Dr. Hosack says, that owing to the habitual temperance of the Society of Friends, one-half of the members live to the age of 47, and that one in ten lives to his eightieth year. The average period of human life he computes at 33 years, and the proportion of those who live to the age of 80, is one to forty. "The zealous and able testimony, which the late eminent physician and philanthropist, Dr. Rush of Philadelphia, bore against the use of ardent spirit, ought to be gratefully held in everlasting remembrance, by the friends of the temperance cause. From his outset in life, he never ceased to write and speak against this fell destroyer of mankind."

How many years have elapsed since the retail of ardent spirit was confined to the Apothecary's shop?

What number of gallons of ardent spirit were consumed in the United States in 1830?

Number of habitual drunkards in the United States?

Number of distilleries in Pennsylvania at one time?

Number of paupers in the United States?

Number reduced to pauperism by intemperance?

Number of convicts immured in our prisons?

How many convicts owe their infamy to intemperance?

Number of insane persons confined in our hospitals?

Number deprived of their reason by the influence of intoxication?

Number of Temperance Societies, existing in the United States?

Number of vessels which navigate the ocean, without the use of ardent spirit?

Number of drunkards reclaimed?

Number of public houses, which have refused to sell any kind of intoxicating liquors?

What evidence, that the cause of temperance is progressing in Pennsylvania?

What success has attended the State Temperance Society?

Can you mention some encouraging facts, in relation to the prosperity of the temperance cause in Pennsylvania?

What resolution are the youth requested to make?

What people first set the example of abstaining from all participation of the trade or manufacture of ardent spirit?

What measures were adopted by William Penn, to prevent the intemperate use of ardent spirit?

Among what people may it be said, that the first Temperance Society existed?

To what circumstance must be ascribed the longevity, found among the Friends?

What cases can you mention, which show the dreadful effects of intemperance?

We will conclude this subject with three or four facts, suited to evince the dreadful effects of intemperance.

A melancholy scene was exhibited on Saturday at the Police Office. It was a mother, brought up on the complaint of her husband, in a state of brutal intoxication, charged with an attempt to destroy her own infant, about four months old. She had beaten the child's head against the bed-post, but the timely arrival of a person, occupying an adjoining room, who was alarmed at its outcries, prevented the consummation of her wicked purpose. The father was greatly distressed but the mother was too much under the influence of liquor, to be made sensible of the horrid crime with which she stood charged. She was committed to prison.

A physician thus writes. I visited a shantee this morning, occupied by Owen Riley, an Irishman, and beheld a scene, which imagination can faintly portray, but language fails to express. There lay the murdered wife of Riley; murdered by him, who was under every obligation human and divine, to protect and cherish her; while he, with his own

EARLY HISTORY.

INTERESTING and important as this subject is, we can say but little respecting it at this time. Perhaps, at some future period, we may give you a concise volume on the history of Pennsylvania.

You are well aware, that William Penn was the chief agent in planting the colony of Pennsylvania. He was the son of a British admiral, lived in London, was educated as a lawyer, and joined the Quakers, then an obscure and persecuted sect.

In 1681, Charles II., king of England, granted to Penn a large tract of land on this side of the Atlantic, including Pennsylvania and Delaware. In the autumn of the same year, numerous emigrants, to whom Penn had sold a part of the land, came over to America in three vessels, and settled on the Delaware river, near where Philadelphia is now located.

These people brought with them a letter from Penn to the Indians, in which he informed them, that the great God

throat cut, was prostrate on the bed, with his hands and feet bound, to prevent his completing the attempted act of suicide. This, said I, is the legitimate effect of ardent spirit; and what maker or vender could come and witness this scene of horror, and calmly say, "I made, and sold this man the liquor, which nerved his arm, and steeled his heart for the deed."

Not long since, the only merchant in a certain place, who persisted in selling ardent spirit, gave a glass of liquor to his negro man. The negro became excited by the liquor, and being displeased with his master, took the horrid revenge of murdering him. Thus one glass of liquor was the direct means of destroying two human beings, and cutting them off from life and usefulness.

Two men went to the grocery or tavern, and clubbed for something to drink. Having drank, and paid for the liquor there were two cents to be received in change. The one said, one cent belonged to him, and the other denied that it did. From words they came to blows, and in the strife, one of them received a mortal wound. The survivor was arrested, and will expiate his crime upon the gallows, or in the state prison. In these two instances, ardent spirit, in less quantity than a pint, costing less than twelve and a half cents, was the immediate cause of the destruction of three or four individuals, and of plunging at least two families, into wretchedness, and ruin, and unavailing grief. The consequence arising from that small quantity of liquor will run on, in all probability, for one, two, or three generations, and perhaps they will not cease to be felt till even the fourth shall have gone down to its kindred dust.

had been pleased to make him concerned in their part of the world, and that his king had given him a large tract of country therein, but that he did not intend to take possession of it without their consent, that he was a man of peace, and that the people whom he sent were peaceable too, and if any difficulty should occur between them, it might be settled by an equal number of men on both sides.

In the fall of 1682, Penn himself came over with 200 people. During his stay, he assembled some of the Indian chiefs, formed a treaty with them, and purchased their land. His mild and affable deportment made a most favourable impression on the minds of the savages. He walked with them, sat with them on the ground, and ate with them of their roasted corn and hominy. With this they were greatly delighted, and to express their joy began to hop and jump. They were much pleased with Penn, and long remembered him with respect and affection. This treaty, which was never violated, was made under a great elm tree near Kensington, not far from the river. During the ceremony, Penn wore, as a mark of distinction, a sash of blue net work. This sash still exists in England.

This memorable tree, called the *treaty tree*, was blown down on the 3d of March, 1812. Many articles have since been made of its wood, which are highly prized as relics. It was a wide spreading tree, the main branches were 150 feet in length, the circumference twenty-four feet, and the age of the tree was 283 years. To perpetuate its memory, a rectangular marble monument has been erected, near the site where it stood.

Penn founded the city of Philadelphia in 1682, and in 1684, he returned to England, leaving the colony in a flourishing state. The first settlers, however, had many privations to endure, and were obliged to live in caves, till they were able to erect better dwellings. Most of these habitations were dug in the side of a high bank, on the east side of Front street, and were half below the ground and half above. The upper part of the cave was constructed of sods and brush wood, and roofed with bark and branches of trees. The chimneys were often of grass and kneaded clay. The ground, on the Delaware where these caves were dug, was very high, and thickly covered with pine trees.

Pennsylvania had a more rapid growth than either of the other colonies. This was owing partly to a healthy climate,

fruitful soil, abundance of wild game; partly to the benefits, which resulted from the experiments made by other colonists, but chiefly to the religious toleration, mildness and justice of its laws, and their administration. Attracted by these favourable circumstances, numerous emigrants flocked to Pennsylvania, and in four years after the province was granted to Penn, it contained twenty settlements and the city of Philadelphia 2,000 inhabitants.

Penn returned to the province in 1699, and found some discontent among the people. To remove this, he gave them a new charter, which was submitted to the assembly, and accepted. But the people, in that part of the settlement, which now forms the State of Delaware, were displeased with the charter, refused to accept of it, were separated from Pennsylvania, and became a distinct assembly.

This was Penn's last visit to America. Returning to England soon after, he died there in 1718, having sustained a most excellent character. He was persecuted on account of his religious principles, accused of wicked conduct, and twice imprisoned by order of government. But he nobly sustained these trials, lived to see every suspicion wiped from his character, and his life teaches us, that "when a man's ways please the Lord, he maketh, even his enemies, to be at peace with him."

A tide of prosperity continued to flow into this colony; the Indians remained at peace for seventy years, and the lasting prosperity of Pennsylvania is an elegant eulogium on the character of Penn.

Who was the chief agent in planting the colony of Pennsylvania?

For what profession was Penn educated?

What religious sect did Penn join?

What tract of country was granted to Penn in America?

By whom?

In what year did emigrants first come over to settle in Penn's territory?

Where did these emigrants locate themselves?

Substance of Penn's letter to the Indians?

In what year did Penn come over?

For what purpose did Penn assemble some of the Indian chiefs?

How did Penn conduct himself toward the Indians?

How were the Indians pleased with Penn?

Where was the treaty made?

What do you remember about the *treaty tree*?

In what year was Philadelphia founded?

What were the dwellings of the first settlers?

How were the habitations of the first settlers constructed?

What was the comparative growth of the colony of Pennsylvania?

To what circumstances was the rapid growth of Pennsylvania owing?

What number of settlements in Pennsylvania, in four years after Penn had received his grant? Number of inhabitants in Philadelphia?

What part of the colony was displeased with the charter, which Penn granted them? Consequence?

In what year did Penn die?

How was Penn treated after his return to England?

How did Penn sustain the trials he met with?

What does the life of Penn teach?

How did the colony flourish?

the events well selected for an *outline*. "Pinnock's Greece" will rank in point of merit with his former works, and will be valued wherever known.
February 18, 1836.

From Wm. Curran, A.B., Principal of a Classical Seminary, Phila.

Pinnock's improved editions of Goldsmith's "History of England," "Greece," and "Rome," are well adapted to the purposes for which they are designed. The "Outlines of Sacred History" relate to a subject—the knowledge of the sacred Scriptures—which every Christian will rejoice to study, and every friend of sound learning and good order will desire to see extended through every gradation of society. I look with approbation on every attempt which favours this object, and am inclined to believe that this little work will prove an auxiliary to the increase of this knowledge among youth. The "Scientific Class-book," Parts I. and II., are, in my estimation, of so much excellence, with regard to the number of subjects introduced, and the manner in which they are treated, as well as the amount of matter contained in them, that I am decidedly of opinion, they far exceed any two works of similar character and for similar purpose that have ever fallen under my notice.

February 16, 1836.

From S. French, Principal of a Select Boarding-school for Boys, New Haven, Connecticut.

I have given your school-books an examination, from which I get a very favourable impression; the "Scientific Class-book" in particular seems to be exactly what was wanted in this department. The testimony of their excellence attached to them is such as to give us all confidence. I shall, doubtless, hereafter use them all in my school.

February 13, 1836.

From the Rev. Cooper Mead, D.D., Rector of Trinity Church, Southwark.

MESSRS. KEY & BIDDLE,

Gentlemen,—Having examined the "Outlines of Sacred History," intended for the use of schools and families, I think the work well calculated to interest and instruct those for whom it has been prepared, and especially fitted to excite the young to a more careful perusal of the Bible, of which it is a valuable epitome.

February 18, 1836.

From Mr. Victor Value, Teacher of French, &c., and Member of the Examining Committee of the A. Ass. for supply of Teachers.

As the choice of suitable text and elementary books comes next to a good system of instruction, when we see such works as Pinnock's Goldsmith's "Greece," the "Scientific Class-book, Part I. and II." "Outlines of Sacred History," lately issued from your press, the friends of education must rank you among those who eminently deserve the thanks and patronage of the public.

From C. H. Calhoun, A.M., Tutor William's College.

Dr. Goldsmith's Historical Works rank high wherever they are known. Pinnock's improved edition of the "History of England" I have examined, and think it well adapted for the use of schools and academies, both as a book for reading and study. The improvements of Mr. Pinnock, especially in the form of notes, are very valuable. From the little I have examined, the improved edition of the "History of Rome," I am inclined to speak as favourable of it as of the other.

From George Hale, A.M., Tutor William's College.

I consider the edition of Pinnock's "Goldsmith's Rome," published by Key and Biddle, as superior to any former edition of the work that has appeared. I am acquainted with no treatise on Algebra, which combines so many excellencies as the edition of Bridge's, published by Messrs. Key and Biddle.

From Albert Hopkins, A.M., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, William's College.

A work like the "Scientific Class-book," edited by Professor Johnson, has been for some time called for by an increasing taste for science, and a higher standard of popular education. Such works ought to meet the popular demand, and to elevate still higher the standard of attainment. Both these objects, I think, are adequately secured in the present work. I cheerfully recommend it.

Williamstown, Mass., February 22, 1836.

From John H. Lathrop, A.M., C.A.S., Professor of Ethics and Political Economy, Hamilton College.

It is quite unnecessary to recommend to the readers of history, works of such acknowledged merit as Goldsmith's "England," and "Rome." You have done a service to the cause of education by bringing out Pinnock's improved edition of these works, in a form designed for students and well adapted to their use.

I think very favourably of the *design* of the "Scientific Class-book, Part I.," and from a brief examination of its contents, do not hesitate to express the opinion that the design has been executed with judgment and ability.

From M. Catlin, A.M., Professor of Mathematics, Hamilton College.

I have examined a volume containing "Guy's Elements of Astronomy" and an abridgment of "Keith on the Globes." I rejoice to see works possessing so much intrinsic merit as Guy and Keith, presented in so attractive a form. I am of opinion that the volume is well worthy of public patronage, and I hope it may be extensively adopted as a text-book for the young. I have also examined "Bridge's Algebra." The principles are well arranged and illustrated by numerous well selected examples.

Clinton, N. Y., February 22, 1836.

From Aaron N. Skinner, Esq., A.M., Principal of a Select Classical School, New Haven, Connecticut.

After three months' use, I have no hesitation in saying, that I think the "Scientific Class-book" the best work with which I am acquainted for popular and practical instruction, when the object is to convey useful and interesting information without mathematical demonstrations. Its arrangement is good, and its plan extensive, embracing almost all the topics of Physical Science. The great number of facts, experiments, and illustrations by drawings, &c., render it a highly attractive book to the pupil. I cheerfully recommend it as the best and most complete work I have seen for what it is intended, viz. "A familiar Introduction to the Principles of Physical Science."

Pinnock's "Goldsmith's Rome and England" are improved editions of valuable works. From the handsome manner in which your edition is executed, I think it will come into general use.

February 26, 1836.

From Dr. Keagy, Principal of Friends' Academy, S. Fourth street.

The "Outlines of Sacred History," published by Messrs. Key and Biddle, is a well written digest of Bible History, with the continuation of the Old Testament History from the time of Nehemiah to the advent of Christ, and of that of the New Testament, to the destruction of Jerusalem. It is altogether an excellent epitome, and will be very useful to our youth in giving them consistent and comprehensive views of the historical parts of the Scriptures.

JNO. M. KEAGY.

Philadelphia, 1836.

From Rev. Nehemiah Dodge, Principal of Harmony Hall Seminary.

MESSRS. KEY & BIDDLE,

Philadelphia, February 15, 1836.

I have examined, with much pleasure, your edition of "Outlines of Sacred History." I think it better suited to the younger members of families, and also to the *junior classes* in our seminaries, than any other work with which I am acquainted in this most important department of education.

No. 73, South Eight-street.

N. DODGE.

We fully concur in the opinions above expressed.

THOS. H. WILSON,
WM. ALEXANDER, A.M.
JNO. SIMMONS,
WILLIAM M'NAIR,
ED. H. HUBBARD,
EZ'L. FOUSE,
REV. WM. MANN, A.M.
J. MADEIRA,
J. E. SLACK,
L. W. BURNET,
JOHN HASLAM,
THOMAS EUSTACE,
JOHN EUSTACE,
WILLIAM MARRIOTT,
RIAL LAKE,
THOS. COLLINS,
MATTHIAS NUGENT,
SAML. CLENDENIN,
JAMES CROWELL,

W. B. ROSE,
AUGUSTINE LUDINGTON,
REV. SAML. W. CRAWFORD, A.M.
Principal of the Acadl. Dept. of the
University of Pennsylvania.
THOS. M'ADAM,
T. T. AZPELL,
A. MITCHELL,
H. MORROW,
D. R. ASHTON,
BENJAMIN C. TUCKER,
ES. LEVY,
WILLIAM ROBERTS,
THOS. BALDWIN,
U. KITCHIN,
M. L. HURLBERT,
SHEPHERD A. REEVES,
NICHOLAS DONNELLY,
WILLIAM A. GARRIGUES.

From John M. Keagy, M.D., Professor elect of Dickinson College.

After an examination of Pinnock's edition of "Goldsmith's Greece," and the second volume of the "Scientific Class-book," I feel a pleasure in stating that they fully sustain the character given of the previous part of each series: the one as a much improved edition of Goldsmith's popular History of Greece; and the other as an excellent compend on the subjects of which it treats. The Chemistry and Metallurgy, the Geology, and History of Fossils, and the sketch of Meteorology of the latter work, are particularly clear and comprehensive, to be comprised within the limits of a single duodecimo.

JNO. M. KEAGY.

Philadelphia, February 15, 1836.

Philadelphia, February 15, 1836.

From Mr. N. Dodge, Teacher, S. Eighth street.

The edition of Pinnock's "History of Greece" on the basis of Goldsmith's, is, in my estimation, a work of superior merit. The introductory chapters are especially valuable. The body of the work is greatly improved; and the continuation, though brief, supplies a want greatly felt by every reader at the conclusion of the original work of Dr. Goldsmith. I shall introduce it into my seminary as the best text-book on the subject.

N. DODGE.

We fully concur in the opinions above expressed.

THOS. H. WILSON,
WM. ALEXANDER, A.M.
JNO. SIMMONS,
WILLIAM M'NAIR,
ED. H. HUBBARD,
EZ'L. FOUSE,
REV. WM. MANN, A.M.
J. MADEIRA,
J. E. SLACK,
L. W. BURNET,
JOHN HASLAM,
THOMAS EUSTACE,
JOHN EUSTACE,
WILLIAM MARRIOTT,
RIAL LAKE,
THOS. COLLINS,
MATTHIAS NUGENT,
SAML. CLENDENIN,
JAMES CROWELL,
WM. B. ROSE,

AUGUSTINE LUDINGTON,
REV. SAML. W. CRAWFORD, A.M.
Principal of the Acadl. Dept. of the
University of Pennsylvania.
THOS. M'ADAM,
THOS. T. AZPELL,
A. MITCHELL,
H. MORROW,
D. R. ASHTON,
BENJAMIN C. TUCKER,
ES. LEVY,
WILLIAM ROBERTS,
SAML. J. WILLEY,
THOS. BALDWIN,
U. KITCHIN,
M. L. HURLBERT,
SHEPHERD A. REEVES,
EDMUND NEVILLE,
NICHOLAS DONNELLY,
WILLIAM A. GARRIGUES.

From Samuel Jones, M.A., Principal of Classical and Mathematical Institute, North-east corner of Seventh and Carpenter-streets Philadelphia.

OUTLINES OF SACRED HISTORY, AND SACRED HISTORY OF THE DELUGE.—The value of these two small volumes is not to be estimated by their size. Whoever admits the sound doctrine so well expounded and sustained in the essay of President Colton, that the "Holy Scriptures should be considered the only safe and proper basis of an education in the popular as well as in the true sense, *liberal*," must bid every such contribution from the press a cordial welcome. They belong to a class of books which I am happy to believe are beginning to be more correctly appreciated by parents and teachers, for whose assistance they have been specially prepared. In the "Outlines of Sacred History," we have a judicious selection of incidents from materials of great variety and extent. The narratives are comprehensive, well arranged, concise, and at the same time lucid: numerous striking poetical quotations, and well designed engravings interspersed throughout the volume serve to enliven and embellish it, and not the least valuable parts are the Chronological Index, and the Questions at the end. The "History of the Deluge" is more elaborate than the former, though sufficiently simple in its style and general execution to render it intelligible to children, with the aid of an occasional explanation from the teacher. The author has selected for his subject one of those grand events in the history of the past, which is not less intimately connected with science than it is with religion. It is well known how much has been done by some scientists in geology to bring the record of Moses into discredit by representing it as irreconcilable with certain phenomena in nature. In this work of Mr. Fellowes, sufficient notice is taken of these attempts of the skeptical, to make it manifest that they are maintained more by assumptions, than by arguments; "that Philosophy and revealed Religion, when they come upon common ground, go hand in hand." The book, though small, evinces much research, and an acquaintance with the works of the learned, some of which are scarce, and most of them inaccessible to the majority of readers, for whose use this was designed. It is hardly possible for the enlightened Christian student to read the fables of heathenism without recognising beneath a veil of fiction many of the sublime truths of the "Inspired Scriptures." In the "Sacred History of the Deluge," we have a happy exemplification of the use to which these fragments of Revelation, disfigured, mutilated, and disguised as they have been by tradition, can be applied for the purpose of defending and illustrating the truth. As furnishing to children and youth an agreeable, and at the same time, profitable occupation for a Sabbath evening's exercise, these Sacred Histories will be found of great utility; nor can I doubt that books so well adapted to meet the exigencies of the times, will fail of a liberal patronage.

S. JONES,

Philadelphia, March 1, 1836.

No. 17 South Seventh-street.

From J. G. De Soter, A.M., Professor of French, Spanish, and Italian

MESSRS. KEY & BIDDLE,

Gentlemen,—An attentive perusal of the "Scientific Class-book" has convinced me of its sterling merit. No elementary work, hitherto published, is better calculated to familiarize the young student with some of the most attractive and useful branches of human knowledge; and it is to be hoped that many a trifling and dull work, now read in schools, will be entirely superseded by the use of the Scientific Class-book.

Goldsmit's Histories of "England, Greece, and Rome," lately published by you, cannot fail to meet with universal approbation: indeed, it would be considered as a waste of time to prove the merits of works which have already received the sanction of the public; yet the considerable improvements therein introduced by Pinnock, and the great accuracy and neatness

of the typographical execution, add a new value to these volumes, and authorize me conscientiously to recommend them to the patronage of parents and conductors of schools.

I have also examined, with much pleasure, the two little works, entitled, "Outlines of Sacred History," and "Sacred History of the Deluge." These cheap and neat volumes, professedly intended for school-books, are certainly well adapted for that purpose. They are executed with great clearness and precision; and present, in a condensed form, the narration of facts and events with which every Christian ought to be conversant.

Philadelphia, March 2, 1836.

J. G. DE SOTER,

Classical and Mathematical Institute.

From John Collins, Teacher, No. 400 Market-street.

I have examined the "Scientific Class-book," edited by Walter R. Johnson, "Pinnock's Abridgement of Goldsmith's Rome," and the "Outlines of Sacred History," and think them well calculated to be introduced into our public schools and seminaries.

From Wm. Russell, M.A., Editor of the first series of the American Journal of Education, and Teacher of a Select Female School, Philadelphia.

"The Outlines of Sacred History," of which you have published a new edition, I have found a useful and pleasing book for young pupils, and am gratified to learn that its circulation, as a family book, is also extensive. Used in conjunction with any of the recent maps of Palestine, it seems well adapted to impart clear and accurate ideas of the contents of the sacred volume.

The "Scientific Class-book," by Professor Walter R. Johnson, seems to furnish a series of manuals such as have long been wanted in all places of education in which instruction in physical science is imparted. The First Part of this work I have found so well adapted to its objects, that I take much pleasure in the opportunity of making use of the Second. The same judicious selection of subjects, and the same appropriate style seems to characterize this part of the work, which impart so peculiar a value to the First.

I am happy to observe that you have been induced to publish Pinnock's improved form of "Goldsmith's History of Greece." This work possesses the same recommendations as the corresponding volume of Roman history. The style has the pleasing and attractive character of the original writer, without his peculiar blemishes; and the matter has been modified, in adaptation to the present state of knowledge, as regards the history and literature of Greece.

The judicious manner in which this and the other volumes of Mr. Pinnock have been compiled, renders them, as far as I can judge, the best adapted to their respective purposes. I give them the preference, accordingly, as class-books, in my own school, and am happy to learn that they are so extensively introduced in others.

WILLIAM RUSSELL,

92 South Eighth-street.

From N. S. Dodge, Principal of Young Ladies' Seminary, Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

I am well pleased with your editions of "Goldsmith's England and Rome." The accuracy and attractive style of these works have always rendered them the most popular of histories, and with the improvements of Doctor Pinnock, they deserve all the popularity in schools that they have had with the reading public. The questions and chronological tables at the ends of the several chapters, and the historical notes and references interspersed throughout the works, add greatly to their value as school books.

From Rev. Professor Dewey.

To those acquainted with "Bridge's Algebra," it is not necessary that any recommendation should be given. So far as it has gained access to the

schools in this section of the country, it is highly approved; and, for many things, is decidedly preferred to any of its predecessors. It is certainly an excellent system of Algebra. C. DEWEY.

I fully concur in Professor Dewey's opinion,

N. S. DODGE.

From Rev. C. Dewey, A.M., Professor, Berkshire Gymnasium.

"Guy on Astronomy" and "Keith on the Globes," have deservedly a high reputation as text-books, on those subjects, in academies and higher schools.

The "Scientific Class-book," by Professor W. R. Johnson, contains a great amount of knowledge on the principles of Physical Science, and their application to the arts of life, and is well adapted to give instruction on these subjects to the older scholars in the higher schools. C. DEWEY.

I have examined the "Scientific Class-book," and shall give it to an advanced class in my school. N. S. DODGE.

Pittsfield, Mass., February 26, 1836.

From Samuel Jones, A.M., Principal of Mathematical and Classical Institute.

The excellent reputation of Dr. Goldsmith's histories is well known. Few books for schools have been received by the community, with greater favour; and yet to every discriminating teacher, it has long been manifest that they were susceptible of being greatly improved by any hand possessed of requisite skill to undertake it. With what success this desirable work has been done by the present editor, may be inferred from the significant fact, that one of his revised histories has passed to the twelfth edition in England, and another has already reached the twenty-third. In the History of Greece, the reputation of the distinguished editor is fully sustained. A mere glance at the new edition of Pinnock, in connexion with the original Goldsmith, is sufficient to exhibit the great superiority of the former. Beside the correction of material errors, and the supplying of important omissions, in the present work we have the instructive introductory chapter from Professor Heeren, and the sketch of modern history at the end, by which its value is greatly enhanced. I cannot doubt that Pinnock's "History of Greece" will receive a similar welcome with its predecessors from the same improving pen, and that the publishers will have increasing evidence that, in "bringing out" this work, they have not less consulted the public taste, than the public exigencies. S. JONES,

February, 1836.

No. 17 South Seventh-street.

From Farrand N. Benedict, A.M., Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering, University of Vermont.

Gentlemen,—I have examined your edition of "Bridge's Algebra," and am pleased with its lucid arrangement and well selected examples. In these respects, particularly important to the young student, I think it will be found a valuable introduction to that department of mathematics.

FARRAND N. BENEDICT.

Burlington, March 2, 1836.

From D. D. Whedon, A.M., Professor of Ancient Languages, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Ct.

"Pinnock's Goldsmith's England" I consider to be an improved edition of a standard little work.

"Pinnock's Goldsmith's Rome" appears to me to be admirably calculated for its intended purposes. Uniting the results of the researches of Niebuhr with the production of the classic pen of Goldsmith, it furnishes, perhaps, the best manual extant for the popular reader and junior student of Roman history.

From Isaac Webb, Esq., A.M., Principal of a Select Boarding-school for Boys.

I esteem your edition of "Pinnock's Goldsmith's History of England" as entirely worthy of a liberal public patronage. I have hardly an expectation of ever meeting with a better history of England in the same compass; and your part of its execution deserves commendation.

Middletown, Conn., 1836.

From Augustus W. Smith, A.M., Professor of Natural Philosophy and Mathematics, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.

An examination of the "Scientific Class-book, Part I." published by you, has left a very favourable impression. Of the excellencies of this work, there is one which establishes its claim to public favour, and will most certainly secure for it a speedy triumph over works of similar grade and pretensions. I allude to the introduction of many scientific facts and principles which have hitherto been buried in the voluminous and inaccessible records of learned societies, or are of too recent development to have been earlier embodied in any popular work. It appears to me to be one of the very few popular scientific works which are not dignified by their title, and one of the still smaller class which possess the merits of a public benefaction.

March 17, 1835.

AUGUSTUS W. SMITH.

From Isaac Webb, Esq., A.M.

I fully concur in the opinion of the "Scientific Class-book, Part I." as expressed by Professor Smith.

ISAAC WEBB.

I have, from an examination, formed a high estimate of the value of your edition of "Pinnock's Goldsmith's History of Rome." The introductory portion, enriched as it is with the results of modern investigations, especially Niebuhr's, I consider an important improvement of Goldsmith's original work.

Accept my cordial wishes that you may be liberally rewarded for your laudable efforts to furnish the community with proper school-books, properly executed.

ISAAC WEBB.

"Guy's Astronomy" is a work of known and established merit; and your edition of it, embracing also an abridgement of "Keith on the Globes," is superior to any popular work on the subject of Astronomy with which I am acquainted. The style and finish of the numerous plates, too, are especially worthy of note. Those instructors who shall make a faithful trial of it, will, I am confident, award to it their strong approbation.

ISAAC WEBB.

"OUTLINES OF SACRED HISTORY."—A very interesting work, well adapted to answer the end designed. Illustrated with numerous wood cuts, and enriched with poetic description, its arrangement seems admirably calculated to impress upon the rising generation the interesting facts of sacred history. In this little volume, kings, warriors, judges, shepherds, and tribes pass before us in succession; and while we read their history, we almost seem to groan under their bondage, or exult in their liberty. Sir Isaac Newton said, "There is no philosophy like that taught in the Bible;" and truly we may say, there is no history of any nation or of any age that will bear comparison with that recorded on its sacred page: and I deem every effort to bring it before our families and the rising generation as worthy of praise; and when done with the taste and order exhibited in these Outlines, as deserving extensive patronage.

WILLIAM SUDDARDS,

Rector of Grace Church, Philad.

From J. M'Intyre, Teacher, Philadelphia.

In facts, well authenticated and well selected, the "Scientific Class-book" is very rich. Hypothesis and fact are often, and with manifest intention, preserved distinct. Data are stated, conclusions drawn, and theories weighed, with much accuracy and ability. As a popular introduction to the

sciences of which it treats, it is well fitted. I certainly have seen no work of the kind so good.

Pinnock's edition of Goldsmith's Roman History is a very valuable work. The introduction may be selected as a part wisely designed and skilfully executed. The topographical descriptions are faithful; the most prominent features are chosen, and correctly portrayed. The style is pure, perspicuous, and pleasing, without much figurative decoration. The history may be justly commended.

J. MINTYRE.

Pine-street, March 16, 1836.

Extract from a Report made to the Lyceum of Teachers, of Philadelphia.

Your Committee are of opinion that the book (Scientific Class-book) in question is, in almost every respect, superior to the books now in use, on the subjects it embraces. They submit the following reasons as the ground of their preference:—1. The different subjects are presented to the student in such a manner, that, without some effort on his part, he cannot understand them; but with that effort, he is richly rewarded with an ample fund of valuable facts, arranged, explained, and classed in accordance with the recent improvements in physical science. 2. At the foot of each page the editor has introduced a few questions so judiciously, as to induce the important habit of attention and reflection, without which, to answer them would be impossible; thus affording one of the best tests of the actual amount of acquirement which the student has made. 3. The work never seems to lose sight of the great importance of making all science subservient to the happiness of man. This, it appears to your Committee, it has done in a high degree, by showing to what a great extent the successful prosecution of the arts depends on science. 4. The editor appears to have spared no pains in the effort not only to render the work in a high degree instructive, but at the same time to introduce such interesting (because practical) illustrations, as to make it a very pleasant book for those for whom it was designed. In conclusion, your Committee have seldom seen a work, intended for this purpose, in which there is so little to regret and so much to approve, as that submitted as the subject of this report.

After a cursory examination of the "Outlines of Sacred History," I can cheerfully recommend it as admirably adapted to the wants of those families who have long desired an elementary work, literary and religious, which might be studied on the Sabbath-day with propriety and interest, as preparatory to the recitations of the following morning. While it should be regarded as a valuable Sabbath-school book, it will be found to be specially useful in common schools, and even interesting and edifying to persons of mature age, as a book of reference.

J. LYBRAND.

From N. Dodge, A.M., Member of the Examining Committee of the American Association for supply of Teachers.

I have examined with as much care as my leisure would permit your "Scientific Class-book, Part II.," and shall introduce it into my seminary as a text-book, for the subjects of science which it embraces. I am fully convinced, that the scientific course presented in these volumes, is decidedly superior in systematic form, as well as compass, to any extant in the English language.

The "Sacred History of the Deluge" will doubtless be perused by those who have not access to any thing more complete, with profit.

N. DODGE,

Principal of Harmony Hall Female Seminary.

From Bartram Kaighn.

I have examined Pinnock's "Goldsmith's Rome," "Greece and England," the "Scientific Class-book," "Bridge's Algebra," and the "Sacred History;" and I confidently say that they are admirably calculated to afford the student a rich store of knowledge, and arranged in such a manner as to render those studies interesting to the learner.

Philadelphia, 2d mo., 25th, 1836.

SACRED HISTORY OF THE DELUGE;

ILLUSTRATED AND CORROBORATED BY

TRADITION, MYTHOLOGY AND GEOLOGY,

ADAPTED

TO COURSES OF SCRIPTURE STUDY IN COLLEGES AND HIGHER
SEMINARIES, AND TO GENERAL USE.

BY FRANCIS FELLOWES, A.M.

With an Introductory Letter,

BY REV. CHAUNCEY COLTON, D.D.,

PRESIDENT OF BRISTOL COLLEGE.

MESSRS. KEY & BIDDLE,—

March 25, 1836.

It is with pleasure I bear testimony to the merits of the "Sacred History of the Deluge," by Francis Fellowes, A.M. To the Christian teacher, and Christian parent, it will be valuable as an auxiliary to the study of the Bible. President Colton's essay should be attentively read by all who have charge of our own institutions of learning.

Respectfully yours,

J. H. BROWN,

Columbia Academy, No. 52 Cherry-street, Philadelphia.

The "Sacred History of the Deluge," by Mr. Fellowes, is a work containing a great many useful and appropriate remarks, on that most curious and interesting catastrophe.

Its value is also enhanced by the very clear and able introduction of the Rev. Dr. Colton, on the study of Biblical literature. His views are well adapted to excite and increase the taste for the study of the sacred Scriptures, both in our own and the original languages. With these sentiments, I can cordially recommend the work.

JNO. M. KEAGY.

March 25, 1836.

We concur in the above.

JOHN STEEL,
BENJ. C. TUCKER,
WILLIAM ALEXANDER, A.M.
Rev. SAM'L W. CRAWFORD,
A.M., Principal of the Acadl.
Dept. of the University of
Pennsylvania.
THOS. M'ADAM,
ARCHIBALD MITCHELL,
WM. MANN,
L. W. BURNET,
WILLIAM M'NAIR,
THOS. T. AZPELL,
BARTRAM KAIGHN,
M. SEMPLER, JR.
EDWARD H. HUBBARD,
H. REEVES,
HENRY BILL,
HENRY LONGSTRETH, A.M.
C. K. FROST,
JOHN STOCKDALE,
THOS. COLLINS,
JNO SIMMONS,
JAMES CROWELL,
SETH SMITH,

THOMAS EUSTACE,
N. DODGE,
J. B. WALKER,
V. VALUE,
JOHN EUSTACE,
AUGUSTINE LUDINGTON,
SAMUEL CLENDENIN,
M. L. HURLBURT,
J. W. ROBERTS,
WILLIAM MARRIOTT,
THOMAS CONARD,
R. W. CUSHMAN,
BENJAMIN MAYO,
WM. A. GARRIGUES,
M. SOULE,
U. KITCHIN,
DANIEL MAGENIS, Teacher of
Elocution.
ANDREW STEVENSON,
DANIEL FULLER,
T. M. LUBBREN,
JAMES E. SLACK,
WM. ROBERTS,
E. NEVILLE,
RICH. O. R. LOVETT:

From Professor E. A. Andrews, A.M., Principal of Mount Vernon Institute for Young Ladies, Boston, Mass., Author of a Latin Grammar, &c.

Your editions of Pinnock's Goldsmith's "England and Rome," are decidedly the very best editions that I have seen of those very popular school books. The first part of the "Scientific Class-book" (the only part which I have yet seen) appears to me well adapted to the wants of schools, and higher seminaries; and in regard to "Bridge's Algebra," I cannot better express my views, than by saying, that I should cheerfully subscribe to the opinion given of it by Professor Adrain.

From Col. James M. Porter, President of Board of Trustees, Lafayette College, Easton, Northampton Co., Pennsylvania.

I have examined and partially read the "Outlines of Sacred History," intended for the use of schools, and the "Sacred History of the Deluge," illustrated, and have regretted that my other avocations have heretofore prevented a critical and closer perusal of them. As far as I have examined them, I am much pleased both with the manner and matter of them, and think the former well adapted to promote a correct knowledge of the historical part of the Bible in continuous order, and the latter an excellent illustration of the truth of the Scripture History of the Deluge, and of its causes and consequences. The introductory essay to the latter work on the study of the Scriptures as a part of liberal education, is worthy of the attention of all connected with the business of education. Both the works in question are important in the points of view in which he places the subject.

I have examined Pinnock's Goldsmith's "Greece," his "Rome," and his "England," and have much pleasure in adding my testimony to that of the numerous gentlemen who have testified to their excellence and usefulness. I esteem them as most valuable works for instructing youth in the histories of those countries, and as volumes to which older persons may turn with pleasure and with profit. I know of no other historical works equal to them for the use of schools.

In this age wherein *utility* is the true test of value of publications, "the Scientific Class-book" must meet with public favour, because it so fully deserves it. I would recommend it for use in schools, as admirably adapted for the purpose of instructing youth in the principles of the physical sciences; and master mechanics would advance their own interests and promote the knowledge of their apprentices, and consequently the value of their services, by placing the work in their hands for perusal; for "every mechanic art is the reduction to practice of scientific principles," and the better the principles are understood, the more perfect will be that reduction to practice.

J. M. PORTER.

Easton, Pa., April 6, 1836.

From Rev. Jno. Forsyth, Pastor of Reformed Presbyterian Church.

The cursory examination which I have been able to give to your "Outlines of Sacred History," has led me to form a favourable opinion of the work.

With the *design* of it I am particularly well pleased; a well executed work of the kind has been long needed for our common schools, and it would afford me much pleasure to learn that these Outlines have been introduced into them. The desideratum is in a good degree supplied by this publication.

I can only say, in conclusion, that I trust the patronage you will receive may be such as to induce you speedily to emit a second revised and enlarged edition.

Philadelphia, March 13, 1836.

From Mr. Cleanthes Fell, M.A.

I have carefully examined the second part of "the Scientific Class-book," and it appears to me to deserve the patronage of those concerned in the education of youth. It is, indeed, in my opinion, the very book so long needed; I, therefore, cheerfully recommend it to parents, guardians, and teachers throughout the United States.

Your Pinnock's Goldsmith's "History of Greece," is, I think, an excellent work to be placed in the hands of youth.

Your "Sacred History" also, I consider a choice book, and well worth the perusal both of the old and the young. It contains a concise account of all the principal facts recorded in sacred writ; a knowledge of which must prove useful to the rising generation. C. FELT.

Gentlemen,—I state with pleasure, that I have introduced into my seminary for young ladies, your improved edition of Pinnock's Goldsmith's "Greece, Rome, and England," and do not hesitate to recommend them as admirably calculated to promote the object of the author.

Philadelphia, March 15, 1836.

MRS. R. BRYANT.

From B. Mayo, Teacher, Philadelphia.

I have perused pretty generally, with much satisfaction, Pinnock's Goldsmith's Histories of "Greece and Rome." I consider them a decided improvement in the department for which they are intended, and as fully embracing the principal objects of solicitude, in the selection of class reading-books, viz. correctness and intelligence. For correctness, they may, with confidence, be introduced to the English reader; and their intelligence is well embodied through the work, free from that worst of all plagues, circumlocution. Too much care cannot be taken in the selection of reading books for classes, as by early impressions the style of reading and speaking is generally formed. There is no danger of forming a bad style from the works in question.

B. M.

From Rev. Geo. Duffield, Pastor of Fifth Presbyterian Church, Arch-street.

At your request, gentlemen, I have examined the "Outlines of Sacred History," recently published by you, and think it well adapted for the use of schools and families. As a class-book, in the former, or for familiar instruction in the latter, it will prove a valuable addition to the numerous works already printed, designed to facilitate the religious education of youth. The engravings give it an attractiveness to the youngest, while the interesting facts and perspicuous style, render it worthy the notice of persons of maturer years. To hear that it finds favour with teachers, and is generally introduced into primary schools as a book for exercises in reading, will be pleasing to

Yours, &c.

GEORGE DUFFIELD.

Philadelphia, March 14, 1836.

From Charles Dexter Cleveland, M.A., Principal of Female Seminary.

After a careful examination of the "Outlines of Sacred History," recently published by you, I have introduced it into my school, which I should not do, of course, did it not meet with my entire approbation.

Philadelphia, May 3, 1836.

C. D. CLEVELAND.

MESSRS. KEY & BIDDLE,—

The little volume entitled "Outlines of Sacred History," lately published by you on the same liberal plan as the many excellent books which have been published by the American Sunday-school Union; is a valuable production in this important kind of literature. The comprehensive brevity of the work, its division into short chapters, the plain and simple style in which it is written, the short comments and arguments occasionally interspersed through the narrative, and the excellency of the subject-matter, all combine to render it worthy of a place in every library designed for the use of children.

Very respectfully yours,

Philadelphia, March 19, 1836.

T. G. POTTS.

MESSRS. KEY & BIDDLE,—

The "Sacred History of the Deluge, illustrated and corroborated by tradition, mythology, and geology," lately published by you, must, I think, commend itself to all Christian parents and teachers of youth, as a treatise of no little merit. While it is free from vain speculation, it is full of undeniable truth; it embodies a wide range of thought, and presents a most instructive and impressive lesson in morality. The mind that can read it through without advantage must indeed either be well endued with morals, or in very great need of improvement.

May 6, 1836.

Very respectfully yours,

T. G. POTTS.

AN ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

ON A PLAN ENTIRELY NEW.

BY JOHN OSWALD,

Author of the "Etymological Manual of English Language," and "Outlines of English Grammar."

REVISED AND IMPROVED, AND ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THE PURPOSE OF
TEACHING ENGLISH COMPOSITION IN SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES.

BY J. M. KEAGY.

MESSRS. KEY & BIDDLE,—

Gentlemen:—In republishing "Oswald's Etymological Dictionary," enriched as it is by the sensible and well written "Introduction" of Dr. Keagy, you have done a real service to the cause of *sound education*. It is the best work of the kind (designed for schools) that I have yet seen, and it must have an extensive circulation. For in every well regulated school taught by competent masters, etymology will form a prominent branch of study as long as there is an inseparable connexion between clearness of thought, and a correct use of language.

Yours respectfully,

C. D. CLEVELAND.

We fully concur in the above.

J. MINTYRE,
JAMES B. ESPY,
JNO. SIMMONS,
B. W. BLACKWOOD,
E. H. HUBBARD,
E. NEVILLE,
F. M. LUBBREN,
WM. A. GARRIGUES,
WILLIAM MARRIOTT,
RIAL LAKE,
THOS. T. AZPELL,
A. MITCHELL,
CHARLES MEAD,
WM. MANN,
WILLIAM M'NAIR,
JOHN STEEL,
BENJAMIN MAYO,
JOHN HASLAM,
CHAS. HENRY ALDEN,
THOMAS EUSTACE,
W. CURRAN,
BENJAMIN TUCKER,
M. L. HURLBUT,
T. G. POTTS,
CHARLES ATHERTON,
HENRY LONGSTRETH, A.M.

SAMUEL CLENDENIN,
E. FOUSE,
THOMAS CONARD,
HENRY BILL,
THOMAS BALDWIN,
U. KITCHEN,
DANIEL MAGINIS,
JOHN EVANS,
JOSEPH P. ENGLS,
J. W. ROBERTS,
BARTRAM KAIGN,
JNO. D. GRISCOM,
ARCHIBALD O. R. LOVETT,
AUGUSTINE LUDINGTON,
WM. B. ROSE,
NICHOLAS DONNELLY,
C. R. FROST,
WILLIAM ALEXANDER, A.M.
M. SOULE,
J. KAPP,
JOHN STOCKDALE,
REV. SAM'L W. CRAWFORD, A.M.
Principal of the Acadl. Dept. of the
University of Pennsylvania.
THOMAS H. WILSON,
THOMAS M'ADAM.

From Mr. William Russell, A.M., author of an *Abridgment of Adams' Latin Grammar, Teacher, &c.*

Oswald's "Etymological Dictionary," revised by Dr. Keagy, is a work which will be found invaluable in all schools in which attention is paid to the systematic study of the English language. The plan and arrangement of this manual are such as to bring under a single glance the etymology of all cognate terms, in addition to that of the particular word which happens to occur in any instance; and the extent to which this classification

is carried, enables the student to command a survey, as it were, of the capabilities of our language, in the expression of whole classes of ideas. Oswald's Etymological Dictionary possesses, in this respect, an advantage over other works of its class; as most of these are restricted to a mere alphabetic arrangement of words, in consequence of which, it becomes exceedingly difficult to obtain a complete view of any series of derivations.

I am happy to have the opportunity of introducing the Dictionary in my school, as I shall find it a useful substitute for oral instruction, in parsing lessons, both in Latin and English; having been accustomed to require a statement of the derivation or composition of every word in such lessons before that of its inflection or other variations. The use of this work will not, therefore, cause me any extra arrangement of classes, while it will be of equal assistance to my pupils and myself. Other teachers may find it convenient to introduce the book in the same or a similar way. The merits of the work itself, however, are such as to render it conducive, in the highest degree, to all purposes of instruction connected with language; and I have no doubt that it will be adopted in all schools in which an accurate knowledge of etymology is deemed important. Dr. Keagy's preliminary essay on the forms of thought as giving origin to those of expression, will greatly enhance the value of the work to all teachers who place any reliance on the philosophy of instruction.

WM. RUSSELL,

No. 92 South 8th street, Phila.

From Mr. J. H. Brown, Teacher, Philadelphia.

The "Etymological Dictionary" of Oswald, needs no commendation when it is known that its merits have been such as to induce Dr. J. M. Keagy to revise and improve it for the use of schools and academics.

The merits of the work will bear testimony in favour of the ability of Mr. Oswald for the present undertaking; while the extensive philological researches of Dr. Keagy, his devotion to the cause of education, particularly to the study of language, and his success as a teacher, leave no room to doubt the merit and utility of the present work.

No one aiming to make himself master of the English language, should be without a copy of the present work, for daily examination and reference.

J. H. BROWN,

May 16. 1836.

No. 52 Cherry-street.

"The Etymological Dictionary by Dr. Keagy on the basis of Oswald," appears to me happily adapted to remove many of the difficulties with which youth have to contend in their earlier attempts at composition. Those who have had the slightest experience in teaching, must be aware how utterly inadequate our ordinary dictionaries are to the wants of the pupil; and even were his judgment sufficiently matured to make the necessary discrimination, the time requisite for searching the larger dictionary, could not well be spared from other studies. While the work, however, presents many important advantages to the learner, it proposes neither to supersede the exercise of his judgment, nor to secure in every instance a just application of the language without labour and care. From the ease with which reference is made to principles, in the arranging of the words according to their genera, thereby enabling the pupil to acquire the signification of a whole class of words with comparative ease; and in the facilities afforded to the mere English scholar for obtaining a radical acquaintance with his own language, the Etymological Dictionary offers decided advantages to the pupil, and must prove a valuable auxiliary to the teacher.

JAMES GOODFELLOW,

Teacher, Sansom-street.

From Messrs. Calvin Tracy, A.M., and C. G. Burnham, A.M.

We have examined carefully Pinnock's improved edition of Goldsmiths' Histories of "Greece, Rome, and England," and hesitate not to say that they possess *uncommon merit*. Correct historical information is happily combined with simplicity of style and purity of language. We cordially recommend them to the attention of *teachers*, as volumes calculated to inspire students with a deep interest in the study of history.

Also "Outlines of Sacred History," and "the Sacred History of the Deuge." These we have also examined. and are fully satisfied of their dis-

tinguished merit. The former presents, in a small compass, the principal events recorded by the sacred historians, together with other circumstances connected with the history of the Bible, in a natural and pleasing style. With the help of the numerous engravings, it is admirably calculated to interest the minds of children and youth; to leave clear and distinct impressions of the events narrated, and to inspire a thirst for a more intimate acquaintance with the sacred volume.

"The Scientific Class-book." We have examined this work with no small degree of satisfaction, and think it admirably adapted to the wants of schools and academies. A philosophical treatise, in which the principles of physical science are explained in an easy and familiar style, has long been needed; and we are prepared to say, that we have nowhere found this so happily accomplished as in the "Scientific Class-book." It is replete with interest.

"Guy's Astronomy," and "Keith on the Globes," combined in a neat and attractive volume, should be placed in the hands of every scholar, desirous of obtaining, in a small compass, a large quantity of valuable information. It has many very commendable qualities. We very cheerfully recommend it to teachers. We would also recommend to their notice "Bridge's Algebra." The principles of this abstract science are here fully and clearly exhibited.

"The New American Speaker." A valuable work for students, containing a variety of pieces designed to call forth and regulate the powers of the voice. The selections have been made with much care and judgment.

"L'Abeille pour les Enfants." The style of this work is easy and simple; the fables are interesting and instructive, rendering it a valuable work for such as are commencing the study of the French language.

C. TRACY,

Principal of New Brunswick Female Academy.

May 13, 1836.

C. G. BURNHAM,

Principal of the Rahway Female Seminary.

From Professor Griscom, late of New York.

"Outlines of Sacred History."—We have looked through this neat little volume with unmingled satisfaction. The events recorded in the Holy Scriptures, infinitely surpassing all other historical occurrences in their importance to the present and future races of mankind, because they are essentially interwoven with those vast ameliorations which Christianity has introduced into the world, and is propagating throughout the civilized and even the heathen world, are too seldom impressed upon the minds of youth in such a manner as to render the knowledge of them clear, coherent, and inviting. The Bible may be given to children as a task, and questions upon it be correctly answered; but without some such a connected and well written statement of the consecutive events of Jewish prophetic and apostolic histories as this little book contains, the facts of the Bible, involved as they are with so much ceremonial illustration,—sublime, poetical description,—devotional exhortation and preceptorial instruction, will be divested of much of that attraction to ordinary minds, which, as matters of *sacred history*, they actually possess. These outlines are divided into fifty-seven short chapters. The style, though plain, is animated and polished, and each chapter is preceded by a poetical extract so well extracted that young people would do well to commit them to memory. A chronological table and a few questions on each chapter for the purpose of recitation, terminate a volume, which it would be well, we are persuaded, to introduce generally into common and Sabbath-schools.

From the Catskill Recorder.

We have three or four works lately published by Key and Biddle, of Philadelphia. Among these we are pleased to see an improved edition of "Bridge's Algebra." The publishers have done essential service to the cause of education, by giving the public an algebra in so cheap a form, and with so large an amount of well selected and well arranged matter. We are pleased to see Goldsmith's "England and Rome" enlarged, corrected and improved. Mr. Pinnock, the editor, has appended to each chapter

appropriate questions. We would highly recommend these works as admirably adapted to our schools and academies.

It is understood that these gentlemen have in contemplation a series of text-books for our schools and colleges. They have thus far spared no pains nor expense in obtaining the assistance of the most learned and able men. Several works are already in a course of preparation by the most distinguished, scientific and literary men in our country. It is believed that the ability with which they will be prepared, will commend them to the instructors of our youth as valuable text-books. We heartily wish these gentlemen success in their efforts to combine the talent and learning of the country, for the purpose of diffusing knowledge in a condensed and popular form throughout the community.

MANUAL OF CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

FROM THE GERMAN OF J. J. ESCHENBURG,

Professor in the Carolinum at Brunswick.

WITH ADDITIONS, BY N. W. FISKE,

Professor of the Latin and Greek Languages in Amherst College.

The Publishers having handed a copy of the above work to the Rev. Dr. Wylie for examination, have the pleasure of laying before the public his views of its value. They hope very soon to add many more testimonials of the same high character.

MESSRS. KEY & BIDDLE,—

Gentlemen:—At your request I have examined the "*Manual of Classical Literature, from the German of J. J. Eschenburg, Professor in the Carolinum at Brunswick, with additions,*" and am prepared to state, without reserve, that I consider it the best assistant to the classical student of all the works of the kind that have ever met my eye. It ought to be in the hands, not only of every tyro in the commencement of his classical career, but should find a place in the library of every lover of Grecian and Roman literature. It is a most valuable acquisition to the academies and colleges of our country. With great pleasure I recommend it to the patronage of a liberal public. Very respectfully,

Gentlemen, yours, &c. SAM'L. B. WYLIE,

University, May 25, 1836.

Vice Provost of the University of Penn.

We cheerfully concur in the above opinion of Doctor Wylie.

JOHN FROST,

WILLIAM RUSSELL.

MESSRS. KEY & BIDDLE,—

Gentlemen:—I have examined the "*Manual of Classical Literature, from the German of Eschenburg, with additions by Professor Fiske,*" and am convinced that it is a work of great merit, and admirably adapted to supply the want, long felt by classical teachers and scholars, of a comprehensive text-book in the department of classical literature and antiquities. The great amount and variety of information it contains on the subjects of Grecian and Roman literature and arts, mythology, and antiquities, judiciously arranged and reduced to a uniform method,—the classical celebrity of its author, together with the many valuable additions made by Professor Fiske, render it worthy of being extensively used as a text-book in the study of the classics, as well as a book of reference to the general scholar.

J. B. WALKER.

Philadelphia, May 26, 1836.

The following extracts are from a critical notice of the "Manual," published in the Biblical Repository, Andover, Mass.

"Eschenburg's Manual of Classical Literature" has long had a high reputation in Europe, having gone through seven or eight editions in German, and one in a French translation. The author zealously extended a taste for English literature in Germany, having translated the works of Burney, Shakspeare, &c. Among his publications, the one now first presented to the American public, and which has been adopted as the basis of public and private instruction in the major part of the colleges and universities in Germany, is designed to form a complete manual of the most essential aids in reading the classical authors. The matter, in the American dress, is arranged under five parts, or heads:—Part I. Archæology of Literature and Art. Part II. History of Ancient Literature, Greek and Roman. Part III. Mythology of the Greeks and Romans. Part IV. Greek and Roman Antiquities. Part V. Classical Geography and Chronology. The volume is divided into about 600 paragraphs, for the sake of convenient reference. These are printed in a larger type, and are for the most part a translation from Eschenburg. Inserted between many of these paragraphs are a large number of references, explanatory remarks, illustrations, &c., nearly all from the pen of the translator. In these additions, Professor Fiske has rendered more complete the great design of the work, in that which constitutes its peculiarity, and distinguishes it from other works in the language.

As to the need of such a work as this of Eschenburg, there can be but one opinion. Some valuable detached sources of information may be found, like Potter's Antiquities; but no comprehensive, copious, and at the same time select and discriminating manual on the subject has been within the reach of the mass of students. The statement of the contents of the work of Eschenburg just given, will furnish some idea of the comprehensive nature, as well as the scientific arrangement of the topics; both of which are characteristic of the volume. The number of works referred to, the various sources and materials for further illustration and investigation, are very great. While these will not impede the progress of the young student, being for the most part thrown into a small and separate type, they will furnish the advanced scholar clues and hints for more extended and profound research. The references are not merely to German works, but to English publications, and frequently to important articles in our periodical Reviews. The manner in which the translator has executed his work needs no commendation from us. To an acquaintance with the German language, he adds the practical experience derived from the many years in which he has been employed in classical instruction in two of our principal colleges. The volume will find a place in our college text books; in our academies and higher schools; and in many private libraries, it will fill the same place in classical literature which the works of Jahn do in biblical. A part of the translation is by Professor Cruse, late of the University of Pennsylvania; and Part V. is not the original German.

From Nehemiah Dodge, A.M., Member of the Examining Committee of the American Association for the Supply of Teachers.

The publication of the "Manual of Classical Literature" is a service for which every classical scholar and student who may enjoy the use of a copy will sincerely thank you. It presents a storehouse of just such knowledge as the ingenuous student wishes to acquire, while studying the Greek and Roman languages; and also such as the ripe scholar may read or consult with satisfaction. I have introduced it into my seminary.

From Jno. M. Keagy, M.D., Member of the Examining Committee of the American Association for the Supply of Teachers.

After an attentive examination of "Eschenburg's Manual of Classical Literature," edited by Professor Fiske, I feel assured that its place cannot be supplied by any single work in our language. It forms the most systematic and extensive body of information on all the interesting points of inquiry connected with Grecian and Roman Literature and Antiquities, that has come under my observation. It is comprehensive in its scope, and clear in

its details, while the bibliographical notices, and references to other works, are copious, and form a highly valuable portion of the book.

The value of the original edition has been enhanced by the labours of the editor, who has added much useful matter to the body of the work, and also to the bibliography and references. As a whole it contains so much useful information, evidently collected with great research, that it will only need to be examined, to be approved and adopted as a manual, by the classical scholar, the critic, or the general reader of history. It satisfies an undefined want that has long been felt by classical students in the common school aids to their studies, and which they can only fully realize and understand, after they examine this book.

From C. H. Alden, A.M., Chairman of the Examining Committee of the American Association for the Supply of Teachers, and Principal of the Philadelphia Female High School.

Sir:—I have with care looked over a very valuable work, lately from your press, "Eschenburg's Manual of Classical Literature," and I close the volume with feelings which prompt me to state to you, in a few words, my opinion of its merits. Its title is sufficiently indicative of its contents, but without examination, no scholar would suppose that in about 650 pages are comprised full, but concise and able, treatises on the following subjects:—Archæology of Greek and Roman Literature and Arts, History of Greek and Roman Literature, Mythology of the Greeks and Romans, Greek and Roman Antiquities, and Classical Geography and Chronology. A glance at these subjects will show, that if sufficiently exact, this Manual will supply the place of some four or five volumes, which the diligent student finds it useful often to consult. The portion devoted to the view of the Classical Authors may seem too limited, and yet all that can be easily retained in memory; i. e. the most important facts, are given. In other respects I am not disposed to wish it enlarged by the addition of a single paragraph. The fact that this Manual has gone through seven or eight editions in Germany, a country, most of all, celebrated for classical attainments, is of itself no mean commendation of its excellence; and it is somewhat singular that three or four eminent classical scholars, in distant parts of our country, were engaged in the translation of it at the same time, unknown to each other: so general is the conviction of its utility among us. Though Professor Fiske very modestly comes before the public as a translator of the work only, it will be found that many and very important additions and useful alterations are made. Besides what is necessary on the subject to the value of Greek and Roman coins, there are interesting additions to the text of Eschenburg respecting the remains of Athens and Rome, and a condensed view of the sacred writings, and the writings of the early Christians, as found in the Greek language. The whole of part five is also added. Professor Fiske deserves much from our scholars for this excellent epitome, and I have little doubt that he will be gratified by its extensive circulation and use. It is well adapted to our high schools and academies, as well as indispensable to the college student, unless, indeed, he would have the trouble to refer often to Adams, Lempriere, Urquhart, and others. In every public and private library it deserves a place, and will no doubt find one, when the work be comes generally known.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES HENRY ALDEN

July 7, 1836.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS ADDRESSED TO THE TRANSLATOR.

From Rev. Edward Robinson, late Professor Extraordinary at the Theological Seminary, Andover.

I formerly had occasion to make considerable use of the original "Manual" of Eschenburg; and have ever regarded it as the best work of the kind extant. It is the production of an elegant and philosophical mind, perfectly at home in its acquaintance with the subjects of which it treats. It was therefore with great pleasure that I learned your intention of translating and preparing the work for the benefit of American students; not

only because I had entire confidence that you would do it well, but also because you would thus in a good measure fill out what has hitherto been a blank in English literature.

From his Excellency Edward Everett, formerly Professor of Greek Literature in Harvard University.

I am acquainted with the work in the original, and have always regarded it as one of the best of the class. I know of no volume which contains so much information, in every department of classical literature. I have, of course, had very little time, since I received your translation, to form an opinion, by actual examination, of its merits; but as far as I have looked into it, and after a cursory perusal of a few of the leading chapters, I feel warranted in saying that you have augmented considerably the value of the work. I regard your translation of it as an important service rendered to the study of classical literature.

The following is from Mr. Solomon Stoddard, lately a Teacher in Yale College, and in the New Haven Gymnasium, and one of the authors of the New Latin Grammar.

Professor Fiske has rendered an important service to the cause of classical learning, by his translation of the "Manual" of Eschenburg. The original work contains a large amount of valuable matter in a comprehensive and convenient form; and the additions of the translator are judicious and important. As a whole, it furnishes such a storehouse of information to the classical student as is not otherwise accessible to him, except in large and numerous volumes. I cordially recommend it to the attention and the study of teachers and scholars.

The following is from a letter from Rev. Moses Stuart, Professor of Sacred Literature in the Theological Seminary, Andover.

As to the value of "Eschenburg," there can, I think, be but one opinion among competent judges. We surely have no work in English which will compare with it. I hope that it will be introduced, and made a necessary part of apparatus, in every Latin and Greek school and in every college in our country. The additions which you have made in the notes, and in Part V., will surely be deemed an important part of the book, for American students. If minute investigators in Bibliography, Mythology, &c., should discover some errors in your book, you must not be disheartened, but rather encouraged to go on with your plan. In a work of such a nature, to avoid all error in the innumerable facts and dates which are stated, is out of question.

From the Boston Recorder.

We have no hesitation in saying, this is the most comprehensive and valuable work of the kind which has appeared in the English language. Eschenburg was one of the most distinguished scholars of Germany. Six editions of his work were published before his death, (in 1820,) to each of which useful improvements were made under his own eye. "A French translator of the work remarks, 'It is sufficient encomium on the book, that it has been adopted as the basis of public and private instruction in the major part of the universities and colleges in Germany.' The present volume is divided into five parts: I. Archæology of Literature and Art; II. History of Ancient Literature, Greek and Roman; III. Mythology of the Greeks and Romans; IV. Greek and Roman Antiquities; V. Classical Geography and Chronology. The work is divided into sections of great convenience for reference. The intervals are occupied with notes, illustrations, and references, by Professor Fiske. These are very numerous and valuable, as they render more complete the design of the work, and furnish a vast amount of important matter in a small compass. The notes and references do great honour to the translator, as an accomplished, judicious, and diligent scholar.

From Professor Beck, Rutgers's College, New Brunswick, N. J.

"The Book of Science," by Mr. J. M. Moffat, which forms the basis of the present volumes, (Scientific Class Book,) has already become extensively and deservedly popular in England. Professor Johnson, the American editor of these volumes, has greatly improved them by correcting many of the errors contained in the original works, and by the addition of many interesting notes, of a set of questions for examination, lists of works for reference, &c. They are very properly styled "A Familiar Introduction to the Principles of Physical Science." On each of the subjects treated of, there is an amount of information in these volumes which is seldom found in elementary treatises of this description; while this information is set forth in such a manner as peculiarly to engage the attention of the pupil. In their composition, the best authorities have been consulted, and "due acknowledgments have been made wherever they seemed to be required." These works are indeed what they purport to be—*Scientific Class Books*; and Professor Johnson deserves well of the friends of science for the labour which he has devoted to the preparing of them for the American public. If the friends of education are really in earnest in the business of improvement, these books will soon take the place of those incorrect and defective treatises on the various branches of physical science which most unfortunately are now so generally adopted.

Refuge, near Mechanicsburg, Pa., June 15, 1836.

Gentlemen :—I have examined your "Scientific Class Book," Parts I. and II. As the result of my examination, I am happy to state that in these books I found a work well adapted to, and much wanted in our schools. The editor, Professor Johnson, has evinced a sound judgment in the additions made; and you, as publishers, have conferred a lasting favour upon the public in giving this judicious work circulation, and I trust it will be generally introduced in all our schools and families. I can recommend it as one of the best works extant, on the physical sciences. I shall cordially use my influence to give the work an extended introduction into schools, lyceums, and families.

J. D. RUPP,
Agent for the Pa. Lyceum.

The author of the "Sacred History of the Deluge," in a condensed form, exhibits extensive research, presents numerous facts interesting and instructive, and clothes his ideas in a style transparent, pure, and agreeable. The history, as a whole, deserves praise. The lively fancy, the copious information, and the cultivated judgment of its author, are conspicuous throughout. The devout Christian who reads it will assuredly feel his belief strengthened.

JOHN MINTYRE.

Pine street, Philadelphia, April 11, 1836.

From Charles Henry Alden, A.M., Chairman of Examining Committee of the American Association for the Supply of Teachers.

MR. EDWARD C. BIDDLE,—

I have examined with great interest your "Etymological Dictionary," and I am convinced that its use will prove of immense benefit to pupils and students of every age. While its prominent design is to furnish a correct knowledge of our language, it will serve also as a most admirable apparatus for mental discipline. To the teacher who is not acquainted with the Latin and Greek languages, this work is invaluable; and even to the classical scholar, the number of derivatives placed after the several roots, will suggest shades of signification invaluable to him who is desirous of expressing his thoughts in definitive terms.

Dr. Keagy's Introduction is such as a mind like his might be supposed to produce. Successfully devoted to elementary instruction for several years, and having given his attention very much to what may be called the philosophy of education, he has here put together a series of facts, and from them deduced principles of primary interest to all, especially to parents and teachers. The work ought to be adopted as a text book in our high schools, and be possessed and daily used by our students in college

From the Rev. Solomon Peck, formerly Professor of Latin and Hebrew in Amherst College, and late Professor of Classical Literature and Philology in Brown University.

Eschenburg's "Manual of Classical Literature," translated, with additions, by Professor Fiske, will be found a truly valuable help in the study of the ancient classics. The original work has for many years enjoyed distinguished favour with German scholars; and the English copy has been prepared with due regard to neatness and accuracy. The additions appear to have been made with good judgment, especially in the department of Greek literature. As an introduction to classical authors, I am acquainted with no work of equal merit. It is comprehensive in its plan; and its materials are select, and judiciously arranged.

From J. B. Walker, A.B., Teacher, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen :—Such a book as Oswald's "Etymological Dictionary of the English Language," has long been a desideratum. I am gratified to find that this excellent work, improved and rendered more practically useful by the labours of Dr. Keagy, has at length been given to the public. It is well fitted to exercise the pupil's powers of discrimination and judgment, and to aid him in acquiring a *thorough* knowledge of the English language. It commends itself to the consideration and adoption of teachers.

Auburn, Nov. 18, 1835.

We, the undersigned, having examined the "Scientific Class Book," "Bridge's Algebra," and "Guy's Astronomy," prefer them to any others we have used in those branches of instruction, and shall accordingly use them as text books in our schools.

OLIVER S. TAYLOR,
E. L. WINSLOW.

MR. EDWARD C. BIDDLE,—

Your little work "L'Abeille pour les Enfants," for its chaste and simple style, is entitled to the regard of all who are engaged in teaching that beautiful language (the French) to the young.

With regard, yours,

J. H. B.

From Mr. H. Bill, Principal of Union Hall Seminary, Central Church, Philadelphia.

I have been much interested in the examination of the following books from your press, viz. "Scientific Class Book, part first and second," "Pinnock's History of England," of "Greece and Rome," "Guy's Astronomy," "Bridge's Algebra," and "Sacred History." It is not enough to say that I give them a preference to other books, on the same subject, but I think them *decidedly* superior, in their arrangement and general features to any now in use.

HENRY BILL.

February 27th, 1836.

Norfolk, Va., May 30, 1836.

MR. EDWARD C. BIDDLE,—

Sir,—The receipt of several neat volumes as specimens of the very valuable school books you have recently published, is hereby gratefully acknowledged. And from such an examination as pressing duties have permitted, I am fully convinced they need but to be known, to be appreciated and generally patronised. Especially do I recommend the interesting and comprehensive "Scientific Class Book," as admirably suited to the wants of senior pupils, who, in our higher schools, have finished Mrs. Marcet's improved "Conversations on Chemistry and Natural Philosophy." I shall introduce into my Select Classical School this standard "Scientific Class Book," with "Guy's Astronomy, and Keith on the Globes."

Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES D. JOHNSON.

From Samuel Jones, A.M., Member of the Examining Committee of the American Association for the Supply of Teachers; and Principal of Classical and Mathematical Institute.

The design of the American editor of Eschenburg's Manual, "is to exhibit, in a condensed but comprehensive summary, what is most essential in all the prominent topics belonging to the department of Classical Literature and Antiquities," accompanied with "references to various sources of information to which the scholar may go when he wishes to pursue any of the subjects by further investigation." This, in few words, is a correct description of this admirable book, translated from the German by Professor Fiske. It is intended to give the enterprising student a chart of the extended and fertile region which he is going forward to explore, that he may be enabled to continue his delightful labours with greater facility and better advantage. From a brief sketch of the history of this elaborate work, prefixed by the translator, it appears that it has been received with great favour by the most distinguished scholars of both Germany and France. Before the death of the author, which occurred in 1820, he was enabled to publish six successive editions of his Manual, in which were amassed the constantly accumulating literary treasures of a long and laborious life. Other editions have been issued since, under the supervision of competent scholars, who have made such changes as the advanced state of literature and the arts required. The additions of the American editor will be found to enhance the value of the work, and at the same time render it more useful as well as acceptable to the "scholars of our country," by whom a text-book of this description has been greatly needed. The "Parts" of the Manual published in a separate volume, of 340 pages, with the title of Classical Antiquities, and which comprise such portions of it as are most essential to be used in our high schools and academies, will, I trust, be studied in all of them.

S. JONES,

No. 17, South Seventh street, Philad.

From Silvester Dana, Esq., A.B., Principal of Wilksbarre Academy.

I have recently examined Pinnock's edition of Goldsmith's Histories of Greece, Rome, and England, and am favourably impressed with their merits. The works in their original form have been long before the public, and are too well known to need commendation. It is sufficient to say that the improvements of Mr. Pinnock are highly valuable, particularly in adapting them to the use of schools.

With the little volume entitled "Outlines of Sacred History," I am much pleased. It is a valuable epitome, containing much important and interesting matter, with which our youth should be familiar, but of which many are now deplorably ignorant. It deserves a place in every family and school in our country.

The "History of the Deluge" is a work calculated to interest and profit that class of readers for whom it was intended.

I have examined with some care "Bridge's Algebra," and consider it as well adapted as any with which I am acquainted to advance the pupil in that useful science.

The "New American Speaker," and "L'Abeille pour les Enfants," will, I have no doubt, be approved wherever they are known.

From an examination of the First and Second Parts of "The Scientific Class-book," I have no hesitation in saying that it justly merits the high commendations it has received. I regard it, both on account of the valuable matter which it contains and the interesting manner in which it is communicated, as a work well adapted to schools and academies. It will also, I doubt not, be found a useful companion to the man of business, as it contains, in a small compass and portable form, an amount of information not to be found in any other single work.

"Guy's Astronomy and Keith on the Globes" is a valuable work, and needs only to be known to be generally approved.

S. DANA.

Wilksbarre, Pa., Sept. 1836.

From C. H. Anthony, Esq., City Surveyor (Troy, N. Y.) and Lecturer on the Natural and Experimental Sciences.

As a teacher of the Natural and Experimental Sciences, I have often felt the need of some works in all respects adapted to the present state of science in this country. My *beau idéal* of such a work is fully realized in "The Scientific Class-book, Parts First and Second;" and I have lost no time in introducing them into my school. Part First is *excellent*; but Part Second I consider as the best text-book in general science ever published in the English language.

From Samuel Jones, A.M., of Philadelphia.

I have already given the First Part of "The Scientific Class-book" my approval; and now, after having tested the utility of the Second Part, I am fully prepared to endorse the favourable opinion expressed by others of its value.

The "Etymological Dictionary" of Oswald, edited by Dr. John M. Keagy, is an elaborate work, from which every teacher of sufficient intelligence to appreciate its excellencies can derive much valuable information.

Columbia Academy, Philad. Nov. 15, 1836.

MR. EDWARD C. BIDDLE,

Dear Sir,—I am so well pleased with "Frost's History of the United States," and its merits as a school book, that I have organized a class who are now engaged in studying it.

Respectfully yours, &c.

J. H. BROWN.

We fully concur in the above.

JOHN COLLINS,
MATTHIAS NUGENT,
RICHARD O'R. LOVETT,
S. H. REEVES.
JAMES CROWELL,
THOMAS COLLINS,
R. M'CUNNEY,
THOMAS H. WILSON,
DAVID SMITH,
BARTRAM KAIGHN.
CYRUS KING FROST,
M. SEMPLE,
B. W. BLACKWOOD,
WILLIAM M'NAIR,
E. W. HUBBARD,
WILLIAM LEWIS,
E. NEVILLE,
JOHN ALLEN,
WILLIAM MANN,
JAMES E. SLACK,
L. W. BURNETT,
CHARLES MEAD,
THOMAS M. ADAM,
WILLIAM ALEXANDER, A.M.
JOSEPH RAPP, No. 41 Sansom
street.
JOHN PURLZ,

AUGUSTINE LUDINGTON,
SAMUEL CLENDENIN,
ARCHIBALD MITCHELL,
THOMAS T. AZPELL,
T. G. POTTS,
J. B. WALKER,
H. LONGSTRETH, A.M., Classical
Teacher, Friends' Academy.
D. R. ASHTON,
WILLIAM MARRIOTT, Principal
of Philadelphia Select Academy,
corner of Fifth and Arch streets.
RIAL LAKE,
E. FOUSE, N. E. corner of Race and
Sixth streets.
WILLIAM A. GARRIGUES, Mathe-
matical Teacher.
J. J. HITCHCOCK,
THOMAS BALDWIN,
T. SEVERN,
JOHN SIMMONS,
JOHN EVANS,
JOHN STOCKDALE,
Rev. SAML. W. CRAWFORD, A.M.
Principal of the Academical Dept.
of the University of Pennsylvania.

MR. E. C. BIDDLE,

Your "Frost's United States" is, in my judgment, by far the best school book in this department of history that we have. The lucid order and attractive style of Bancroft, evident in the former part of the work, and

the care and research shown by references to numerous authors, are satisfactory proofs of its excellence; at the same time that the convenient size of the volume and its attractive "getting up," bespeak favour at first sight. It ought to supersede, in respect to more advanced pupils, any other text-book extant on this subject. I can only wish that it may be placed within the reach of those for whom it is intended, inasmuch as the work needs to be known merely, in order to be generally adopted.

CHARLES HENRY ALDEN.

MR. BIDDLE,

Dear Sir,—I am glad to see that the "History of the United States," which you announced some time since, has made its appearance. The extensive research which has of late years been carried on upon the subject of American history, and the careful investigation of original sources of intelligence, by individuals eminently qualified for the task, have furnished valuable materials from which to enlarge and to correct the historical records of our country. It was time to have these advantages transferred to works designed for the purpose of education. I was happy, therefore, to observe by your announcement, that a book on this plan was to be prepared. I have since been gratified with the perusal of the volume; and I take pleasure in saying that it appears to me in every respect well executed. It avoids the fault with which most compilations are chargeable—that of merely sketching a general outline of events, too brief and abstract to gain the attention of the student. It is free, at the same time, from injudicious prolixity and detail.

The style is clear, concise, and spirited; free on the one hand from the ambitious and rhetorical character, and on the other, from the negligence and inaccuracy into which most of our popular compends have fallen.

As a history of the United States, it is, in my opinion, more full and more exact than any of the same size, and in all other respects preferable, as a book intended to aid the business of instruction.

WILLIAM RUSSELL,

Editor of the American Journal of Education, first series.

Philadelphia, Oct. 1836.

New York, January 11, 1837.

We fully concur in the sentiments above expressed.

G. J. HOPPER,
RUFUS LOCKWOOD,
ROYAL MANN,
JOHN OAKLEY,
HENRY SWORDS,
GEORGE INGRAM,
JOHN C. TREADWELL,
JOSEPH M'KEEN,
F. S. WORTH,
WILLIAM FORREST,
F. A. STREETER,
JAMES LAWSON,
DAVID SCHOYER,
SOLOMON JENNER,
C. WM. NICHOLS,

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN,
MYRON BEARDSLEY,
WILLIAM H. WYCKOFF,
THEODORE W. PORTER,
C. C. JENNINGS,
ROBERT J. FURNEY,
AARON RAND,
EDMUND D. BARRY, D.D., Principal of a Classical Academy.
SAMUEL GARDNER,
D. STEVENS,
SAMUEL BROWN,
JOSEPH M'ELY,
P. PIRINE,
SAMUEL RICHARDS.

MR. EDWARD C. BIDDLE:

Dear Sir,—Your agent has kindly placed in my hands, at different times, four or five popular school books, namely, The First Part of the "Scientific Class-book," "Keith on the Globes," "Pinnock's Goldsmith's Rome" and "England," and "Frost's History of the United States." I have read these works carefully, and think they are well adapted to our schools. I may add, their merits have alone induced me to introduce them into my school.

Yours respectfully,

JOSEPH MOONEY, *Teacher.*

New York, Jan. 7, 1837.

GEOGRAPHY OF PENNSYLVANIA,

BY REBECCA EATON.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

From Rev. Dr. McConaughy, President of Washington College, Penn.

I have read a portion of the proof sheets of a "Geography of Pennsylvania," by Miss R. Eaton, and am much pleased with its details. They are, in so far as I know, accurate. The historical and statistical facts are of general, and not a few of them, of thrilling interest. The description of the country, given as the result of personal observation, evinces close and discriminating attention. The manner in which the subject is presented is very interesting. It is well adapted to convey much useful information to youth, and will be read with pleasure and interest by all.

January 5, 1837.

From Rev. Mr. Elliot, Professor in the Western Theological Seminary, Pittsburg.

MISS EATON,—

That portion of the proof sheets of your "Geography of Pennsylvania," which you were pleased to forward me, I have examined with as much care as my engagements would permit. The statements appear to be correct and well arranged. If the other portions of the work be executed with the same fidelity and judgment, I shall consider it a valuable and acceptable present to our juvenile population, and well deserving the patronage of the friends of education throughout our commonwealth.

January 9, 1837.

From Rev. Charles Henry Alden, Principal of the Philadelphia High School for Young Ladies.

"Miss Eaton's "Geography of Pennsylvania" I have examined, and think it well adapted to the use of schools. It would be well if introduced into our public schools and others, both as a reading book and a book for recitation. The author deserves well of the friends of education in this state, particularly; and a general introduction of her work into our schools would be expressive of but a suitable return for the labour expended in the publication of her useful book.

January 20, 1837.

I fully concur in the opinion of the "Geography of Pennsylvania," as expressed above.

SAMUEL W. BLACK.

From Mr. N. Dodge, Principal of Harmony Hall Female Seminary.

Having examined with some care the "Geography of Pennsylvania," by Miss Eaton, I find it, so far as my knowledge of the state extends, correctly and happily executed; and therefore feel a pleasure in recommending it to the attention of parents, as an indispensable family book in Pennsylvania; to teachers, as the only text-book on the subject, suitable for use in our schools; and to all, in short, who take an interest in the cause of education in Pennsylvania.

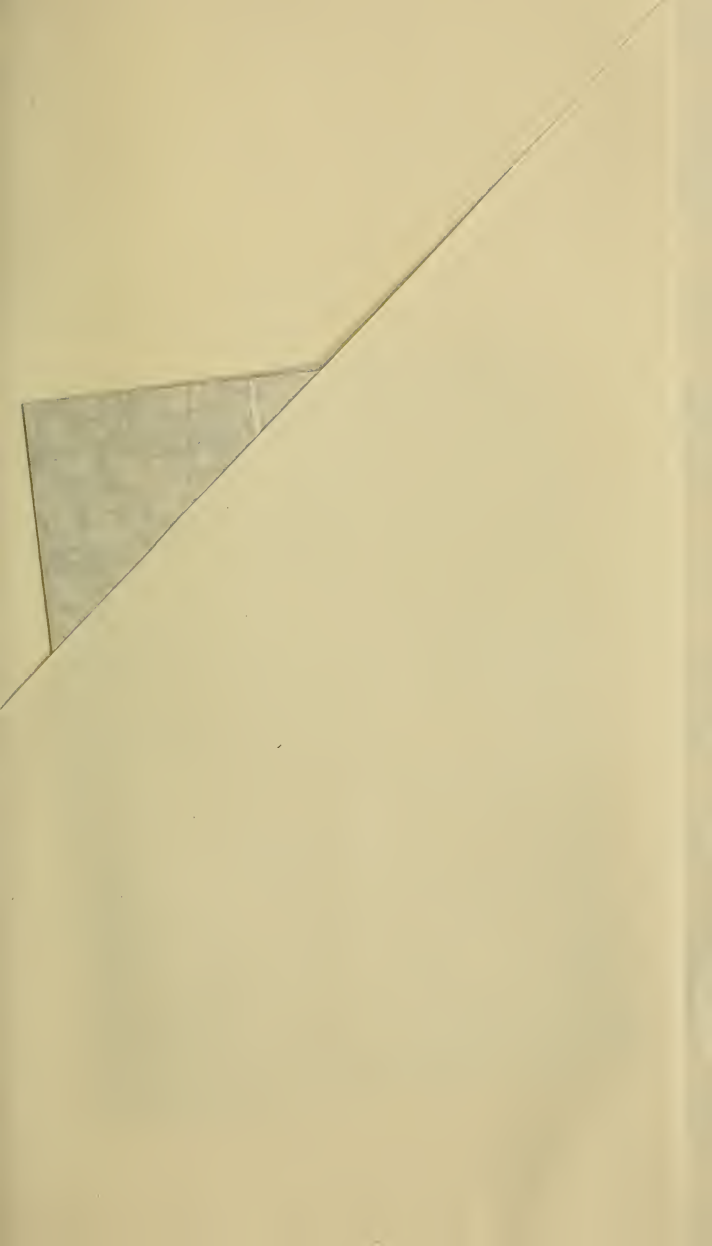
January 23, 1837.

From Mr. W. G. E. Agnew, Teacher of a Private Academy.

To the Rev. E. S. JONES:

Dear Sir,—Having, at your request, examined the "Geography of the State of Pennsylvania," by Miss Eaton, I am of opinion that it furnishes information which I have not met with elsewhere, and exhibits a depth of research that I was not prepared to find. Indeed, so much pleased am I with it, that

H115 89







PENNSYLVANIA

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Principal Roads
Common Roads
Scale of Geographic Miles.
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EXPLANATION.
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Scale of Statute Miles.
0 10 20 30

Longitude West from Washington. O Longitude East from Washington.





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